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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LIII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXII

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:
Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's C
and sold by E. NEWBERRY, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard
Ludgate-Street. 1783.

To MR. URBAN, on his completing the LIId
Volume of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

WITH bee-like skill, from flower to flower,
Improving every fleeting hour,
Pleas'd I behold my URBAN rove
Through field and forest, vale and grove,
And hail his *ample bive*, replete
With every variegated sweet;
Antiquity's abundant store,
Philosophy's instructive lore,
The sculptor's draught, the statesman's scheme,
What critics think, and poets dream.

And now, when heaven-born Peace again
Expands her wings o'er earth and main,
Recalling to the love of truth,
Of arts and verse, our warrior youth,
In tented fields detain'd too long
From Chloe's charms, and Clio's song,
A calm retreat in studious hours
They find in your Parnassian bowers;
Where Phœbus and th' inspiring Nine
Their scientific powers combine.

But, ah! what sudden tempest shrouds
This hopeful dawn with gathering clouds!
What dire monsoon from Ganges brings
Distrust and discord on its wings,
And scatters round Britannia's throne
The thorns that musnuds* long have known!

These tempests soon may Heaven dispell,
And drive them to their native hell!
These thorns may India only know,
And roses still in Windsor blow!
With no mean selfish ends in view,
The public good may all pursue;
And of each HOUSE the only contest prove,
Which most shall share its King's and country's love.

* The thrones of Nabobs, &c.

P R E F A C E.

HAVING now for a year experienced the advantages of our enlarged plan, our readers, we flatter ourselves, will allow its expediency. If our price is increased, so is our volume in the same proportion, and by this means we have been enabled to admit many valuable communications, which must otherwise have been consigned to oblivion. And our example has lately been followed by much the oldest and most respectable of our competitors.

Encouraged by the approbation that it has generally received, we are determined to pursue our plan with redoubled vigour, and doubt not, that, though

“ Years following years steal something every day ”

from the pleasures and friendships of human life, they will add to the reputation and the friends which *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* has so long enjoyed. We have only to desire them to continue their kind contributions, and to believe that though they may even now be sometimes unavoidably postponed, they will not be omitted, unless for reasons of which they will allow us to be the judges, and then (if desired) they shall always be returned. We shall conclude (as usual) with the heads of the principal subjects discussed in this volume, which, it is evident, must be bound in two.

In January : Debates in Parliament ; L. Shelburne's Connexion with the Dissenters ; Swift's Character vindicated ; Remarkable Events and Discoveries ; Fireships used at Antwerp described ; Barber's Hall, curious Pictures there ; Lamb's Chapel, and fine old Bust ; Remarkable Cornu Ammonis described ; Favourite Airs in *Rosina* ; Lord Mayor's Procession ; Account of the Capricious Lady ; Interesting Narrative concerning *Offian* ; Dialogue in *Erse* ; Essay on Gothic Buildings defended ; Original Letter of *Bolingbroke* ; On the Introduction of Knit Hose ; Essay on Population, Mortality, &c. ; The Derivation of the Term *Borough English* ; Brief Anecdotes of Mr. *Anderfon* ; *Observator* on *Warton* vindicated ; Letter to him ; *Observator* further vindicated ; Critique on *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

In February : Orig. Letters of *Pope* and *Gray* ; Anecdotes of *Gilbert West*, *Burnet*, &c. ; L. Shelburne's Connexion with the Dissenters ; Gunpowder Plot-house described ; Debates in Parliament ; *Lichfield Cathedral* described ; Elegant Sepulchral Inscription ; Calculations on the Bills of Mortality ; On the *Provençal Language* ; Insuperminate Inoculation prejudicial ; *Observator* on *W.* censured ; Controversy on Knit Hose settled ; Proper Title of a Bishop, what it is ; *Linneus* vindicated ; *Memoirs of Mr. W. Lamb* ; *Erse Songs* ; Periodical Publications, when censurable.

In March : Curious Dish described ; Present State of *Lamb's Conduit* ; *Guildhall Giants*, Query on their Origin ; Tomb of *Cestius* described ; Debates in Parliament ; Reply to *Q. S.* on Population ; Inscriptions at *Bath* ; Brief *Memoirs of Yankee Doodle* ; *Vindex* (on *Mosen Jordi*) criticised ; Knights of the *Bath* and *St. Patrick* ; Material and Spiritual Existence considered ; Remarks on the *Colossus at Rhodes* ; Letter to *Mrs. West* ; Query on Attack upon *Caldecote-Hall* ; Author of the *Greenian Philosophy* ; Anecdotes of *Dr. S. Clarke* ; Anecdotes of *Chief Baron Wild* ; *Oeconomy of a domesticated Hedge-hog*.

In April : Particulars of *Dr. Thirlby's Life* ; Letter from the late Speaker *On Snow* ; Account of *Abp. Chicheley's Portraits* ; Debates in Parliament ; Objections to the Description lately given of *Gothic Architecture* ; The Cause and Cure of *Sprouted Corn* ; Cause and Cure of a Man shot through the Head with a Bullet ; The *Rhodian Colossus* not beyond the Powers of modern Artists ; Description of the Cathedral of *Evreux* ; Biographical *Memoirs of Mr. Kemble* ; Anecdotes of *Dr. Sanders* ; Culture of *Chinese Hempseed* recommended ; Story of a young Jewels ; Cuckoo, some Traits of its Natural History ; Query on the Family, &c. of *Arthur Coitus*.

In May: Particulars of the Life of Edward Drinker; Cheap Residences at Bridgworth; Gothic Architecture; Debates in Parliament; Description of a Stone Spear; Original Portraits (how to be collected); Early Period of the Life of Bp. Atterbury; State of Population further illustrated; Further Elucidations of the Poems of Offian; Comparative Account of the Bills of Mortality; Traits of Dr. Phan. Bacon; Arabic Numerals; Further Particulars of the Hedge-hog; De Foe's Tour; Causes of fighting the Clergy; Traitor's Sentence; Complaint of Non; Of Arthur Collins; Linnæus defended; Wartonian Controversy concluded.

In June: Vintners Hall described; Godstow Nunnery, and Rosamond's Bower; Anecdote of Bp. Thomas, &c.; Debates in Parliament; Phenomena in Natural History; Antiquities at Leicester; Strictures on Duelling; Biographical Anecdotes; Eastern Manner of treating sheep; Caution to the Clergy; Poems in Erse; Proofs that the Pole of the World has varied; Dismemberment of America early foretold; Observations of Bearings in Fesse.

In July: Observations on the old Temple Church; The Picture Gallery; Anecdote of Gen. Ginkle; Particulars of the Founder of Wadham College; A Phenomenon in Natural History; Debates in Parliament; Casting Iron recommended; Particulars of the Hedge-hog; Particulars of the Aylesford Family; Attempt to elucidate some Ancient Customs; Queries on Rot in Sheep; Biblical Queries; Nautical Problem; An Historic Fact in Shakspeare illustrated.

In August: Legend of St. Cecilia; The Hedge-hog a Destroyer of Vermin; Antique Dish described; Debates in Parliament; Two Sorts of Oaks pointed out; Phenomenon in Vegetation this Year; On the supposed Alteration in the Earth's Axis; Conclusion of the Remarks on Offian; Uncommon Species of Oak noticed; Curious Extracts from various old MSS.

In September: Original Plan of St. Paul's described; Memoirs of Simpson the Mathematician; Coin found in Scotland; Guildhall Giants; Memoirs of Dr. Robertson of Wolverhampton; Cardinal Wolsey's Death; Antiquities at Leicester illustrated; Memoir of the President Henault; Anecdotes of Sir Thomas Pope; On the Act for registering Births and Burials; Meteorous Appearances in African Deserts; Extracts from a very curious Harleian MS.

In October: Miscellaneous Antiquities at Leicester; Royal Portraits at Penrith, &c.; Cathedral of Lisieux described; History and List of the Royston Club; Debates in Parliament; Of Oracles, &c.; Original Reflections on the Language of Tragedy; Original Remarks on Spanish Literature; Anecdotes of some of the Republics; Of salting Meat, and purifying Water; Tartarian Oats; Hardship of the Tax on Births, Deaths, &c.

In November: Stone Bridge at Rouen described; Bank of Ireland; Debates in Parliament; Ancient Coffin, &c. found at Leicester; Original Anecdotes of Dr. R. Newton, Dr. Roger Long, and Mr. Sam. Richardson; Disquisition on Lucan and his Pharsalia; Miscellaneous Remarks on various Subjects; Pig of Lead found near Stockbridge, Hants; Brief Account of Awnsham Churchill; Anecdotes of Povey, Inventor of the Penny-post; Mystical Sense of Subtlety of Serpents.

In December: Narrative of Mr. Charles's Aerial Journey; Query on Natural History of the Toad; Plan for observing Meteors and Fireballs; Debates in Parliament; Character of Augustus Earl of Bristol; Memoirs of Monf. Schoepflin; Anecdotes of Mr. Ayscough and Dr. Deering; Timber in Scotland; First establishment of East India Company; Curious Particulars of Cardinal Wolsey; Dr. Lindsey's Description of Water-Spouts; Original Anecdotes of Hoadly and Secker.

A TITLE-PAGE for the Second Part of VOL. LIII. and GENERAL INDEXES, &c. for the Year 1783, shall be given in our Magazine for JANUARY, which will supersede the Necessity of loading our Friends with a SUPPLEMENT.—The many valuable Favours we have received shall be inserted as fast as Room can possibly be made for them.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
AND
Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LIII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXIII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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*Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's Gate
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Ludgate-Street. 1783.*

Theatrical Register.—Prices of Grain.—Bill of Mortality.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Jan. 1. Twelfth Night—Triumph of Mirth.
2. Grecian Daughter—Too Civil by Half.
3. Suspicious Husband—Triumph of Mirth.
4. Fair Penitent—All the World's a Stage.
6. Jane Shore—The Apprentice.
7. School for Scandal—Triumph of Mirth.
8. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
9. Venice Preserv'd—The Apprentice.
10. The Wonder—Triumph of Mirth.
11. Jane Shore—The Irish Widow.
13. Clandestine Marriage—Trium. of Mirth.
14. Fair Penitent—Englishman in Paris.
15. The West Indian—Triumph of Mirth.
16. Venice Preserv'd—The Divorce.
17. Suspicious Husband—Triumph of Mirth.
18. Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
20. Fair Penitent—Englishman in Paris.
21. Provoked Husband—Triumph of Mirth.
22. School for Scandal—Ditto.
23. Jane Shore—The Best Bidder.
24. The Busy Body—Triumph of Mirth.
25. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.
27. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
28. Isabella—The Divorce.
29. The School for Vanity—Gentle Shepherd.
31. Ditto—Triumph of Mirth.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Jan. 1. King Lear—Rofina.
2. Castle of Andalusia—Ld Mayor's Day.
3. All in the Wrong—The Sultan.
4. King Henry the Fourth—Rofina.
6. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
7. Castle of Andalusia—Ld Mayor's Day.
8. All in the Wrong—The Sultan.
9. The Man of the World—Rofina.
10. The Discovery—The Sultan.
11. Cast. of Andalusia—Dev. upon Two Sticks.
13. Count of Narbonne—Rofina.
14. Castle of Andalusia—The Positive Man.
15. The Mourning Bride—Rofina.
16. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
17. The Capricious Lady—Ditto.
18. Merry Wives of Windsor—L. May. Day.
20. The Capricious Lady—Ditto.
21. Castle of Andalusia—Ditto.
22. The Capricious Lady—Ditto.
23. Artaxerxes—Ditto.
24. The Capricious Lady—Ditto.
25. Ditto—Ditto.
27. Jane Shore—Ditto.
28. The Myfterious Husband—Cross Purposes.
29. Ditto—Rofina.
31. Ditto—Ditto.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Jan. 13, to Jan. 18, 1783.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	6 7/4	0 3/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	6 9/0	0 3/2	4 1/2	8 1/4	4
Surry	6 7/3	1 1/3	8 1/2	8 1/4	7
Hertford	6 9/0	0 3/2	8 1/2	7 1/4	2
Bedford	6 8/4	1 1/3	8 1/2	3 3/4	8
Cambridge	6 8/3	8/3	7 1/2	3 3/4	7
Huntingdon	6 3/0	0 3/2	6 1/2	11 1/3	2
Northampton	7 1/5	3/4	1 1/2	3 3/4	10
Rutland	7 3/0	0 4/2	7 1/2	2 1/2	11
Leicester	7 4/5	5/4	7 1/2	1 3/4	10
Nottingham	6 6/5	5/3	1 1/2	6 3/4	11
Derby	7 3/0	0 4/2	1 1/2	6 1/4	7
Stafford	7 7/6	3/4	9 1/2	8 1/5	1
Salop	7 1/5	7/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	7
Hereford	6 8/0	0 4/2	0 1/2	6 1/5	0
Worcester	7 2/4	9/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	9
Warwick	7 2/0	0 5/2	0 1/2	9 1/5	0
Gloucester	7 7/0	0 4/2	1 1/2	3 1/4	4
Wilt	6 4/0	0 3/2	6 1/2	7 1/5	3
Berks	6 9/4	3 3/4	3 1/2	5 1/4	3
Oxford	6 11/0	0 3/2	9 1/2	3 1/4	0
Bucks	6 10/0	0 3/2	7 1/2	4 1/4	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6 7/0	0 3/2	9 1/2	8 1/3	10
Suffolk	6 0/3	7 3/4	4 1/2	3 1/2	11
Norfolk	6 1/4	1 1/3	2 1/2	3 0	0
Lincoln	6 4/3	4 3/4	4 1/2	3 1/2	11
York	6 7/4	8 3/4	8 1/2	3 1/4	2
Durham	7 0/5	2 3/4	6 1/2	3 1/4	4
Northumberland	6 5/4	9 3/4	7 1/2	5 1/4	5
Cumberland	6 7/4	9 3/4	8 1/2	3 0	0
Westmorland	7 6/4	8 3/4	6 1/2	3 1/4	5
Lancashire	7 10/0	0 4/2	0 1/2	9 1/4	10
Cheshire	7 5/5	0 4/2	6 1/2	9 0	0
Monmouth	7 10/0	0 4/2	3 1/2	1 5	0
Somerset	7 4/4	4 3/4	9 1/2	3 1/4	1
Devon	7 4/0	0 3/2	10 1/2	1 0	0
Cornwall	6 6/0	0 3/2	7 1/2	0 0	0
Dorset	6 9/0	0 3/2	6 1/2	5 1/4	6
Hampshire	6 1/0	0 3/2	7 1/2	6 1/4	8
Suffex	6 2/0	0 3/2	5 1/2	4 3/4	0
Kent	6 3/3	0 3/2	6 1/2	4 3/4	2

WALES, Jan. 6, to Jan. 11, 1783.

North Wales	7 4/6	4 1/4	4 1/2	1 1/4	11
South Wales	7 1/5	1 1/4	1 1/2	9 1/4	0

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 31, to Jan. 21, 1783.

Christened.	Buried.							
Males 663	Males 629	1203	Between	2 and 5	88	50 and 60	125	
Females 630	Females 574			5 and 10	34	60 and 70	85	
		10 and 20		33	70 and 80	78		
		20 and 30		91	80 and 90	31		
		30 and 40		108	90 and 100	6		
		40 and 50	133	100				

Whereof have died under two years old 386

Peck Leaf 21. 10d.

Between	2 and 5	88	50 and 60	125
	5 and 10	34	60 and 70	85
	10 and 20	33	70 and 80	78
	20 and 30	91	80 and 90	31
	30 and 40	108	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	133	100	1



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J A N U A R Y, 1783.

*Proceedings in the Third Session of the
present Parliament, which met
Dec. 5, 1782.*



speech:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Since the close of the last Session, B
I have employed my whole time in that
care and attention which the important
and critical conjuncture of public affairs
required of me.

*" I lost no time in giving the necessary
orders to prohibit the further prosecution
of offensive war upon the continent
of North America. Adopting, as my
inclination will always lead me to do,
with decision and effect, whatever I col-
lect to be the sense of my parliament
and my people: I have pointed all my
views and measures, as well in Europe
as in North America, to an entire and
cordial reconciliation with those co-
lonies.*

*" Finding it indispensable to the
attainment of this object, I did not
hesitate to go the full length of the
powers vested in me, and offered to
declare them Free and Independent
States, by an article to be inserted in
the treaty of peace. Provisional arti-
cles are agreed upon, to take effect
whenever terms of peace shall be finally
settled with the court of France.*

*" In thus admitting their separation
from the crown of these kingdoms, I
have sacrificed every consideration of
my own to the wishes and opinion of
my people. I make it my humble and*

*earnest prayer to Almighty God, that
Great Britain may not feel the evils
which result from so great a dismem-
berment of the empire; and that
America may be free from those cala-
mities, which have formerly proved in
the mother country how essential mo-
narchy is to the enjoyment of consti-
tutional liberty.—Religion—language
—interest—affections may, and I hope
will yet prove a bond of permanent
union between the two countries: to
this end, neither attention nor disposi-
tion, on my part, shall be wanting.*

*" While I have carefully abstained
from all offensive operations in Ame-
rica, I have directed my whole force by
land and sea against the other powers at
war, with as much vigour, as the situa-
tion of that force at the commence-
ment of the campaign would permit. I
trust that you feel the advantages result-
ing from the safety of the great branches
of our trade. You must have seen with
pride and satisfaction the gallant defence
of the governor and garrison of Gibrat-
tar; and my fleet, after having effected
the object of their destination, offering
battle to the combined force of France
and Spain on their own coasts; those of
my kingdom have remained at the same
time perfectly secure, and your domestic
tranquillity uninterrupted. This respec-
table state, under the blessing of God,
I attribute to the entire confidence
which subsists between me and my peo-
ple, and to the readiness which has
been shewn by my subjects in my city
of London, and in other parts of my
kingdoms, to stand forth in the general
defence. Some proofs have lately been
given of public spirit in private men,
which would do honour to any age,
and any country.*

*" Having manifested to the whole
world,*

4. Session of Parliament is the third Session of the present Parliament.

[illegible]

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negotiations for this effort are confidently advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communicated to you.

"I have every reason to hope and believe, that I shall have it in my power in a very short time to acquaint you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I trust, you will see just cause to approve. I rely however with perfect confidence on the wisdom of my parliament, and the spirit of my people, that, if any unforeseen change in the dispositions of the belligerent powers should frustrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought it advisable to make, and be ready to second the most vigorous efforts in the farther prosecution of the war.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have endeavoured by every measure in my power to diminish the burthens of my people.—I lost no time in taking the most decided measures for introducing a better oeconomy into the expenditure of the army.

I have carried into strict execution the several reductions in my civil list expenses, directed by an act of the last session.—I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and suppressed several superfluous places in them. I have by this means so regulated my civil list, that my expense shall not in future exceed my income.

"I have ordered the estimate of the civil list debt, and before our last session, to be completed. The debt proving somewhat greater than could be then conceivably met, and the proposed reduction not immediately taking place; I trust you will provide for the deficiency, feeling, as before, the repayment out of my annual income.

" I have ordered enquiry to be made into the application of the sum voted in support of the American sufferers; and I trust that you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to

believe to those who have relinquished their property, professions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the mother country.

As it may be necessary to give stability to some regulations by act of parliament, I have ordered accounts of the several establishments, incidental expences, fees, and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations have already taken place in some, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, besides expediting all public business, must produce a very considerable saving, without taking from that ample encouragement, which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence, and integrity, wherever they are to be found.

"I have directed an enquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my crown, as well as the management of my woods and forests, that both may be made as beneficial as possible, and that the latter may furnish a certain resource for supplying the navy, our great national bulwark, with its first material.

"I have directed an investigation into the department of the mint, that the purity of the coin, of so much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be saved, and every needless expense in it suppressed.

"I must recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the public receipts and expenditure; and, above all, to the state of the public debt. — Notwithstanding the great increase of it during the war, it is to be hoped that such regulation may still be established — such savings made — and future loans be conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment. — I must, with particular earnestness, distinguish, for your serious consideration, that part of the debt which consists of navy, ordnance, and victualling bills: the enormous discount upon some of these bills shews this mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient.

"I have ordered the several estimates, made up as correctly as the present practice would admit, to be laid before you. I hope that such further corrections, as may be necessary, will be made before the next year. It is my desire, that you should be apprised of every expense before it is incurred, as

far as the nature of each service can possibly admit.—Matters of account can never be made too public.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The scarcity and consequent high price of corn requires your instant interposition.

"The great excess, to which the crimes of theft and robbery have arisen, in many instances accompanied with personal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, has called of late for a strict and severe execution of the laws. It were much to be wished that these crimes could be prevented in their infancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in a most alarming degree.

"The liberal principles adopted by you concerning the rights and the commerce of Ireland, have done you the highest honour, and will, I trust, ensure that harmony, which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms. I am persuaded that a general increase of commerce throughout the empire will prove the wisdom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of our whole trading system upon the same comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension.

"The regulation of a vast territory in Asia opens a large field for your wisdom, prudence, and foresight. I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws, which may make their connection with Great Britain a blessing to India; and that you will take therein proper measures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and perfect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order of our government. You may be assured that whatever depends upon me shall be executed with a steadiness, which can alone preserve that part of my dominions, or the commerce which arises from it.

"It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the true spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of my conduct, and on all occasions to advance and reward merit in every profession.

"To ensure the full advantage of a government conducted on such principles, depends on your temper, your wisdom, your disinterestedness, collectively and individually.

"My people expect these qualifications of you: and I call for them."

As soon as his Majesty left the

House, Vis. Howe was introduced in form, and sworn: when the Marquis of Carmarthen rose to move an address to his Majesty on that occasion. He expressed an hope, that the House would be unanimous in testifying their

A humble gratitude to the crown for intentions so gracious; for sentiments so paternal; for sacrifices so generous. He declared, that he had a full confidence in his Majesty's servants; and that while their conduct should continue to deserve it, they should meet with his support. He was happy, he said, in every opportunity of testifying his respect for the crown, and doubly happy that he could testify this respect on an occasion so fortunate as the present, when it appeared that the happiness of his subjects formed the first wish in the royal breast. He hoped that peace would soon return to bless the land; but that if any untoward accident should frustrate the endeavours and interrupt the negotiations now on foot for that desirable object, the spirit of this country would enable his Majesty to prosecute the war with vigour.

This country was possessed of the greatest resources; resources, not only of wealth and of credit, but of men; gallant and able sea and land officers; and an hardy and intrepid set of sailors and soldiers, ready and determined to execute their commands. There was no period in our history in which the British navy was more respectable; nor was there any thing of which we ought to be afraid, provided that with unanimity and true patriotic zeal all ranks and descriptions of men would unite in bringing forth into exertion the strength and vigour of the nation.

It was not for him to go farther into the subjects that were touched on in his Majesty's most gracious speech. He trusted it would meet with universal approbation.

Visc. Howe rose, and seconded the address. He expressed, in terms the most animated, the high sense of gratitude which the House and the nation owed to the best of sovereigns, for graciously condescending to listen to the desires of his people to put an end to the ruinous war with the United States of America. He considered America in the light of a froward child, whom no chastisement could awe, no indulgence content, no forgiveness reclaim; but whom time and maturer judgement would one day conciliate, and interest

unite,

learn; but with respect to the provisional treaty with America, there is no instance in the story of the world to countenance so weak a measure. To recognize the unqualified, unconditional independence of thirteen provinces, without an equivalent, to abandon a body of men who had hazarded their lives, and sacrificed their fortunes, for the love of this country, are measures that stand alone in the history of mankind, and furnish an example of what the nation is to expect from the wisdom of an administration which have raised themselves to power by falsely and groundlessly misrepresenting the weakness of their predecessors. We have been told by a noble Viscount [Howe] that the wretched loyalists, those brave and honest men, who at the utmost risk of life, fortune, and, in short, of every blessing on this side the grave, have adhered to this country, have not been forgotten. Forgotten, did he say?—Is a mere eleemosynary support, a provision for a bare subsistence, all that these deserving subjects are to receive from the gratitude of a great and opulent people? In the most abject reign that Spain ever knew, that of Philip II. the negotiators of that prince retained ten out of the seventeen revolted provinces, and detached the other seven from their alliance with France: they did more, they placed their adherents on the same footing with the most favoured Castilians. How different these from the present negotiators of Britain! who, under the immediate influence of French councils, have irrevocably given independence to the revolted Americans, and have taken no care to establish the friends of this country in their just rights!

Before the late change of ministers it was said, there were persons at no great distance from the metropolis authorised by America to treat of peace; but no enquiry has yet been able to give colour to this extraordinary assertion. On the contrary, the American commissioners have taken no one step without the previous concurrence of France; nor has any one concession been made, by what appears, for the least commerce of this country. How ministers could dare to advise his Majesty to ground these measures on the wishes of his people is yet to be discussed. He was sure no such wishes were to be collected from the united voice of parliament. He did not mean, however, by what

he had said, to oppose the address, but to qualify his assent as an honest man.

Earl of Shelburne had entertained hopes, he said, of not being under the necessity of troubling their Lordships on a subject in which he expected the unanimous concurrence of that house; but he found himself called upon by the noble Viscount who spoke last, in so strong a manner, that he must claim their Lordships indulgence for a few words by way of reply. That the American commissioners were under the influence of French councils, he had found no reason to suspect. No sensible man could suppose, that the American commissioners would abandon their connections with France. As far as he had been able to discover, they were men of strict honour, faithful to their engagements, and firm to their alliances. This much was due to their probity. The noble Viscount was no less mistaken in his idea of unqualified, unconditional recognition of American independence. His Ldp adverted to the article in the King's speech, "I did not hesitate to go to the length of the powers vested in me, and offered (offered repeated his Ldp) to declare them free and independent states, &c. whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled (finally settled) with the court of France." This offer, by the very tender of it, is not irrevocable. The noble Viscount has spoken of Spanish politics. It was in allusion he was surprised at. They were Spanish politics that had reduced him, and those who acted with him, after exposing and reproaching the vengeance of ministers, to make the offer of independence; an offer at which his very nature revolted, and which he found the bitterest pill he ever swallowed in his life. To the noble Viscount's charge of grounding the provisional treaty on the sense of the people, though expressed in the resolution of one House only, all he should say at present was, that what had passed in both Houses were grounds sufficient to authorize his Majesty to make the offer. A noble Earl [Sandwich], whom he had heard with pleasure, and whose advice he highly approved, had threatened opposition to any innovations on the constitution. If the question of more equal representation is what the noble Earl alludes to, he must say, it coincided with his own opinion, and he should be glad to have it fully and candidly discussed.

Earl

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Earl Fitzwilliam apologized for speaking on the subject; but he thought, from the delicacy of his Majesty's servants, it was not sufficiently explained. The noble Lord had declared, that the offer of independence to America was advised by himself. In June last the noble Lord was totally averse to that measure. No material circumstance in the affairs of America has happened since, to make this alteration in his Lordship's sentiments. It is true the noble Lord calls it a bitter pill, BUT HE HAS SWALLOWED IT.

E. Shelburne re-affirmed that his sentiments were still the same; he was not the author of the measure, but the unwilling instrument to do that, which the folly and obduracy of former administrations had made necessary. He reprobated the Declaratory Act, which had spread discontent through every province of America.

Vise. St.—recollected one expression of the noble Earl's, "*That when the Independence of America was granted, the SUN OF BRITAIN was set.*"

The D. of Richmond justified the Declaratory Act. It was accompanied by the repeal of the Stamp Act, and received with rejoicings all over America. He remarked on what had fallen from a noble Earl [Sandwich] early in debate, that from the respectable state of our fleet, and the important services of two gallant officers, one in the West Indies, the other in Europe [Rodney and Elliott], we had reason to expect honourable terms of peace. From the first circumstance, his Grace said, his Lordship could claim no merit; for on his quitting the Admiralty-board, there were only eleven ships of the line fit for service. It was to the vigorous unremitting exertions of the present first Lord of Admiralty, that the navy of G.B. was in its respectable state. His Grace spoke in the highest terms of panegyric of the two brave officers just mentioned, but he could not, he said, withhold the just tribute of praise due to the noble Lord who commanded the fleet that relieved the brave garrison of Gibraltar. The noble Lord had said, he would oppose all innovations of the constitution. That a more equal representation of the Commons in Parliament should be styled an innovation, could only arise from a want of a thorough knowledge of the principles of our happy constitution; he could not think one sensible man in the

kingdom of his Lordship's opinion.

Lord Sandwich remarked, that when the question came in discussion, his Grace would not find the weight of the argument so much on one side as he seemed to think.

A On the Chancellor's putting the motion for the address, it passed unanimously.—Though we do not mean to enter professedly into the proceedings of the Upper House, yet the reader will find some things that passed in it on this and the following days so intimately connected with what was agitated in the Lower House, that they could not well be understood apart.

Dec. 5.

The Commons being returned, and the Speaker having taken the chair, and the customary forms gone through,

C Mr. Philip Yorke moved the Address. He prefaced his motion by contrasting the state of this country at the end of last year, with the situation and prospects which now rise before us towards the close of this. At the opening of the last session, his Majesty announced from the throne the unfortunate issue of the campaign in Virginia, which ended in the surrender of the second British army that had piled their arms on the continent of America; an event, which, however disgraceful to the projectors of the war, proved fortunate to the nation, as it brought home to every man's feelings the full conviction, that the reduction of America by force was no longer practicable, and that our only hope of salvation was in our fleets. The importance of the victory that followed, discovered the wisdom of the measure, and proved to the conviction of all Europe, that the courage, the zeal, the intrepidity of British seamen were not to be resisted. France felt the blow; and while she was yet lamenting the fate of her ruined fleet, it was judged the proper time to offer to her ministers equitable terms of peace. Defeated as we ourselves were of the chief object of the war, the reduction of the revolted Colonies by force, it was prudent to endeavour to conciliate the affections of our brethren, by entering into treaty with their Congress on the footing of a free and independent state. Thus while his Majesty feels the grief of the defection, of so considerable a part of his empire, he has still the consolation left to hopes that the connection which accident had broken, time will heal; and that though the political dependence of America is

at

an end, the commercial intercourse will more actively revive.

He spoke of the brilliant successes of the late campaign in terms of the warmest commendation; but more particularly of those extraordinary efforts of courage exerted in the cause of humanity, by that most gallant and truly brave officer, Sir Roger Curtis.

He spoke of the negotiations of a general peace with that diffidence, which is natural while things remain in a state of uncertainty; but he recommended vigour, if the moderation of Great Britain should only serve to revive the ambitious designs of our enemies.

He enlarged on the warm recommendations of his Majesty to promote economy in every department; but hoped some consideration would be had in the general reform to those subordinate employments, which the possessors, having no other means of subsistence, have been accustomed to consider as their life-rents, without which they must be reduced to the utmost distress.

He made no doubt but the House would embrace the earliest opportunity to ease the royal mind, by a full discharge of the civil list debt; his Majesty having had the goodness to declare, that his future expences shall not exceed his income. Another important object which his Majesty had nearest his heart, was the hardships of the poor from the scarcity of corn. This seemed to demand the most serious and immediate attention of the House. He spoke of the interests of Ireland as so intimately connected with those of Great Britain, that they must rise and fall together. And of the affairs of the East Indies, as an important part of the business of the ensuing session, which would require their utmost caution and discernment to discuss. He concluded by moving the Address.

Mr. Banks seconded the motion. He began by enlarging on what had been said, and throwing some farther light on the intentions of administration respecting the negotiations that were in train for a general peace. He said, that by granting independence to America, we had given up nothing, for in fact they had long been in possession of it. He spoke of our late successes as brilliant, but not decisive. Our commanders by sea and land had gained immortal honour; and the courage and discipline of our forces were the admiration of the

world; but the nation had acquired no solid advantages to compensate the calamities of war, nor to balance the enormous expences that must inevitably attend the farther prosecution of it.

We should gain but little, he said, by the destruction of our enemies, if in effecting it our own ruin was the consequence. He was not, he confessed, one of those, who, upon every advantage which the fortune of war produced in our favour, gave way to transports of joy, as if we were never to experience a reverse. He looked upon the moment of victory as the fit season for making peace; and if we wished it to be lasting, it must be equitable. If much had been lost, something must be relinquished; and we must not forget (because our affairs have of late taken a favourable turn, owing to the wisdom of ministers, and the confidence of our forces in the conduct and bravery of their commanders) that a general dependency had lately spread itself, like a contagion, through all ranks of men, till the memorable revolution in the administration of the affairs of this country had happily dispelled it. The effects of that revolution, though great, had not been such as to furnish any reasonable grounds for insisting on concessions which the powers at war are determined not to grant; nor to withhold those particular requintions, without which, upon just compensation, they are unwilling to make peace. It has been said, and perhaps justly said, that peace is no less necessary to our enemies than to ourselves; and that the resources of this country are still equal to her defence. There can be no doubt but the resources of this country are still great; but it would certainly be thought very unwise to drain those resources to the last penny. Much is certainly due to national honour and national ambition, but more to national credit. To be truly great, we must be just. Millions depend on the arm of Great Britain for protection and support. The interest and happiness of so many individuals must not be slightly put in hazard. If in the negotiations for peace concessions must be reciprocal, those of most estimation in the opinion of the enemy, and of least real value in respect to ourselves, are always to be preferred. If, for instance, a place of immediate advantage to us was to be offered in exchange for a place of instant and increasing expence, would it

it not be folly, as things are now circumstanced, to reject the one and retain the other on the more principle of honour and to hazard the uncertain event of a war on so slight a motive? The hon. gent. proceeded to recommend to the attention of the House, these less important, though not less necessary objects of royal concern, strict economy in the public expenditure, and provision for the support of the poor. He enlarged particularly on what had been but slightly touched by the hon. gentleman who moved the address, namely, the affairs of the East India Company, which he observed were such as would, if neglected or slightly entered upon, affect the very existence of public credit, on which our all depended as a commercial state. In the investigation of those intricate and complicated questions that would be brought before them, he recommended firmness, candour, moderation, and caution. He warned the House equally against the arts of deception, and the influence of prejudice, and concluded with hoping for unanimity in all their deliberations, and particularly on the present motion.

Mr. Fox rose, not (he said) to oppose the motion, nor to propose an amendment, but to make some cursory remarks, which he wished had come from some other quarter, as he owned he was not himself wholly unprejudiced. He had his suspicions, though those suspicions, he declared, should never influence his conduct in any other respect than to quicken his penetration, and keep awake his vigilance.

The first thing in the speech, he said, which struck him, was an inaccuracy in point of time. It stated, that "*since* the last session of parliament his Majesty had lost no time, &c." Had the date of this statement been correct, it would have been the strongest proof of guilt in him, and in those with whom he had had the honour to act in his Majesty's council, for having so long delayed to send out those orders which parliament had pronounced to be so necessary; but in fact they had been issued long before. Thus much he thought necessary to premise, lest the characters of a noble friend now no more, and his own, should suffer by an imputation, that orders for putting an end to offensive operations in America had not been sent till after the recess of parliament. [Here the Hon. Mr. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, interrupted for a moment, and

assured him there was not the shadow of ground for any such interpretation.] Mr. Fox justified his mark, and proceeded; taking it, he for granted, that the independence unconditional independence of America was recognized by the first article of the provisional treaty, which he considered had been delayed so long. Then entered into an explanation of difference between himself and the noble Lord now at the head of the party, on this measure. He [Mr. F.] for tendering absolute unconditional independence to America in the first instance; the noble Lord wished that independence should be the *prerequisite*. He had, he said, two reasons for his opinion, one, that it would more manly, the other that it would more secure and irrevocable. When received his Majesty's orders to go to Mr. Grenville, then at Paris, to authorize him to offer independence conditionally to America, he obeyed the orders with a degree of pleasure which could be equalled only by what he felt when he read the letter of Shelburne to Sir Guy Carleton, in which the words of the letter to Grenville were repeated. He cited that letter, he said, to the Marquis Rockingham, and with joy told that now all their distrust and suspicion of the noble Lord's intentions were groundless. But his [Mr. Fox's] confidence on that account was of short duration; for, before the death of the Marquis, Lord Shelburne began to speak of the dreadful consequence that must ensue to this country, if America should be separated from it, and gave a decisive opinion, that the letters mentioned were not an unconditional recognition of American independence but a conditional offer to be recalled in certain circumstances. This, said Mr. Fox, gave me a suspicion which I did not conceal; for in writing the letter to Mr. Grenville, I had chosen the forcible words that the English language could supply, *to recognize the independence of America in the first instance, not to reserve it as a condition of* What then was his astonishment and torture, when in the illness, and apprehended decease of the noble Marquis, another language was heard from the cabinet, and some of his own friends began to consider the above letters only offers of a conditional nature to be recalled if they did not pass

peace. I considered myself as ensnared and betrayed, said Mr. Fox—I called for precise declarations—I demanded explicit language—and when I saw that the persons, in whom I had originally no great confidence, were eager to elude and to change the ground on which they set out, I relinquished my seat in the cabinet, with the heart-felt satisfaction of having maintained my principles, and with the prospect of being able to do, by leaving it, what I could not accomplish by remaining there. This, Mr. Fox said, he had done. He had been able in that House more effectually to persuade ministers to discharge their duty, than he had been able to do in a private room; and tho' it had been said, that whenever this should happen, *the sun of England would set, and her glory be eclipsed for ever; that it would be the ruin of his country, and that he would be a traitor who should do it; that the recognition of the independence of America should be stained with the blood of the minister who shall sign it;* yet thinking as he did, that it was so wrong that the E. of Shelburne should do this, he could not help applying to him the ludicrous distich,

You have done a noble deed in Nature's sight,

For though you think you're wrong—
I'm sure you're right.

He remarked, he said, a difference which alarmed him; for instance, in the Secretary's letter to the Lord Mayor, the colonies were there very properly styled the United States; and he expected to have found them called by the same name in his Majesty's speech; and this disappointment gave him the more concern, as he could not help observing a backwardness at this very time in certain people publicly to avow the independence of America. He did not like, he said, those expressions of concern felt by his Majesty on the loss of America. Those philosophic speculations which his Majesty indulges on the prospect of future connections with America, he thought much more manly. He lamented that the speech held out no ground of hope that any alliances had been formed for our support, should France by unreasonable exactions oblige us to continue the war. He was convinced that there were powers in Europe ready, whose friendship might have been cultivated, but for their distrust in ministers. He declared himself

a friend to peace, but not on the terms the hon. gent. who seconded the motion for the Address seemed to intimate. Here he took occasion to express his hearty concurrence in that part of the address, which replied to the honourable mention made by his Majesty of the defence and relief of Gibraltar. The conduct of Gen. Eliott would immortalise his name; and latest posterity would be at a loss for which to admire most, his gallantry in repelling the various attacks, or his humanity in saving from impending death the enemy he had defeated. The noble Lord who had relieved the garrison was almost above praise. In the sight of a superior force, he had thrown a relief into Gibraltar, which it was the duty of the enemy, at the hazard of their whole navy, to have prevented. He enlarged on the importance of Gibraltar both to Great Britain and Spain. Give up to Spain the fortress of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean becomes to them a pool which they can navigate at pleasure. Deprive yourselves of that fortress, and the states of Europe who border upon the Mediterranean will no longer look up to you for the free navigation of that sea. He then launched out in the praises of the noble Lord now at the head of the naval department of government, who had so suddenly fitted out a fleet that was able to brave the combined fleets, from which in the preceding campaign it used to fly. Thus, he said, had been the astonishment of Europe, and had given a brilliancy to our naval exploits that ought to be felt in making peace. Having said this, he touched upon the present cabinet; which, he said, was dangerously contracted. There is one member, he said, who will promise a great deal more than he intends to perform; there are others who will endeavour to hold him to the performance of his promises. As to myself, I am of more service out of office and debating in this House, than I should have been in the cabinet; for I find those measures which I recommended in vain to the council most readily adopted when I laid down my employment. He adverted to the reports of large voluntary gifts to government by private individuals, and protested against their legality, as forming funds over which parliament would have no controul.

He trusted, the prospect held out in the speech of attention to the affairs of the

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the East India Company would not prove delusive. He deemed the national honour pledged in that business; and he hoped the learned Lord, who had so nobly and ably taken it in hand, would not cease to prosecute it till he had brought it to a final issue. He assured ministers that from him they should receive no wanton opposition. He trusted the provisional articles would soon be laid before parliament, and wished it to be understood that the vote he gave for the address was in confidence that the treaty in question contained a full recognition of the independence of America.

Gov. *Johnstone* said, the hon. gentleman was full in his commendations of that part of the speech with which he found the most fault, the provisional treaty announcing the independency of America. When the effects of cool reason shall prevail, and the fatal consequences of that measure some ages hence are felt, the memory of those gentlemen who now seem so jealous of the honour of promoting that measure, will be execrated by latest posterity. Were he certain to be followed by any number of gentlemen in that House, he would move for postponing the answer to his Majesty's speech till the provisional treaty was laid before us. There are so many points to settle, that a few only will be necessary to call up the attention of the House; the boundaries between the ceded colonies, and those retained; the fisheries of Newfoundland and the Gulph of St. Lawrence; provision for the unfortunate loyalists; the reciprocal rights that are to remain between us. These are points that could only be settled in that House. His next objection to the hon. gentleman's speech who spoke last, was, his coupling the names of Gen. Elliott and Lord Howe in the warmth of his plaudits. It was a happy contrivance, he said; for whenever the name of Gen. Elliott is mentioned, it will command applause; but he must give it as his opinion, that the late action with the combined fleets of France and Spain was the most disgraceful to the flag of Britain of any that appears in our naval transactions; that Adm. Barrington's division, by some fatal error in sending orders or conveying them, bore up almost before the wind with their sterns to the enemy, and were in the morning 4 leagues to the leeward of Lord Howe and the remaining part of the fleet he could aver. This could not be the fault of

Adm. Barrington. He spoke, he said in the presence of many officers, who, he were wrong, were bound to contradict him. He proceeded to describe the action, and insisted that the movements of that memorable day were confused and unfortunate. He made many pointed observations on the conduct of the commander in chief, and concluded his remarks with asserting, that from the action of that day there was no cause for triumph. There can be no triumph said he, without a trophy. He then spoke of the triumphs of Lord Rodney of ships taken, burnt, and destroyed; and, recurring to the speech, considered it rather as a confession of our manifold sins and wickednesses, than a profession of our virtue. By what had been said by the hon. gentleman who seconded the address, it appeared to him that Gibraltar was to be made the price of peace; he did not think this final and grace necessary.

Com. *K. Stuart* said, he had been witness to the noble Lord's conduct during the voyage, and in his poor opinion was great, manly, and brilliant throughout. He had maintained the dignity of the British flag in circumstances that would have made a less gallant man tremble.

Gov. *Johnstone* insisted that the circumstance in the action to which he alluded had not been answered. He desired to know if the fact was not as he had stated it.

Lord *North* rose, and the House was all attention. He declared he did not rise to oppose the address, nor to embarrass ministers in the course of the negotiation. He esteemed unanimity of the last importance, and only rose to offer his opinion on some things that had been said in the course of the debate. He could not agree that granting independence to America was giving them nothing; nor could he hope for the conclusion of the war, after what had passed last session, on terms consistent with American dependence. If he ever had hoped that such a conclusion would be accompanied by a so honourable, and lasting peace. He justified ministers in concealing the terms of the negotiation, which by no means ought to be disclosed while it was unsettled. He declared his intention supporting ministers in their endeavour to obtain an honourable peace; and that could not be had, of assisting them in the prosecution of a vigorous war.

He wished therefore ministers to understand most explicitly on what terms they were likely to find unanimous support; either in an honourable peace, such as our present situation entitled us to expect, or in a vigorous war. The cession of Gibraltar he did not say was absolutely to be refused, but it ought to be dearly purchased. Spain could give territory; but could she give such another impregnable fortress? Could she give any thing she valued more, or which could not be taken from us again with more ease? Ministers should remark what an hon. gentleman had said early in debate, that the provisional treaty had taken America off our hands, and that we had now only France, Spain, and Holland to contend with. He doubted the fact. It had been said that suspicions had gone forth of the sincerity of a noble Lord, which had contributed not a little to retard the progress of the general peace. Be this as it may. Let it be made known to the whole world, said his Lordship, that in the question between France and us, there is but one opinion. We are as one. The nation is as one in demanding an honourable peace, or a vigorous war. His Lordship, in speaking of the passage of the speech where his Majesty ascribes his acknowledgment of American independence to a compliance with the wishes of his people, did not mean to say that such a concession was his own wish, or the wishes of the people at large; but merely as alluding to the vote of the House, which, in empowering his Majesty to treat with America on the footing of independence, clearly conveyed such a wish. Another passage to which his Lordship objected was, that in which a plaudit was inserted in the address of those measures that had been adopted for restoring peace to America. As he did not know what those measures were, he held himself absolved from the approbation of them. To Mr. Fox's strictures on the navy, his Lordship could by no means assent. It was late in the month of April last when the hon. gent. drew such a hideous picture of the naval power of G. B. as was enough to make every man tremble; and yet, on the 12th of April, the memorable victory in the W. Indies took place, in which 8 sail of the line had been taken, three afterwards foundered at sea, and two were for ever disabled, nine obliged to return to Europe, and twelve more now repairing at Boston harbour. Surely, said his lordship, unless the hon. gent. can prove that ships under the present first Lord of the Admiralty spring up like mushrooms, and migrate like swallows, the navy that performed that great and important service could not be the navy equipped by the hon. gentleman's noble relation. He did not wish, he said, to detract from the just praises of any man; but he could not help observing, that in those great things ascribed to the noble Lord, it was but fair to say, as was said of Alexander, that he had conquered Greece, but it was with Philip's troops. He ascribed the feeble resistance, made by the combined fleet to Lord Howe before Gibraltar, to some internal weakness or defect; that Spain was driven to the last extremity; that Holland could be but an incon siderable enemy; that America had neither money nor credit; and that France, with the whole confederacy at her back, was scarce on a level with ourselves; all this he hoped ministers would well consider in the negotiations that were now going forward, and act accordingly. It was not fair, he said, to charge the noble Lord high in office with having done what he had previously said would ruin the empire, and cause the sun of our glory to set for ever: for if enchantment had been used to bring down the sun, the H. of Commons had themselves been the magician. His lordship entered into a justification of benevolences and voluntary subscriptions, and laughed at the idea of calling them ship-money. He quoted Ld. Hardwicke in support of his opinion, and concluded with earnestly recommending unanimity--AN HONOURABLE PEACE OR A VIGOROUS WAR.

Mr. Fox rose to explain. He said, that in the description he gave in parliament of the naval weakness of G. B. at the time alluded to by the noble Lord, he had made no reference to the state of the navy in the W. Indies. He also adverted to what the noble Lord had said of a report industriously circulated of the insincerity of a noble Lord high in office; and adduced that report in full proof of what he had said of the present Administration, that it was dangerously constructed.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt thought it no small compliment to the present administration, that the hon. gent. [Mr. Fox] was so eager to take to himself the credit of having begun the measures which

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which his majesty's present ministers had been so zealously and attentively pursuing. He justified the conduct of a noble Lord high in office. He declared, that his particular attention to his business, his candour and propriety since he had had the honour of acting with him, had been such as had rendered the charges preferred against him by the hon. gent. for duplicity and tendency to make professions which he did not mean to perform, highly unjust, and of course highly criminal. The gentlemen, in the midst of whom he said he stood, could give the same testimony; and he declared, and hoped, the House would give him credit, that if a period should come when the noble Lord should be found inattentive to the performance of any of his professions, that instant should determine his public and private connexions with him for ever. The hon. gentleman's praise of a part, where he talked of the dangerous construction of the whole, must suffer in the estimation of every gentleman who heard him, for he would pledge himself for the open and unreserved integrity of the whole so far as they had hitherto acted. The hon. gent. had, on the present occasion, made a brilliant display of his talents, which was the more to be admired, as there was so little room for exception.

He said, the lines the hon. gent. had applied, he would attempt to parody:

The praise he gives us is in Nature's spite;

He wishes we were wrong—but clearly sees we're right.

It has been said, and said truly, that we must, in our negotiations with the enemy, take into our view all the relative circumstances of the belligerent powers, and that terms must be insisted on accordingly. This was not quite consistent with what he had heard some time ago advanced in that house, that hardly any peace could be a bad one in our present circumstances. Now, however, the language was altered; *an honourable peace, or a vigorous war!* He was glad, he said, to hear gentlemen speak out; and he assured them, that the sentiments of the House should be the sense of ministers.

Mr. Burke rose, and, in a manner peculiar to himself, arraigned the speech from the throne with a species of delusion, which he conceived to be of a very dangerous nature. His Majesty was made to say, that he had sacrificed *his own considerations, not to the en-*

cessity of the case, but to the ad his parliament; and by this me whole of the consequences wh poor Americans were to feel from want of monarchy are to be into the face of parliament. T said, was a little, low, left-hand Aning, which the Americans wou spise, and an instance of the di of the minister, very consistent w general tenour of his conduct. said he, his Majesty is made upon his knees, to deprecate the of heaven, and pray, that thi guided people may not suffer th sequences of the want of mo Monarchy is made the subject Majesty's most earnest prayers this people, who never were d by Heaven for monarchy, who their natures averse to monarchy never had any other than the f monarchy at the distance of 3000 are now to be guarded by the j of the K. of G. B. from the quences of that loss, which they could sustain. He adverted to the of economy which ministers ha pursuing, to the merit of which claimed all title. It was as mea inhuman as his was public and rous. He concluded by giving a tied vote for the address.

Sir Joseph Maubey spoke wai favour of Lord Shelburne.

Gen. Smith pressed upon the an attention to the affairs of th Company.

The Speaker put the question, passed *nem. con.*

December 6.

The House of Lords presented address to his Majesty, which, as was little more than the echo speech.—To that address, his M was pleased to return the fol answer:

"My Lords,

"This very affectionate and address affords me the highest faction.

"Your approbation of the f tion I have laid for a peace b Great Britain and America, and measures I have taken towards a pacification, as well as the ear which you have so unanimou pressed for carrying on the wa vigour, if the negotiation should pectedly break off, must be at with the best effects both at hor abroad.

"Your affectionate acknowledgement of my constant disposition to make my own conduct conformable to the wishes and opinions of my people, touches me most sensibly.

"Upon that principle, I can never regret the sacrifice I make of every consideration of my own.

"I accept, with pleasure, your assurances of support to a government conducted on principles equally agreeable to my own honour, and the public good."

Which being read, the House adjourned to the 13th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The usual committees appointed, and notice given,

That all persons who question the return of members do it in 14 days.

Petitions for repairing roads, and for extending the bill relative to the Birmingham canal, were received.

Ordered the Scotch Bankrupt bill to be considered.

Ordered part of a bill to be read, restraining Sir Th. Rumbold and Peter Pennin, Esq. from quitting the Kingdom.

Mr. Wilkes brought up a petition for the naturalization of certain persons therein named.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received a letter from Sir G. B. Rodney, in return to the thanks of the House, which was read (see vol. LII. p. 595.)

Mr. *Yorke* brought up the report from the committee appointed to draw up the address, which being read,

Mr. *Mitchin* rose, and adverted to what had been said the preceding day by an hon. member [Gov. *Johnstone*], that the British flag had suffered disgrace in the late expedition under Lord Howe. To say that the British flag had been tarnished in his Lordship's hands, was to say what scarcely a second man in the kingdom would believe; and he was the more surprized to find the hon. gent. so quick in spying the mote in his neighbour's eye, while he had yet a beam in his own.

Com. *Johnstone* thanked the hon. gent. for the opportunity afforded him of doing himself justice. He denied that he had a speck about him, and dared any man, or any set of men, to substantiate one single charge against him. He insisted, that what he had asserted was uncontradicted, that Adm. Barrington drove before the wind, and that, in the

morning, he was four leagues to leeward of the fleet; that Lord Howe, instead of being in the wind, bore two points out, with a good intention, he made no doubt, to double upon the enemy, though by that manœuvre it prevented his closing upon the enemy, and turned to his misfortune.

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* supported the character of Lord Howe by the testimony of friends and enemies. He said, the hon. gent. had boasted that he had advanced facts. He had made bold assertions indeed, which ought to be supported by substantial proofs before the House could yield implicit faith against the united testimony of officers who were present during the whole time of action. He concluded by observing, that the characters of officers high in command were sacred, and ought not to be sported with in news-paper and pamphlets.

Gov. *Johnstone* said, he sported with no man's character, and would submit to be deemed the most infamous of men if any professional man would get up, and controvert the facts he had stated.

Capt. *Luttrell* took occasion to draw the attention of the House to what had fallen from an hon. gent. [Mr. Fox] the day before. He was in hopes, he said, that the brilliant success that had attended the great naval armaments equipped by Lord Sandwich in the W. Indies and in Europe, instead of the disgraces prognosticated by the hon. gent. would have closed his mouth on that subject for ever; but finding him still ready, upon all occasions, to endeavour to impose upon the House his own opinion of naval matters, of which he was no judge, he rose, he said, to confute the spurious history of our navy which the right hon. gent. had given the night before. He said it was not to the superior abilities of the noble lord now at the head of the Admiralty that our navy was in its present condition; but to the activity and zeal of the noble Lord who lately presided there, in his laying the foundation for that greatness so much boasted of by providing materials for that purpose. As to what had been so strongly urged by an hon. Commodore, when so great a man as Lord Mulgrave sat silent, it ill became him to speak: all he should say was, the noble Lord alluded to, was far above his praise in the eye of every man but the hon. Commodore.

Mr. Fox rose, and replied to what the

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the hon. gent. had said of his total ignorance of naval affairs. He said, at the time when he brought the state of the navy before the House, it was no proof of his total ignorance, that 217 independent members of the House was of his opinion. But that, he said, was not the purpose for which he rose. A doubt had struck him as well as others, whether the provisional treaty by which the independence of America was recognized, was done unconditionally; so that, supposing the treaty negotiating with France should not immediately take place, the provisional treaty would, notwithstanding, remain in full force to take place whenever it should. In that case he approved of the vote he had given; but if, on the contrary, it depended on the negotiation with France, and was to die with it, then he revoked the approbation he had given. His reason for asking this question, he said, was, because he had heard a different explanation had been given in another place, and it was a matter of the highest moment that it should be clearly understood.

Mr. Sec. *Townsend* in reply said, it was fully stated in his Majesty's speech, and in his letter to the Bank, and needed no further explanation.

Mr. Chanc. *Pitt* said, in addition, that the clear indisputable meaning of the provisional agreement made with the American commissioners was the unconditional unqualified recognition of their independence.

Mr. *Hamel* rose with great warmth to reprobate the timid language which he had heard held by some gentlemen the preceding day. Rather than part with Gibraltar, he said, or submit to ignominious terms, this country ought to maintain a ten-years war; and he would pledge himself, that two hundred millions were still ready in this kingdom to support government in a righteous cause.

Mr. *Powys* thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for making his mind easy on the American business.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and, in a serio-comic comment on the King's speech, kept the House in a roar for a length of time. He had a high opinion, he said, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his honour and integrity, and if he were to trust to the words of men, his explanation would be to him full and sufficient. But the speech spoke a language so strange and contradictory, so full of

ridiculous and absurd professions, also with such an incredible number of boasts, that he declared, if he might be permitted to speak of it as it deserved, he should call it a farrago of hypocrisy and nonsense. If he might be allowed to apply to it the words of Hudibras, I should say, that the minister had made the King speak

As if hypocrisy and nonsense

Had got th' avowson of his conscience.

The hon. member indulged himself with a free commentary on the text of the Speech, and sported it with infinite wit and humour, which could only be recollected by himself. A short specimen shall suffice. TEXT. "It is the first object of my heart to make the general good, and the true spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of my conduct." COMMENT. O! the noble discovery! O! wise ministers!—*Tibi consorem donent*, to all except on who has no occasion for one (Mr. *Pitt*). What business or necessity was there for professing that they would do that, which, if they had omitted to do, they would have exposed themselves to the heaviest punishment.

TEXT. "To ensure the full advantage of a government conducted on such principles, depends on your temper, your wisdom," &c.—He had often heard of the qualifications of a member of that house; but never until this moment heard that *wisdom* was one of the qualifications which could be called for, and must be produced at the pleasure of the King. The ministers did not seem to be Irish, but Welch. "I can," said the great Welch magician, "call up spirits from the vasty deep." "Aye, says the plain, rough Hottspur, "but will they come when you call?" If Majesty may call for wisdom; but it may hollow till he is hoarse before his ministers will bring it him.—After going through the speech, article by article he folded it up, and hoped the hour would excuse him for having preached so long a sermon, for he had in his hand the longest text that ever required a comment!

Mr. Chanc. *Pitt*, with much gravity observed, that this was the moment for seriousness, and not for mirth. He therefore rose, he said, to bring back the House to sobriety, and to put them in mind, that his Majesty's speech was neither a fit subject, nor the present proper time to indulge the wanton sallies

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lies of theatrical enchantment. It was their duty and business to break the magician's wand, and to dispel the cloud, beautiful as it was, which had been thrown over their heads, and consider solemnly and gravely the very perilous situation of the country, and, by the force of their united wisdom, abilities, A and experience, endeavour to rescue the kingdom from its difficulties by the restoration of an honourable peace. With regard to the hon. gentleman's questioning the sincerity and reality of the explanation of the provisional treaty, which he had just given, he knew not whether B the hon. gent. meant to insinuate, that he would be guilty of equivocation; if he did, he should only say, that the imputation had, if it might be permitted to a young man to say so to an old man, his scorn and contempt.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and defended his former argument. He said, when the right hon. gent. talked of treating him with scorn and contempt, he made use of unfair weapons; for, how much soever he might differ with the right hon. gent. in opinion, no circumstance under Heaven D could make him treat him with scorn and contempt.

Gen. *Conway* declared, that nothing appeared to him more clear, than that the recognition was unconditional; nor did he see why any fallacy need be practised since the treaty itself would be submitted to the House in a few days.

Mr. *Fox* rose, and remarked, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of having dealt so liberally in his scorn and contempt, might, perhaps, with more credit to his colleagues and himself, have tried to answer the charges brought E against the speech. But he had chosen the safer and easier path, that of a solemn and sonorous declamation, to get rid of an attack which he wanted argument to refute.

The *Speaker* rose to speak to the point of order. He said, that no gentleman G ought to speak more than once in a debate, except where a minister or member in office rises to give the House necessary information; and except where a gentleman rises to explain.

The address was then read the second time, and the question put, which passed nem. con.

December 7.

Resolved, that a supply be granted to his Majesty, and appointed Monday for going into a committee of supply.

Waited on his Majesty with the address. GENT. MAG. *January*, 1783.

December 9.

Reported his Majesty's answer to the address, which see vol. LII. p. 195.

The House resolved itself into a committee for granting a supply, and came to a resolution on that motion.

Reported road bills, and adjourned to

December 10.

Reported the vote of supply, which was read, and agreed to.

Mr. *Rolle* wished to know, if any of his Majesty's ministers intended to move a vote of thanks to Gen. Elliot and Lord Howe.

Mr. Sec. *Townsend* said, it was his opinion, that the notice taken of them in his Majesty's speech, and the approbation of their conduct expressed in the address of thanks to his Majesty, sufficiently conveyed the thanks of the House.

C Mr. *Rolle* again rose, and desired the House to understand, that if ministers did not, at an early day, take up the business, he would.

Mr. *Bratt* gave notice, that he would, on a future day, move for the renewal of an act which authorised the sale of captured vessels.

Mr. *Hussey* hoped the clause, which empowered the Privy Council to treat for ransoming them, would be omitted.

Mr. *Burke* moved, for leave to bring in three bills, for the sale of crown lands, and the mode of uniting to the crown the principality of Wales, and the duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. *Chanc. Pitt*, in a tone of official gravity, gave him to understand, that his Majesty's ministers had taken up the general business of reform, as he might perceive by the King's speech; and that he hoped he did not mean to run a race with them for popularity.

Mr. *Burke*, in reply, said, he certainly did not mean to start with colts. He complained of this attempt to steal from him the credit of his labours; referred to the conduct of Lord North to Col. Barré, in the appointment of a commission of accounts, and the general odium his Lordship had incurred on that account. He concluded with declaring, he would not relinquish his right to the bills, and persisted in his motion.

December 11.

H On the motion for going into a committee of supply, for the purpose voting the navy,

Mr. *Fox* rose, he said, not to oppose the supplies, but to know positively and explicitly, whether we were to have peace or war. He said, on the 23d of Nov.

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Nov. the Secretary at War had written to the Lord Mayor, and had promised on the 21st of Dec. to inform the public, whether we were to have peace or war. That time was past, and the public were still in the same state of uncertainty as before that letter was written; he therefore wished, that before the supplies were voted, ministers would declare, whether there was, or was not, a fair prospect of peace. He called for the provisional treaty to be laid before the House, as it could not now be pretended to be a secret to any of our enemies.

Mr. *Townshend* said, he neither rose to make an apology, or give an explanation. The letter was written with a good intent, to prevent the pernicious practice of gambling; and the difficulties that had happened in the course of the negotiation were very improper subjects of parliamentary discussion.

Gov. *Johnstone* inveighed against this affected secrecy of the provisional articles. The cabinet here, he said, knew them; the French, Spanish, and Dutch cabinets knew what they were; the commissioners from America were also acquainted with them; in short, every body knew them but the Commons of England, a set of men who, of all others, it most behoved to be fully possessed of them. He inveighed severely against ministers for recognizing the independence of America, without consent of Parliament.

Mr. Eden entered very candidly into the spirit of the debate. He begged to be understood to have voted the address in their compliment to the communications made by his Majesty; but was far from wishing to molest ministers in this hour of their embarrassments. It appeared to him, that the colonies at this hour possessed an actual and acknowledged independence; and it signified little whether that independence was the preliminary to the treaty actually in negotiation, or the preliminary of a treaty that was to be set on foot some months hence: since they were to be independent, it matters not much when.

Mr. *Barke*, after railing the Secretary on the move he had adopted to prevent stock-jobbing, expatiated very seriously on the necessity of laying the provisional treaty before the House, on account of the various and contradictory opinions entertained on the subject in this House and the other.

Mr. *Chanc. Pitt* said, he saw a disposition in the House to accuse, and there-

fore should be more guarded in his expressions: he thought the present debate rather disorderly. The question before the House was clearly, whether the Speaker should leave the chair, in order to vote the yeas necessary for the ensuing year; for whether we were to have war or peace, a war establishment would be necessary. He justified his right hon. friend (Mr. Sec. *Townshend*); and assured the House, that, when the whole business came to be laid open, the most substantial reasons would be given for his conduct on that occasion.

Mr. *Sheridan* declared, that it was not the noble Earl at the head of the Treasury only, that had given a different explanation of the provisional articles from that given by ministers in this House; a noble person (D. of Richmond), on whose words he placed more confidence than on those of the noble Earl, had given an opinion exactly correspondent. This was not a matter of private confidence; and therefore he was at liberty to advance it as a caution how the House relied on language so contradictory.

Earl of *Darrey* was firmly persuaded that the American war was now, and he trusted for ever, at an end; and that no part of the public expenditure will ever be again prostituted in supporting a measure thus deemed unjust and obnoxious.

Sir *Cecil Wray* confirmed what Mr. *Sheridan* had advanced of the explanation of a noble Duke.

Mr. *Courtenay*, in a vein of pleasantry peculiar to himself, said, this contrariety of sentiment and explanation only furnished him with a new proof of the talents of the noble Earl in question; who was exceedingly well skilled and adroit in the dissemination of discordant opinions, for the sake of unanimity: for instance, there is one set of men who think we should not grant independence to America without a compensation; to these men the noble Earl declares, that the provisional articles contain only an offer of independence. There are another set of men who think it more magnanimous to acknowledge the independence of America, in the first instance, absolutely and irrevocably; to meet the ideas of these men, the noble Lord's colleagues in this House come forward, and declare, that the provisional agreement did this fully and finally. This, says Mr. Courtenay, is what I call disseminating contradictory opinions for the sake of unanimity; and surely this is a talent of ministerialism which every

every man must commend.

Mr. Brett rose, and moved, that 10,000 seamen be granted for the ensuing year.

Capt. J. Luttrell seconded the motion; and, as he promised on a former day, reproached Mr. Fox with ignorance of the real state of the navy, when he drew that melancholy picture of it with which he amused the House when he first came into office. He said, in matters of moment he never trusted to a treacherous memory; he therefore referred to a note which he had taken in the spring of the year, when the right hon. gent. asserted, "That the navy of G. B. was in a wretched; weak, and disabled condition; so much worse was it than he had represented or conceived, that he scarcely knew how to venture to name it to the House; that we were to expect by every packet the news of some naval disgrace, for that our fleet, once the dread of all the world, was become despicable indeed; and that, lest much should be expected from it when little could be done, he was under the necessity of informing the House of its being so reduced, in point of force, as to be no higher than as one to three, when compared with the fleets of our enemies." Mr. Luttrell was happy, he said, in reminding the House, that they were in possession of proofs that the right hon. gentleman's account of our naval strength was founded in error, ignorance, and misinformation. He recounted the important services that had succeeded in the East and West Indies, and in Europe, immediately after the right hon. member's misrepresentations; but lamented, that out of seven Lords of Admiralty there were only two that were professional men, and were capable of giving the common necessary information, one of whom was employed in the service of his country abroad. He desired the house to look round the board, and see who could think himself safe to serve the country after what had passed in the House the other night, when the best plea they could offer was ignorance, unless it could be supposed that their silence was to be attributed to an acquiescence in the charges which were confidently maintained against the noble Lord at whom they were pointed.

Mr. Fox rose, and insisted that the hon. gentleman had mistaken what he had said in April last when he came into office. His Majesty's ministers had found, on examination, that the navy of Eng-

land in the West Indies was fully equal to the enemy, and the event justified the information they had received; but that in Europe the inequality of force compared with that of France, Spain, and Holland, was as he had stated it. It was to that inequality he alluded whenever he talked of the astonishing exertions of the first Lord of the Admiralty for the deliverance of the empire. The honour he acquired by increasing so rapidly the fleet of Great Britain, could only be equalled by that which was his due for the judicious application of it. It was necessary to guard against the Dutch, it was necessary to bring home our important trade, it was necessary to relieve Gibraltar; and for all these services the naval minister had but one fleet. By an original and great manœuvre, such as sprung from the richness of a mind full of resources, he caught the seasonable moment, and sent the fleet into the northern sea, by which the Dutch were awed, and our valuable trade brought home in safety. This bold and original operation was performed without retarding the other important operations a single day. He asserted his own knowledge of naval affairs as a matter of state, and shewed how much more proper it was to have men of business to preside at the Admiralty-board, than professional men. He deviated from the question, to express his concurrence in opinion with Mr. Courtenay in the character he had given of his ministerial abilities, that no man knew so well how to frame his measures so as that they might look every possible way, and bear every possible explanation.

Mr. Ste. Fortensend lamented that his words should have been so strangely perverted, that he had been made to say out of the House the very reverse of what he had said in it; and concluded with observing how ingenuous it was for gentlemen (standing as he did) to torture him with questions which they knew would be highly improper for him to answer.

Lord North rose, and after amusing himself with Mr. Townshend's perplexity, retorted upon him his own former interrogatories, declared that the motion of the hon. gentleman's, whether as a motion calculated for war or peace, had his hearty concurrence. With regard to what had been said of the provisional treaty, whether the recognition of American independence was conditional or unconditional, revocable under certain

contin.

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contingencies, or totally irrevocable from the moment it had been signed, as the treaty was not before the House, it was impossible for him to pronounce definitively. Without, however, intending in the least to impeach the sincerity of those of his Majesty's ministers who stood up in their places, and gave it as their construction that the independence of America was irrevocable, he was inclined to believe the different construction given by the ministers in another place was the right one, else where was the use or necessity of withholding the provisional treaty from the inspection of this House? He justified the measure of giving early notice to the Lord Mayor of the provisional treaty, and doubted not of its being done with a laudable intention. He was utterly against calling upon ministers for explanations which it was improper while matters were in negotiation for ministers to give. He observed, that from the glorious and brilliant success of last campaign, we had reason to expect honourable terms of peace, and contended for vigour in war rather than terms disgraceful to the state. He then adverted to what had been said of the vigilance, activity, and zeal of the present administration, and insisted that it was to the former administration that the just and flourishing condition of the navy was to be attributed.

Mr. Fox observed, that what the noble Lord had just said of the provisional treaty was a proof of the ingenious scheme of the Earl of Shelburne, which every man might explain in his own way.

Mr. Hopkins enlarged on the services of the navy in the course of last campaign, and on its great increase since the present administration took place.

Mr. Smith spoke of Mr. Secretary Townshend's letter as premature, because it set stock-jobbers to work, to whose pernicious practices many families owe their ruin.

Mr. Hussy was of quite another opinion. It cautioned real stock-holders from parting with their stock; and as to gamblers, it was no great matter what became of them.

Gen. Conway rejoiced that men of all descriptions were of one opinion; an honourable peace or vigorous war was the cry of the whole nation.

Sir W. Dolben was glad to hear from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that the independence of America was not irrevocable. He contended that nothing that had passed during the last session

could authorize ministers to recognize the independence of America without coming to parliament.

Sir C. Turner professed before God that he found himself more at a loss now as to the intentions of ministers than ever. He was in hopes that some person of greater weight with the House than himself would have objected to voting the supplies until the House was certain that the American war would never be revived. No such man having stood forth, he would himself give his negative to all supply till that point was settled. He would fight against America as the ally of France, but not against herself for subjugation.

The motion was put, and agreed to with the sole negative of Sir Charles.

Thursday 22.

The House agreed to the resolutions of yesterday for granting 110,000 seamen for the ensuing year, including marines; and that 4*l.* per man per month, amounting in the whole to 5,720,000*l.* be granted for the maintenance of them.

Sir Edw. Ashley inveighed against the infamous practice of pressing. He said every man gotten by that means cost the nation 30*l.* besides a number of the best seamen being employed in that service.

Mr. Brett said, that an admiral had lately inspected all the impress companies; and his report was, that they were men rather fit for no service.

Mr. Martyn thought this service a most daring violation of public liberty, not warranted by reason or good policy.

Mr. Hussy thought landmen might be employed on board our ships in many services with great advantage. He had heard good officers declare, that by such a measure just half as many more ships might be manned as were now in commission.

Chanc. Pitt, to a question put to him by Mr. Hussy, replied, that if the war continued, we might naturally look for future loans; but in that respect he wished to receive advice and support.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Sec. Townshend brought up papers relative to East India affairs.

Gen. Smith wished to know when that business was to be brought before parliament.

Mr. Townshend thought the learned Lord, who displayed such ability on the subject last session, was the most competent to carry it through this.

Gen. Conway then rose, and after extolling in the highest terms of applause

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the great and commendable qualities of Gen. Elliott in the important services he had done his country, moved, that the thanks of the House be given him for his brave and gallant defence of Gibraltar.

Mr. *Townshend* seconded the motion.

Lord *Mulgrave* made a warm and animated eulogium on the transcendent virtues of that great and good man. The skill and address he shewed in repelling and defeating the last great and uncommon attack of the enemy, could only be surpassed by that humane, magnanimity and compassion which he had shewn in snatching expiring enemies from the combined horrors of sea and fire. He concluded his elegant panegyric with declaring, he did not know a character, living or dead, which in all military points could equal him.

Mr. *Rolle* said, he was happy to see the matter taken up by government. If it had not, he should himself have brought it forward. He mentioned likewise Sir *Roger Curtis*. And

Sir *Jos. Mawbey* was sorry to find Gen. *Boyd*, the second in command, forgotten on this occasion.

Gen. *Conway* said, he held some other motions in his hand when this was discussed.

Sir *G. Howard*, to heighten the compliment, moved, that after the word 'Gibraltar' there should be added, 'the most valuable and important fortress of all the foreign territories belonging to Great Britain.'

Lord *Fielding* seconded the amendment, and thought it necessary to fix the value of the service for which he was to be thanked.

Mr. *G. Onslow* could not agree to the amendment. He always thought, and should ever think, that Gibraltar always hung like a dead weight round the neck of Great Britain. He was there seven years, and knew what he said to be true; since we had lost the Turkey trade, it was of more use to foreigners than to ourselves.

Earl *Nugent* did not like the amendment, as it might give rise to political discussions that might disturb that unanimity so necessary to be preserved at this critical moment.

Sir *G. Howard* said, that as he had nothing in view but to add to the honour intended Gen. Elliott, if the amendment was likely to produce inconvenience, he would withdraw it, with the consent of the House.

Mr. *Fox* was utterly against with-

drawing the amendment. Reports were gone abroad, that Gibraltar was to be given up. There was not a single man in administration that dared to give it up. The amendment would convince Spain of the immense value which the British nation set upon Gibraltar: and in case any negotiation for its cession should be set on foot, it would shew them that the price must be immense that purchased it.

Mr. *Secretary Townshend* wished the amendment to be withdrawn. It might do mischief. He then entered into an explanation on Sir Joseph Mawbey's observation on the neglect of Lieut. Governor *Boyd*. He said that he was a worthy officer, forgotten by an accidental blunder in the Gazette. Governor Elliott had written warmly in his praise, and he (the Secretary) had sent a transcript of what related to him to General *Boyd*, in order to set the matter right.

Mr. *Syng* said, that it was an unparalleled omission, which required Parliamentary discussion.

Lord *Mulgrave* was against the amendment. He looked upon any interference of that House, pending negotiations for peace or war, as a violation of that constitution, to which he declared himself a friend.

Earl of *Surrey* did not wish to part with so valuable a possession as Gibraltar; but at the same time did not like attacking ministers by surprise.

Lord *Mabon* said, it was uncandid, as well as unparliamentary, to introduce motions of consequence, without previous notice.

Lord *G. Cavendish* said, he was an old member, and never heard, till lately, of any previous notice being necessary. But ministers were now ready to raise their seven-fold shield, whenever an attack was made on a delicate spot.

Mr. *Chancellor Pitt* observed, that this was a mode similar to that ascribed to a noble Lord, high in administration, in creating unanimity by raising a diversity of opinions. For his part, he was willing to take his share of responsibility, if the House would state the grounds on which he was to act. If the House were of opinion that Gibraltar should, in no case, whatever be given up, it should say so. The amendment, considered as a matter of honour to General Elliott, was surely unnecessary. His merit was in want of no additional lustre.

Mr. *Burke* supported the amendment. Other officers had behaved gallantly in other quarters; but he had derived additional

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contingencies, or totally irrevocable from the moment it had been signed, as the treaty was not before the House, it was impossible for him to pronounce definitively. Without, however, intending in the least to impeach the sincerity of those of his Majesty's ministers who stood up in their places, and gave it as their construction that the independence of America was irrevocable, he was inclined to believe the different construction given by the ministers in another place was the right one, else where was the use or necessity of withholding the provisional treaty from the inspection of this House? He justified the measure of giving early notice to the Lord Mayor of the provisional treaty, and doubted not of its being done with a laudable intention. He was utterly against calling upon ministers for explanations which it was improper while matters were in negotiation for ministers to give. He observed, that from the glorious and brilliant success of last campaign, we had reason to expect honourable terms of peace, and contended for vigour in war rather than terms disgraceful to the state. He then adverted to what had been said of the vigilance, activity, and zeal of the present administration, and insisted that it was to the former administration that the present flourishing condition of the navy was to be attributed.

Mr. Fox observed, that what the noble Lord had just said of the provisional treaty was a proof of the ingenious scheme of the Earl of Shelburne, which every man might explain in his own way.

Mr. Hopkins enlarged on the services of the navy in the course of last campaign, and on its great increase since the present administration took place.

Mr. Smith spoke of Mr. Secretary Townshend's letter as premature, because it set stock-jobbers to work, to whose pernicious practices many families owe their ruin.

Mr. Hussey was of quite another opinion. It cautioned real stock-holders from parting with their stock; and as to gamblers, it was no great matter what became of them.

Gen. Conway rejoiced that men of all descriptions were of one opinion; an honourable peace or vigorous war was the cry of the whole nation.

Sir W. Dolben was glad to hear from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that the independence of America was not irrevocable. He contended that nothing that had passed during the last session

could authorize ministers to recognize the independence of America without coming to parliament.

Sir C. Turner professed before God that he found himself more at a loss now as to the intentions of ministers than ever. He was in hopes that some person of greater weight with the House than himself would have objected to voting the supplies until the House was certain that the American war would never be revived. No such man having stood forth, he would himself give his negative to all supply till that point was settled. He would fight against America as the ally of France, but not against herself for subjugation.

The motion was put, and agreed to with the sole negative of Sir Charles.

Thursday 22.

The House agreed to the resolutions of yesterday for granting 110,000 seamen for the ensuing year, including marines; and that 4*l.* per man per month, amounting in the whole to 5,720,000*l.* be granted for the maintenance of them.

Sir Edw. Ashley inveighed against the infamous practice of pressing. He said every man gotten by that means cost the nation 30*l.* besides a number of the best seamen being employed in that service.

Mr. Brett said, that an admiral had lately inspected all the impress companies; and his report was, that they were men rather fit for no service.

Mr. Martyn thought this service a most daring violation of public liberty, not warranted by reason or good policy.

Mr. Hussey thought landsmen might be employed on board our ships in many services with great advantage. He had heard good officers declare, that by such a measure just half as many more ships might be manned as were now in commission.

Chanc. Pitt, to a question put to him by Mr. Hussey, replied, that if the war continued, we might naturally look for future loans; but in that respect he wished to receive advice and support.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Sec. Townshend brought up papers relative to East India affairs.

Gen. Smith wished to know when that business was to be brought before parliament.

Mr. Townshend thought the learned Lord, who displayed such ability on the subject last session, was the most competent to carry it through this.

Gen. Conway then rose, and after extolling in the highest terms of applause the

Summary of Proceedings in the third Session of the present Parliament. 23

the great and commendable qualities of Gen. Elliott in the important services he had done his country, moved, that the thanks of the House be given him for his brave and gallant defence of Gibraltar.

Mr. Townshend seconded the motion.

Lord Mulgrave made a warm and animated eulogium on the transcendent virtues of that great and good man. The skill and address he shewed in repelling and defeating the last great and uncommon attack of the enemy, could only be surpassed by that humane, magnanimity and compassion which he had shewn in snatching expiring enemies from the combined horrors of sea and fire. He concluded his elegant panegyric with declaring, he did not know a character, living or dead, which in all military points could equal him.

Mr. Rolle said, he was happy to see the matter taken up by government. If it had not, he should himself have brought it forward. He mentioned likewise *Sir Roger Curtis*. And

Sir Jos. Mawbey was sorry to find *Gen. Boyd*, the second in command, forgotten on this occasion.

Gen. Conway said, he held some other motions in his hand when this was discussed.

Sir G. Howard, to heighten the compliment, moved, that after the word 'Gibraltar' there should be added, 'the most valuable and important fortrefs of all the foreign territories belonging to Great Britain.'

Lord Fielding seconded the amendment, and thought it necessary to fix the value of the service for which he was to be thanked.

Mr. G. Onslow could not agree to the amendment. He always thought, and should ever think, that Gibraltar always hung like a dead weight round the neck of Great Britain. He was there seven years, and knew what he said to be true; since we had lost the Turkey trade, it was of more use to foreigners than to ourselves.

Earl Nugent did not like the amendment, as it might give rise to political discussions that might disturb that unanimity so necessary to be preserved at this critical moment.

Sir G. Howard said, that as he had nothing in view but to add to the honour intended *Gen. Elliott*, if the amendment was likely to produce inconvenience, he would withdraw it, with the consent of the House.

Mr. Fox was utterly against with-

drawing the amendment. Reports were gone abroad, that Gibraltar was to be given up. There was not a single man in administration that dared to give it up. The amendment would convince Spain of the immense value which the British nation set upon Gibraltar: and in case any negotiation for its cession should be set on foot, it would shew them that the price must be immense that purchased it.

Mr. Secretary Townshend wished the amendment to be withdrawn. It might do mischief. He then entered into an explanation on *Sir Joseph Mawbey's* observation on the neglect of *Lieut. Governor Boyd*. He said that he was a worthy officer, forgotten by an accidental blunder in the Gazette. *Governor Elliott* had written warmly in his praise, and he (the Secretary) had sent a transcript of what related to him to *General Boyd*, in order to set the matter right.

Mr. Byng said, that it was an unparalleled omission, which required Parliamentary discussion.

Lord Mulgrave was against the amendment. He looked upon any interference of that House, pending negotiations for peace or war, as a violation of that constitution, to which he declared himself a friend.

Earl of Surrey did not wish to part with so valuable a possession as Gibraltar; but at the same time did not like attacking ministers by surprise.

Lord Mabon said, it was uncandid, as well as unparliamentary, to introduce motions of consequence, without previous notice.

Lord G. Cavendish said, he was an old member, and never heard, till lately, of any previous notice being necessary. But ministers were now ready to raise their seven-fold shield, whenever an attack was made on a delicate spot.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt observed, that this was a mode similar to that ascribed to a noble Lord, high in administration, in creating unanimity by raising a diversity of opinions. For his part, he was willing to take his share of responsibility, if the House would state the grounds on which he was to act. If the House were of opinion that Gibraltar should, in no case, whatever be given up, it should say so. The amendment, considered as a matter of honour to *General Elliott*, was surely unnecessary. His merit was in want of no additional lustre.

Mr. Burke supported the amendment. Other officers had behaved gallantly in other quarters; but he had achieved ad-

dditional

22 *Debates of Third Session.—Lord Shelburne and the Dissenters.*

dional lustre, from the importance of the spot on which his abilities had been displayed. Polybius had remarked, that it was absurd to compare Timoleon with Alexander.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* was against the amendment. He thought the thanks of the House could not be worded too simple. He admired the simple memorial of Simonides, over the gallant Spartans, who fell at Thermopylæ, more than the most laboured panegyric. "Go, stranger, and tell the Lacedæmonians, that we fell here in defence of our country."

Lord *John Cavendish* wished that the amendment had not been proposed; but, being proposed, it would go over to Spain with a bad grace, that the British House of Commons had not dared to pronounce Gibraltar a valuable fortress.

General *Conway* asked the gentlemen if they were ripe to pronounce Gibraltar the most valuable of all our foreign fortresses; for instance, was it more valuable than Madras, on which all our possessions in India depended?

Mr. *Dempster*, with his usual candour, wished to reconcile differences, by amending the amendment, and before the words, "most invaluable and important" inserting "one of."

Lord *Fielding* insisted, that nothing in the amendment stated Gibraltar as *invaluable*.

Lord *Advocate* called this a new edition of the debate, and opposed both the one and the other as equally improper pending the negotiations for peace.

Mr. *Wilberforce* declared himself of the same opinion. He supported the Chancellor's argument; and said, instead of actions, they were cavilling about words.

Sir *G. Howard* again desired to withdraw his amendment.

Lord *Fielding* consented; but, just as the Speaker was about to put the question,

Mr. *D. P. Coke* rose, and declared his dissent; he said, he would sooner consent to have his right hand cut off than to cede Gibraltar.

General *Conway* said, the session of Gibraltar was not now the question. He might move that question another day.

Mr. *Coke* said, he was not fond of making motions. The ill success of his motion for the abolition of an unjustifiable pension last session, put him out of

conceit with motions; however, as he learnt that he should have other opportunities of expressing his abhorrence of giving up Gibraltar, he should make no opposition to withdrawing the amendment.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn, and General *Conway's* original motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

Gen. *Conway* then moved the thanks of the House to Lord Viscount Howe; which passed with one dissenting voice, viz. that of Governor *Johnstone*.

An Account of the Origin and Dissolution of Ld. SHELBURNE'S Connection with the Dissenters; in a Letter from a Correspondent at Taunton, to the EDITOR of a new weekly Paper; called "The Abstract."

LORD SHELBURNE, for twelve or fifteen years, has been incessantly labouring and intriguing to get himself into power; and the grand obstacle to his success at St. James's arose from an opinion, not of his patriotism or virtue, but of his insincerity. Whence this arose, how it came to spread wherever his name has been heard, I am not to enquire; perhaps it may have something in it of the nature of prejudice; I am sure it has, if it be not better founded than the opinion of his talents.

An education in one of the most religious provinces in America led me, on taking refuge in England, not to mislead a government which gave me protection by false information; but to fix myself in a cheap part of the country, and as much as possible among the people who are called Dissenters. On my first acquaintance with them, my ears were stunned with the sound of Lord Shelburne's name; the distinction paid to their ministers, by his having committed his children to their care, and the manifold advantages which would arise to their body, if ever his Lordship should get into power. Not accustomed in America to connect ideas of political and religious advantages, these hopes attracted my notice; and perceiving that in the course of many years attachment to the Dissenters, his Lordship had never openly professed himself of that Communion, or even condescended to go once to a meeting-house to hear any of their preachers, I sometimes ventured to think that his views were merely political. "No ;

I was assured the first occasion of their connection was 'purely religious; for Dr. Price having published an essay on the probability of meeting our friends in another life, and Lord Shelburne having just lost his lady, he sought out the Dr. to be assured of his hopes on this subject."

This appeared to me extraordinary, though I could not doubt the fact; as the probability of a future state must include the other in the apprehension of Lord Shelburne, as well as that of every other man; and as almost every sermon on the immortality of the soul states this probability as strongly as it is done by Dr. Price. However, the effect soon appeared to be, that the Dr. was carnalized by the Peer, not the Peer spiritualized by the Dr. The abilities of Dr. Price were devoted to serve the immediate views of his patron; though he was made to understand, that he was labouring for the interests of his country. Lord Shelburne perceived, that Dr. Price was cautious, slow, and supercilious; and seeing more fire and spirit in Dr. Priestley's Disquisition on civil liberty, he made those proposals to the latter, which the friends of the former combated on the ground of his Lordship's repeated artfulness; this brought on a connection of no advantage to either party, and ended in disgust and disappointment.

Lord Shelburne's view was to attach the Dissenters to himself, in order to overbalance the influence of other great leaders of the aristocracy, which he could not otherwise do with so embarrassed a fortune, and so small a parliamentary interest as he possessed. But Lord Shelburne never was capable of conceiving a great original and effectual plan. He was always in the custom of borrowing a hint from this man, and a thought from the other; and when he produced his scheme, it was variegated and dazzling to ignorant persons; but disjointed and ragged on being narrowly examined. I have heard a noble Lord, at his table in Virginia, describe his Lordship in a sentence: "He is so destitute of genius, and conceives all his first designs so imperfectly, that his whole time is employed in rectifying his first errors." This was the case in his design on the Dissenters. He thought by patronizing, and pensioning a few ministers of reputation amongst them, to secure the body;

and finding this a composition of sand, he had not skill immediately to remedy his first mistake; and his unseasonable attempt gave offence, rather than conciliated that wary and penetrating people.

His scheme was to render the dissenting ministers instrumental, in conveying all kinds of information to their brethren, who were stationed near him. How far corruption, well applied, might have accomplished this purpose, I cannot determine; but his Lordship's known circumstances would not admit, even of a delusive proposal of this kind, and the honour of corresponding with a Lord, or a Lord's pensioner, soon lost its charm. Some business, however, was done in this way; as I have seen, in the very town from which I write. Every transaction of a political nature for some time was in the possession of his Lordship, through the correspondence of a dissenting minister with one of his dependents; and so sanguine was he on the success of this plan, that he caused himself to be announced in the papers, as having superior means of information to Lord Chatham, or any other minister we had in this country. But the dissenting ministers soon perceived, that for the honour of corresponding with a Lord, without improving their own situation in any respect, they would become a set of informers, dangerous in their neighbourhood, and intamous in their occupation. This, and the reluctance shewn by Dr. Priestley to cover his political errands to Franklin and others, with philosophical pretences, produced a coolness that ended in disappointment and disgust. Several private reasons concurred to render this rupture violent and rancorous, which I have no inclination to enumerate. All the Dissenters, though they will not discover the reason, in the affront intended to be put on them, speak of Lord Shelburne with bitter abhorrence; and having relinquished his plan, through their instrumentality, the public may be assured, he has lost his boasted channels of information.

Though we wish not to encourage political speculations, yet it is our professed design to convey useful information to the public. If any misrepresentation should appear, our Magazine shall ever be open to liberal defence.

Ma.

24 Swift's Character vindicated.—Remarkable Discoveries, &

MR. URBAN, Jan. 4.
THE original character of Dean Swift, in your last volume, p. 470. is a malicious attempt to slander an honest man, now unable to defend himself. This MS. gentleman lately dead, sets out with a falsehood, by saying he was acquainted with the Dean in the *younger part* of his life, which is impossible, the Dean dying in 1745, aged 78. Neither is it likely the Dean should be intimate with one of his principles; therefore we must look for the true author in some malevolent spirit, who hath forged the story of the MS. in order to impose on the reader. That the Dean was cynical and morose to such persons as the author, I readily allow, and commend him for it; but as to the other charges he brings against him, they are every one false, as may be proved from the Dean's writings throughout, by which alone let him be judged, and not by the slanderous pen of a party-writer employed for the worst of purposes, and in some degree accessory to the calamities attempted to be brought on the kingdom by a combination of associating knaves, under pretence of mending the constitution. The Dean detected such impostors, and prevented much of their mischief. *Hinc ille lacryma*; therefore they cannot forgive him. Yours, &c. PRESTO.

MR. URBAN,
WOODWARD's Tit for Tat, mentioned p. 82 of your last volume, was spoken by him at Drury-Lane, after the comedy of the Stratagem, for his own benefit; but, I believe, never printed. Wordsdale, the painter, mentioned in the same page, had a son named James, who was sole or joint painter to the Ordnance-office, and died a few years ago, I think, unmarried. W. E.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

AT Breth a shell is said to have been invented for burning ships at sea or in port, which has made a great noise in France. It is a hollow ball, the shell of which is made to thin, that striking against a mast, yard, or even a rope, will break it. There is a partition in it which divides it into two equal cells, in one of which 10, 12, or more pounds of oil of turpentine are put, and in the other an equal quantity of spirit of nitre. These, by the bursting of the ball, unite, and immediately kindling into a flame, cause such an intense heat that no combustible can resist. Dr. Watson (since made Bp. of Llan-

daff) had a view to apply the to military purposes, when in misty he tells us, that it is possible to destroy a ship, or a citadel, or an showers of liquid fire, spontaneously lighted in the air. Dr. Franklin's idea of the same kind, but sprung from a principle of humanity.

A Correspondent has sent us the following taken out of a book called Geographical Travels, and assures us that he has tried it with success, and then commends it to us to insert it if useful to the public.

A method of making excellent Butter from the milk of Cows fed on T. LET the bowls, either lead or earthen-pans, be kept clean, and well scalded with boater before using. When the milk is brought into the dairy, to every quart mix one quart of boiling water, then put the milk into the bowl for cream. By keeping strict method, I have constantly, all winter, kept sweet and well-tasted butter from the milk of cows fed upon

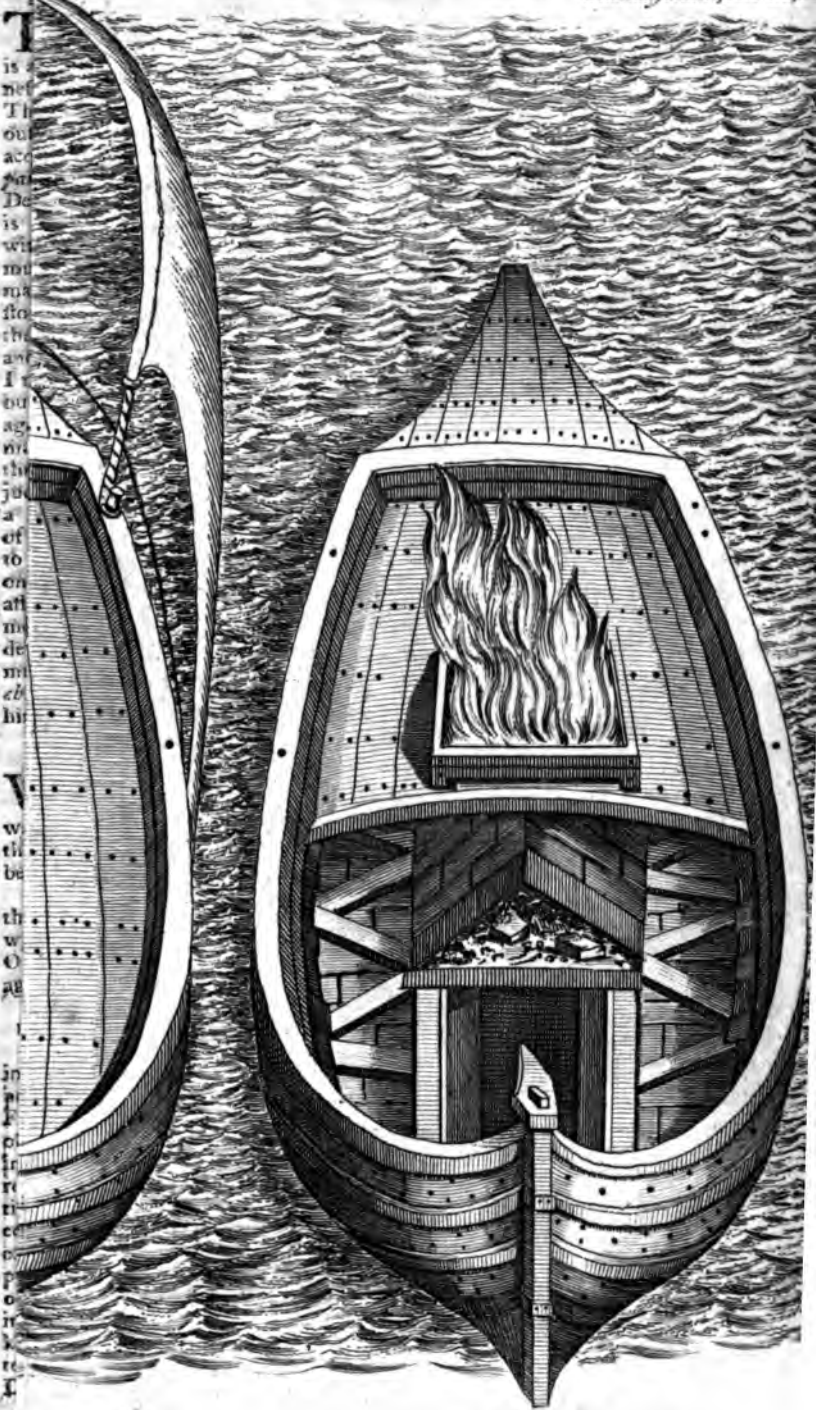
REMARKABLE EVEN

ON the night of the 11th of her last, it froze so hard at St. Pons district in France, during a heavy rain, as to form a glazing of crystal, and at the same time of six of the most compact ice thick that the slenderest twig many places an inch thick. The trees were able to support the weight of Beech, ash, chestnuts, and oaks under it. Large branches were broken and some broke close to the roots, the most dismal prospect of desolation presented itself in the woods, and lamentable apprehensions of spread consternation throughout the province. The potatoes were frozen ground, and the vines blasted in vineyards. The hills in the St. Pons, Castres, and Lavaur, the most exposed to its rigour, the vallies and plains have suffered being covered with a very deep

AT Surat, a Dutch settlement taken by the English, a most hurricane arose, which carried it; neither man, houses, nor ships be saved. The storm began S. E. and ended N. W. with fury. The whirlwind swept the sea more than 3000 inhabitants the first moments had taken between Surat and Dornus.



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MR. URBAN,

AS I know no nearer parallel in history to the famous floating batteries, lately by a happy concurrence of the interposition of Providence and British bravery so completely defeated in the eyes, one may say, of all Europe, than the contrivance to defeat the Prince of Parma's designs on Antwerp in 1585, I cannot forbear sending you an account of them and their effect, from Strada's *History of the Low Country Wars*.

The Duke d'Alva had built a strong citadel in this wealthy city, and the Spanish troops mutinying for want of pay, and joining the townsmen and the Spanish garrison in the place 1576, surprised, burned, and plundered it. The Prince of Parma laid siege to it 1584, during a whole year, and never was a fortified town better attacked or better defended. George Rinaldi, architect to the prince, threw over the Scheld, from Marienhout, on the Flemish side, to Philipshout, on the Brabant side of the river, a wooden bridge, 2400 feet in length, 12 feet wide on the surface, with two wooden forts on it, 40 feet by 50, and capable of containing near 50 men. The length of this bridge, supported by piles, was 200 feet on the Flemish side; on the Brabant side 900, and the forts before-mentioned at each end. The central part, near 1250 feet in length, was laid on 32 boats, each 66 feet long, and 12 broad, bound together four times by cables and chains, each moored by 2 anchors, and furnished with 2 great guns, 30 soldiers, and 4 seamen. On each side of this centre, for 125 feet, was stationed a length of floats composed of vast beams, laid on 33 barges filled with empty casks, and moored by 2 anchors each, and armed with 154 massive iron-pointed spears. The besieged suffered the enemy to carry on this work during the winter, when they might have had, according to Groitius, many opportunities to interrupt it: and it was not till spring 1585 that they took any measures to demolish it. All attempts to burn or cut loose these vessels failing, Giambelli, an engineer who had deserted to them from the Spanish service, contrived 4 hulks, with flat bottoms and high sides, of immense strength and thickness. In the bottom of the vessels, for the whole length, he spread a floor of lime and brick, 1 foot thick and 5 broad, on which, by several cross walls 1 inch high, he formed a mine, 3

feet every way, filled with gunpowder. This he covered with tomb-stones and mill-stones, and others of the largest size, and over these raised an arch of great stones terminating in a point, in order the better to diffuse the destruction in different directions, and in the hollow of this arch he lodged a quantity of iron and stone balls, chains, hooks, nails, knives, and every other instrument of death which his mischievous ingenuity could suggest. The whole space between the ships sides, the walls, and roof of the mine was close filled up with hewn stone, and boards strongly nailed together, and concealed by solid plank and brickwork. In the middle he placed a pile of burning wood, to make it seem as if the design was to burn the bridge; under which was concealed a quantity of pitch and sulphur, which would continue alight till it reached the train of the mine. This train in some was old junk daubed over with brimstone, contrived to hold out till, as he had calculated, the vessels would reach the bridge. In others he had fixed a kind of wheel, which was to make a certain number of revolutions, till at last, with an accelerated motion, striking certain flints which it met with, it would by the sparks set fire to the combustibles and mine. Besides these four he contrived 13 smaller vessels, which were only fire-ships. The enemy conceiving an attack with ships was intended on the bridge on both sides at once, placed a greater number of men on it, and augmented the garrisons in the forts at the ends. On the appearance of the fire-ships in a blaze in a regular succession, the bridge was lined with troops, both soldiers and officers. When all the ships were now got within two miles of the bridge, the sailors on board the mine-ships set fire to their combustibles, and took to their boats. The ships, left to themselves, floated in different directions down the stream; some of the lesser ran aground on the banks of the river. One of the larger let in the water, and vanished in smoke and flash; two others were driven aground by the current on the Flemish shore. The fourth seemed tending the same way, and likely to tail foul on some of the outermost of the floats. Some of the enemy had got on board one of the two to examine it, when on a sudden the fourth, which was much the largest of all, having forced its way, was got to the bridge. The prince alarmed, had given orders to the sailors to get on board and put out the fire, and

waited

* See Plate I. annexed.
GENT. MAG. *January, 1723.*

Iris in her rainbow, the messenger of the goddess Juno.

Goldsmiths, A. D. 1391.

Armourers, A. D. 1423.

Merchant Taylors, A. D. 1469.

Bakers, A. D. 1307.

Ceres, the goddess who first taught mankind to plough and sow, and reap and house their corn.

Haberdashers, A. D. 1502.

Butchers, A. D. 1604.

An ox decorated for sacrifice.

Salts, A. D. 1358.

Sadlers, A. D. 1281.

Cordwainers, A. D. 1438.

Crispin and Crispianus—the latter taking leave of the former, he going to the wars, and leaving his brother to follow the business of shoemaking. Supposed sons of King Leolin in Maximian's time; who seeking their lives, they were disguised by their mother, and travelling about at Faversham in Kent, were apprenticed to Robani, a shoemaker. They afterwards each of them married a princess.

Ironmongers, A. D. 1464.

Blacksmiths, A. D. 1377.

The Cyclops at work. They were the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, and assisted Vulcan in forging Jupiter's thunder-bolts.

Woolmen, A. D. 1311.

Bishop Blaife, the inventor of wool-combing.

Musicians

Apollo, the god of music, attended by his priestesses, the ancient bards, and doctors of music.

During the time that this transparency halted in the front of the audience, a dance was introduced; and, after it, the following

G L E E.

Come, come all noble souls,
Whose skill in music's art
Do join in this society
With us to bear a part.

On this returning day
We'll ever joyous sing,
And imitate the birds
That warble in the spring.

The Muses Nine shall own,
Whence'er we chaunt this glee,
Ours offering at the shrine
Is love and harmony.

Then another dance; and, after that, the following

G L E E.

O Music, sphere-descended maid!
Friend of Pleasure, Wisdom's aid,
Arise, as in that eld time,
Warm, energetic, chaste, sublime!

Thy wonders, in that godlike age—
Fill thy recording sifter's page,
O bid our vainglorious cease,
Revive the just designs of Greece.

Return in all thy simple state;
Confirm the tales her song relate;
Friend of Pleasure, Wisdom's aid,
Hail Music, sphere-descended maid.

Shipwrights, A. D. 1605.

Noah's ark. The first vessel or ship built by the art of man.

Apothecaries, A. D. 1678.

Æsculapius, the son of Apollo, the God of health. Chiron taught him physic. He was killed by Jupiter for bringing Hippolytus to life. The serpent and dog symbolical of the arts of healing and physic.

John Norman, A. D. 1250.

First Mayor that was sworn at Westminster.

Henry D'Arcy, A. D. 1338.

First Mayor that had a mace borne before him.

Henry Prichard, A. D. 1463.

Entertained at one time four kings, i. e. Edward III. of England; John of France, David of Scotland; King of Cyprus.

John Philpot, A. D. 1378.

Hired a thousand soldiers, who took John Mercer, a sea-rover, with all the ships he had before taken from Scarborough; and fifteen Spanish ships laden with great riches.

William Walworth, A. D. 1381.—

Banner with city arms.

By the slaying of Wat Tyler in Smithfield delivered the kingdom from a dangerous insurrection; and was knighted for it in the field.

Thomas Knowles, A. D. 1400.

New-built Guildhall; re-edified St. Anthony's church, and conveyed water to Ludgate for the use of the prisoners.

Richard Whittington, A. D. 1421.

Three times Mayor, founded the library of Gray-friars, Whitting-college, and alms-houses, and whose executors built Newgate.

Robert Chicheley, A. D. 1482.

Appointed, that on his birth-day a sufficient dinner should be given to 1400 poor citizens, housekeepers, and also two-pence apiece.

Thomas

Thomas Cook, A. D. 1462.

Knight of the Bath.

John Young, A. D. 1466.

Knight Banneret.

John Shaw, Mayor, A. D. 1501.

First entertained the Aldermen and citizens in Guildhall.

William Fitzwilliams, A. D. 1506.

For his attachment to Cardinal Wolsey in his fall (who had been the means of his great fortunes) King Henry VIII. knighted him, and made him a privy counsellor. He left the King by will his great ship with all her tackle, and his George set with diamonds, and collar of the garter. At his death he was Knight of the garter, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

John Allen, A. D. 1544.

Gave a rich gold collar to be worn by the Mayor, and 500 marks for a stock of sea coal.

Thomas Gresham, A. D. 1566.

Built the Royal Exchange, and almshouses for the poor.

THE GRAND PAGEANT.

A triumphal arch. On the left side, on a pedestal, is seen Industry: on the right, Commerce: over which are two symbolical medallions. Through the arch is seen the Genius of the city, crowned with a wreath of plane tree: in one hand a goblet; in the other, a branch full of little twigs, to signify increase and indulgence. On his right hand, the Council of the city, with a wreath of oak on his head, and the falces in his hand, as tokens of strength and civil magistracy: on his left, the Warlike force of the City, with his helmet on, and crowned with laurel, implying strength and conquest: at his feet, Thames, the river god, leaning on his urn.

C H O R U S.

London, London, richest, noblest mart,
Seat of freedom, science, art;
Commerce spreads the swelling sail,
Plenty's wafted in the gale.

Hail, London, great emporium of the world,
While Britain's thunder round the globe is hurld.

The personages of this procession were all dressed in the characters of the time in which they lived, and before each of them a label, a scroll, or a pageant was carried, bearing their name, or some allusion of the poets to their occupation. The figures in transparency were all painted as large as the life, and had a

most grand and beautiful effect. The principal exhibited Penelope at her web, Iris in her rainbow, Ceres, Crispin and Crispianus, the Cyclops at work in their cave, Apollo, Æsculapius; and a triumphal arch, with an emblematical painting, in the center, proper to the subject of the procession.

The idea of the paintings was furnished by Mr. Richards and Mr. Smirk, and all of them executed by the latter in a style of so much taste and excellence, that it is a matter of some wonder to us, where an artist of Mr. Smirk's abilities has been so long concealed.

The audience expressed the strongest approbation at the whole of the procession, and distinguished each of the transparencies with loud plaudits. The figures are certainly painted with great effect, and yet shew an uncommon delicacy of drawing and colouring. Unlike some stage exhibitions on canvas, they will bear the minutest examination; and, if they have any fault, it is, that they are more like pictures for a private room, than paintings for scenic exhibition.

The glee introduced with so much applause is the composition of the late Dr. Rogers (who lived in 1600); the other airs in the pantomime and procession are by Handel, Lord Kelly, Abel, Stamitz, and Shield, and have very great merit.

The expence of preparing this splendid spectacle must have been very great, and the cost of continuing its representation cannot be inconsiderable, since more than 200 supernumeraries are employed to walk in the procession. Large, however, as the incurred and incurring expence may be, we doubt not the magnificence of the town will amply compensate it, and give a fresh proof, that liberality in those who cater for the publick is seldom or never bad policy.

Account of the CAPRICIOUS LADY, a Comedy, altered from the SCORNFUL LADY of Beaumont and Fletcher.

THIS play is rendered memorable in dramatic history, by introducing the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield (the Abingdon of her day), to the stage. In the original there are many indelicacies, which, however, permissible in the days of our ancestors, would ill suit with the manners of the present times. These are all carefully expunged; some addition

tions are made to the dialogue; the character of Sir Roger the Curate is totally omitted, and the catastrophe improved.

The character of Morecraft, the usurer, is likewise considerably altered: in the *Scornful Lady*, he is made to change his temper towards the last act, from that of a miser to that of a spendthrift, which has been objected to, as a circumstance neither natural nor dramatic, by several good writers. In the present alteration, the humour and features of the character are uniformly preserved.

The *Scornful Lady* held its place on the stage till the death of Mrs. Oldfield, and was generally a favourite. The dialogue has much point in it, and more nerve than is to be found in that of most modern writers. It has, however, a quaintness and peculiarity, to which the writers in Fletcher's days were too much addicted. The characters are strongly delineated and well sustained; but we have had so many of the same complexion drawn after them, that young Loveless, the Captain, Poet, and Traveller, have lost the charm of novelty, and now appear to be copies instead of originals. The comedy, which has been very favourably received, contains a considerable share of pleasantry and sterling merit. The situations are strongly comic, and the plot, though somewhat unconnected, is conducted with art and effect, but the play towards the conclusion grows rather flat, and flags in point of vivacity and spirit.

Of all the comedies lately produced, whether new or revived, scarcely one has been more judiciously cast, or more ably acted. Mrs. Abington, by her superior skill as a comedienne, gave the lady a considerable addition of effect, and rendered her lively and agreeable, even where she is most faintly coloured. Mr. Wroughton also kept up the ball with her in his Loveless, with humour, and energy. In the third act, they both played admirably; Mrs. Abington especially. When she discovered that the tale of Loveless's death was all a trick, her change of manner and expression was wonderfully adroit and comic. Mr. Lewis presented the lively, thoughtless town dupe and reveller in the younger Loveless with great ease and strength of character. Lee Lewes made the most he could of Welford; and by giving him a dash of Cloten, in his scene with Loveless (when the latter is disguised in a seaman's dress) heightened the effect of

the dialogue. The poet, however, has himself drawn Welford as a character not correctly uniform; towards the conclusion of the play, he appears to be a much more sensible man than in the scene we have just mentioned. Quick's Savil was an excellent piece of comic acting, particularly in his drunken scene. Wilson had no great scope for the exercise of his talents in Morecraft, nor had Mrs. Lewis an opportunity to provoke much praise in Martha. Mrs. Webb was Abigail herself, or rather *Young Love*, as Fletcher more characteristically named her, and Mrs. Morton as bewitching in look and manners, as a young, rich, and handsome widow could be imagined.

In the second act a catch was introduced, the burthen of which was *in vino veritas*. The idea of the words was a good one, and the musick well adapted, to give the adage life and spirit. Doyle, Davies, and Darley, were the fingers, and did the catch justice; Mr. Arne was the composer.

The dresses were in the style of the times, and most of them new. Mrs. Abington wore a rich silver tissue, decorated with bows of mourning, which formed an elegant contrast.

A new prologue was spoken to the play, which turned chiefly on the nature of caprice, displaying its effect in a variety of different characters with some pleasantry. It was well delivered by Mr. Lee Lewes.

The Epilogue was given by Mrs. Abington, with great success. It presented a comparison between the maidens and wives of Queen Bels's days, and those of modern times; pointing out, with great humour, archness, and truth of observation, that the aim of both was one and the same, viz. "to gain and govern that tyrant man!" but their modes of effecting it were as different as the modes of dressing and eating in 1583 and 1783. The epilogue was ably written, and concluded with a very handsome and well-turned compliment to the Queen and the royal progeny.

We consider *The Capricious Lady*, upon the whole, as an antique new set—and doubt not, though it may not be held in the highest estimation, it will nevertheless be deemed of no inconsiderable value, were it only for its affording Mrs. Abington a new character to exercise her comic talents in, and for shewing us what the sort of plays were, in which our forefathers took so much delight.

*Authentic Detail of Particulars concerning
Ossian and his Poems, continued from
vol. I. II. p. 571.*

BY the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, minister of Blair (mentioned in the last Magazine), I was directed to one James Maclauchan, a very old man, much celebrated for his knowledge of ancient songs. Maclauchan was a taylor; those artists being of all men the most famous for this qualification*. I found him in an old woman's cottage, near Blair, entirely willing to gratify my curiosity, and indeed highly flattered that I paid so much attention to his songs: but as he could not talk English, I was obliged to supply myself with another cottager, to translate whilst he sung. The following Poem I wrote down from the mouth of our interpreter; a circumstance, which naturally accounts for the ruggedness of the language: the good old woman, who sat by spinning, assured me, that, if I had understood the original, it would have drawn tears from my eyes. The poem is an elegy on a gentleman of the clan of Mac Gregor, who died in the prime of life: the author mourns over his deceased patron himself, and describes the sorrow of the rest of his friends: I have some reasons to believe it was published in the original Erse, by Mac Donald, in a collection of Erse poems printed at Edinburgh about eight or ten years ago.

"The sighs of my heart vex me sore; the sight of my eyes is not good; it has raised my sorrows, and doubled my tears; the man of Donnan is not alive; there are many gentlemen making his bed, and their sorrow is dropping on their shoes: his mistress is, as it were, crucified for his love.—It is no wonder she should be sorrowful, for she shall never get such another after him. When I would sit by myself (*and consider*) the like of him was not to be gotten with or without riches. His heart was raised up, his fiddle at your ear, and his pipes playing about your town. When he would sit down, he heard the sound of his cups; and his servants serv-

ing him while he was at rest.—It is the meaning of my words; how many worthy men, who have been great drinkers have died. Of them were Alexander Rowey, and Black John of Strong Arms; I think them far off from me without life.—You were the chief of the people, going far before them, and a good lord of your tenants at home. When you took your arms, they did not rust; every hunting you made there was blood. You got honour going before them, and although you got more than they, you were worthy of it†. I will never walk West on the road to the (*peat*) stack any more, for I have lost my mirth and the laird of Reanach‡."

As I had been informed, in my first excursion through the Highlands; that one Mac-Nab, a blacksmith, at Dalmaly, had made it his business to collect and copy many of the songs attributed to Ossian: I determined upon revisiting Dalmaly, in order to obtain all the intelligence I could from him. He lives in a cottage, not far from the inn and church at Dalmaly, where he boasts that his ancestors have been blacksmiths for near 400 years; and where also he preserves, with much respect, the coat-armour of the blacksmiths his forefathers. I found him by no means deficient in ingenuity. A blacksmith in the Highlands, is a more respectable character than with us in England. He is referred to by Mr. Smith, above-mentioned, as one of his authorities, for the Erse poems he has published; a circumstance which may perhaps diminish the vaility of his testimony, with some of the zealous antagonists of Ossian; but, as the poems he favoured me with, have little agreement with those published by Macpherson and Smith, I think the force of prejudice alone can persuade us to refuse it||. I have reason to believe, that Mac-Nab had never read the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson.

From this man I obtained many songs, which are traditionally ascribed to Ossian. The following poem of *Ossian agus an Clerich*, he gave me in Erse; for to him I pretended a knowledge in that language.

* Taylors, in Scotland and the North of England, work in the houses of their employers; and their songs serve for the entertainment, both of themselves and their hosts, during their labour.

† At this place, we suspected that our interpreter, weary of his employment, desired old Maclauchan to omit a considerable part of the song, and repeat the concluding verse immediately.

‡ Reanach is, I believe, in Athol, not far from Glen Lion, where a branch of the Tay flows through a lake of that name.

§ Galic Antiq. by Mr. Smith, Edinbur. 1780, p. 128, note.

|| Mr. Mac-Arthur, Minister in Mull, declared to me; that he could remember having heard the following Poem of, *Ossian agus an Clerich*, as long as he could remember any thing.

I had it afterwards translated by Mr. Darrach, a gentleman who lived with Mr. Maclean, of Scallastel in Mull, as tutor to his children, and who was wholly unacquainted with Mac-Nab. I set down the translation, in the rude form it received from immediate verbal composition. It differs in chronology, from the

poems of Ossian already published; representing that bard, as the contemporary of St. Patrick, agreeable to a tradition which I found very prevalent in Argyshire; according to which, St. Patrick was Ossian's son-in-law. The poem is a dialogue between St. Patrick the *Clerich* or *Clerk*, and Ossian.

Ossian agus an Clerich.

OSSIAN. 1.
A Clerich achanas fa Sailm
Air leom fein gur borb do Chial
Nach eist thu Tamuil re Sgeul
Air an Fhein nach fhachd thu riamh.

CLERICH. 2.
Air ma chumbas amhich Fhein
Ga bein leat bhi leachd air Fhein
Fuaim nan Sailm air feadh mo bhioif
Gur he sud be Cheoil damh Fhein.

OSSIAN. 3.
Na bi lu Coimheadadh do Shailm
Re fianichd Eriu nan Arm nochd
A Clerich gur lan olc leum
Nach sgaram do Chean red Chorp.

CLERICH. 4.
Sin faoid Chomrich fa Fhir mhoir
Eaidh do Bheoil gur binn leum Fhein
Tagamid fuas Altair Fhein
Bu bhiun liom bhi leachd air Fhein.

OSSIAN. 5.
Nam bidhin thu Chlerich Chaoimh
Air an Traidh ha Siar fa dheas
Aig Eas libridh na'n Shruith sheamh
Air an Fhein bu Mhor do Mheas.

6.
Bea neachd air Anam an Laoich
Bu ghairbhe Fraoich ansgach greith
Fean-Mac-Cumbail Ceon nan Sloigh
O san air a leainte 'n Teasf.

7.
La dhuine siaghach na'n Dearg
S nach derich an Tealg nar Car
Gu facas deich mile Barc
Air Traidh a teachd air Lear.

8.
Shefaabh fin rul ail an Leirg
Thionnail an Fhein af gach Taoibh
Seachd Catha—urcharu gu prop
Gur e dhiad mu Mhachd Nin Taoig.

9.
Shanig an Cabhlach gu Tir
Greadhin nach bu bhin hair leinn
Bu lionar ann Pobl Sroil
Ga thoighbhaill leaos an cean.

OSSIAN. 1.
O Clerk that singest the Psalms! I think
thy notions are rude; that thou wilt not
hear my songs, of the heroes of Fingal
(Fhein), whom thou hast never seen.

CLERK. 2.
I find thy greatest delight is in relating the
stories of the actions of Fingal and his he-
roes; but the sound of the Psalms is sweeter
between my lips than the songs of Fingal.

OSSIAN. 3.
If thou darrest to compare thy Psalms to the
old heroes of Ireland (Eriu) * with their
drawn weapons, Clerk! I am much of opi-
nion, I should be sorely vexed if I did not sever
thy head from thy body.

CLERK. 4.
That is in thy mercy, great Sir! the ex-
pressions of thy lips are very sweet to me.
Let us rear the altar of Fingal†; I would
think it sweet to hear of the heroes of
Fingal.

OSSIAN. 5.
If, my beloved Clerk! thou wert at the South
West shore, by the fall of Lever, of the
slow-rolling stream, thou wouldest highly
esteem the heroes of Fingal.

6.
My blessing attend the soul of that hero,
whose fury was violent in battle; Fingal;
son of Comhal, chief of the host! who
gained great renown from that contest.

7.
One day that we were at the chase, looking
for red-deer, not being successful in meeting
with our game, we saw the rowing of ten
thousand barks, coming along the surface of
the sea, towards our shore.

8.
We all stood on the side of a hill; the fol-
lowers of Fingal assembled from every quar-
ter; seven tribes surrounded the son of
Teague's (Taog) daughter.

9.
The fleet came to shore, and there appeared
a great multitude that seemed not disposed
to friendship; and there was many a tent of
silk raised over them.

* Here Fingal and his heroes seem to be expressly attributed to Ireland. Fingal is distinguished as Irish also, in v. 8.

† Ossian and St. Patrick are ever represented as disputing, whether the Christian religion or the stories of Fhein were to be preferred. Here St. Patrick appears willing to acknowledge the superiority of the latter; and to rear an altar, not to God, but Fingal.

10.
Thog iad an Coisfiri on Choill
Sghuir iad orra an Airm ghaidh
San air Gualin gach Fhìr mhoir
Is thog siad orra on Traidh.

11.
Labhair Mac Cumhail ri Fhein
An fheidir shìbh fein co na Sloigh
Nan nd fìsruigh shìbh co Bhuidhin-bhorb
Bheir an Deanneal cruaidh san strathd.

12.
Sin nuair huirt Connan aris
Co bail leal a Rìogh bhi ann?
Co shaoileadh tu Fhinn nan Cath
Bhiodh ann ach Flath na Rìogh.

13.
Co gheomeid an air Fhein
Rechidh a ghabhail Sgeal don Ithuald
‘Sa bheridh hugain e gun Chleth
Sguim beireadh ee Breith is Baidh.

14.
Sin nuair huirt Connan aris
Co bail leal a Rìogh dhul ann
Ach Feargheas fìor-ghlic do Mhachd
O the chleachd bhi dul nan Ceann?

15.
Beir a Mhallachd a Connain Mhaol
Huirt an Feargheas bu chaoin Cruthy
Rachanfa ghabhail an Sgeil
Don Fhein ‘scho bann air do Ghuth.

16.
Ghluais an Feargheas armoil og
Air an Rod an Coinneamh nan’m fheist
‘Deh fìsrich e le Comhradh foil
Co na Sloigh tho bigair Lear?

17.
Manus fuileach fearich fìar
Mac Rìogh Beatha nan Sgia Dearga
Ard Rìogh Lochlin Ceann nan Clear.
Giolla bo Mhor Fiabh as Fearg.

18.
Cìod a ghluaif a Bhwin borb
O Rìoghachd Lochlan nan Colg scanh
Mar ban a Mheadacha air Fhion
A hanig air Triath hair Lear.

19.
Air do Laimhsa Fheargheas shoile,
Afan Fhein ga Mor do shuim
Cha gabh sin Cumha gan B’hran,
Agus a Bhean a boirl o Fhean.

20.
Bheiridh an Fhein Comhrag cruaidh
Dod Shluadh ma’m fuighe tu Bran,
Is bheiridh Fean Comhrag trein
Dhail fein mun fuighe tu Bhean.

21.
Hanig Feargheas na Bhrair fein
‘Sbu Chosbhail ri Grein a Chruth
‘Sghisidh e Sgeile go foil
Ga’ bosgaradh mor a Gehuth.

22.
Mac Rìogh Lochlan fud saoin Traibh
Go de’n fa ghò bhi ga Chleth?
Cha gabh e gun Chomhrag dlu
Na do Bhean, do Chu saoin Bhrath.

10.
They bore away from the woods; they put
on their beautiful armour on every great
man’s shoulder; and they bore away from
the shore.

11.
The son of Comhal spoke to his heroes,
“Can ye know who is this cruel people? or
do ye know who is the author of the furious
battle on this shore?”

12.
Then said Connan again, “Whom, O
King, dost thou suppose them to be? or
who shouldest thou think it should be? O
thou Fingal of battles! but the flower of
Kings?” (*Manus King of Norway*)

FINGAL. 13.
“Who shall we find among our heroes, that
will go to get word of the people, and will
bring us good intelligence, he shall have my
applause and favour?”

14.
Then says Connan again, “Whom, O King,
would you chuse to go, but your very wife
son Fergus? since he is used to go on this
business.”

15.
“My curse on thee, bare-headed Connan,”
says Fergus of the fair complexion: “I
will go and enquire about the heroes, but not
for thy sake.”

16.
Young watlike Fergus went away to the
road to meet the men: He enquired with a
mild voice, “Who were the multitude that
came over the sea?”

17.
Bloody Magnus of the manly form, son of
King Beatha of the red shield; chief King
of Lochlin (*Norway*), and head of men, a
man of a furious appearance.

18.
“What moved thee, thou fierce man! from
the kingdom of Lochlin with fierce appear-
ance; if it was not to encrease our warriors,
that the hero came over the sea?”

19.
“By thy hand, thou mild Fergus! tho’ thou
art great among the heroes, we will not take
a reward without Bran, and we will take the
wife of Fingal himself.”

FERGUS. 20.
“Our heroes will give thy people hard
battle, before thou shalt get Bran; and Fingal
will himself fight thee hard, before thou
shalt get his wife.”

21.
My brother Fergus came with his com-
plexion like the sun; to tell the tale mildly,
though his voice was loud,

22.
“The son of the king of Lochlin is on the
shore: Why should I conceal it? He will
not depart without hard battle, or thy wife
and thy dog as a reward.”

23.
Chaoidh cha tugainfe mo Bhean
Dodh 'aon Neach a' fuidh 'n Ghrein
'Scha mho mheir mi Bran gu brach
Gus an leid am Bas na Bheil

24.
Labhair Mac Cumhail ri Goll
Smor an Gloen duin bi nar toid
Nach tugamid Comhrag borb
Do Rìogh Lochlin nan Sciadh breachd.

25.
Seachd A'hrain Lochlain isin
Se labhair Goll gun fhas Cherig
Sair libhfe gur Moran Sluaidh
Bheir m'm brigh fa'm buaidh gu leir.

26. Prios
Se buirt an Toisgar bu mhor Brigh
Diongamsa Rìogh Inisfore
S Cinn a Dha chomhailich dheig
Leig faoi 'm choimhir fein an Coisg.

27.
Iarla Mathuin smor a Ghlonn
Se buirt Diarmaid donn gun ghain,
Coisge mise sud dar Fein
No teutium fein air a thon.

28.
Gur he dhabh mi fein fos Laimh
Gad ha mi gun Chail an Nochd
Rìogh Terman na'n Comhrag teana,
'Sgoisgairain a Chean re Chorp.

29.
Beubh Beanneachd's buinibh buaidh
Huirt Mac Cumhail nan Gruaidh dearg
Manus Mac Gharra nan Sloidh
Diongaidh mise ga smor Fhearg.

30.
Noiche fin duinne gu Lo
Bainmaig lein abhi gun Cheoil
Fleagh gu fairing fion is Ceir
Se bheidh aig an Fhein ga ol.

31.
Chuncas mu'n do fear an Lo
A gabhail Doigh an fa Ghuirt
Meirg Rìogh Lochlain an aigh
Ga bogail on Traibh nan Nuchd

FINGAL. 23.
"I never will give my wife to any one
under the sun: neither will I give Bran for
ever, till death takes hold of my mouth."

24.
Comhal's son spoke to Gaul, "It is great
shame for us to be quiet; that we do not give
hard battle to the King of Lochlin, of the
spotted shield *."

25.
"The seven brave sons, of the little lake of
Lano, says Gaul without guile; you think
them a great multitude, but I will conquer
them †."

26.
Then says Oskar of mighty strength, "Give
to me the King of Inisfore (*the island of
Wild Boers*); his twelve nobles have a sweet
voice, leave me to quell them ‡."

27.
"Earl Mudan's glory is great," says brown
Dermid without malice; "I will quell him
for thy heroes, or fall in the attempt §."

28.
I myself took in hand, tho' I am at this night
without vigour, King Terman of the close
battles, that I should sever his head from his
body §.

29.
"Deserve blessings, and gain the victory,"
says Comhal's son with the red cheeks:
"Magnus son of Gharra of multitudes, I
will conquer, though great is his fury in
battle **."

30.
From night to day, we seldom wanted music:
a wide house, wine, and wax, are what we
used to have, when we drank.

31.
We saw, before the dawn of day, the iron
King of Lochlin, taking possession of the
field; coming in his youth, from the shore,
before the men ††.

* Neither Mac Nab, nor any other Highlander, to whom I shewed this poem ever
seemed to conceive, that there was any affinity between it and the Ossian of Mr. Macpher-
son: but, on comparing it with the poem called Fingal, I find the following parallel
passages, book IV. some part of which are a translation of the above song, though quite on a
different subject. 24. "Behold," said the King of generous shields, "how Lochlin divides on
Lena—Let every chief amongst the friends of Fingal take a dark troop of those that grown
so high. Nor let a son of the echoing groves bound on the waves of Inisfore."

† "Mine said Gaul, be the seven chiefs, that came from Lano's Lake.

‡ Let Inisfore's dark King, said Oskar, come to the sword of Ossian's son: To mine
the King of Iniscon, said Connal heart of steel.

§ O Mudan's Chief, or I, said brown-haired Dermid, shall sleep on clay cold earth.

§ My choice, though now so weak and dark, was Terman's battling King. I promised with
my hand, to win the heroes dark-brown shield.

** Blest and victorious be my chiefs, said Fingal of the mildest look; Swaran, King
of roaring waves, thou art the choice of Fingal!—The blessings here are evidently
christian: Macpher-son, in his translation, has very happily given them a different air—The
next verse in the poem above is evidently corrupt, and improper.

†† This verse, though following the challenges of the Fingalians, in my copy; is evi-
dently analogous to Fingal's speech at the beginning of them in Macpher-son.

(To be continued in our next.)

Mr.

Essay on Gothic Buildings defended.—Original Letter of Bolingbroke. 37

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1, 1783.
YOUR correspondent D. H. has exercised his judicial authority upon some expressions in the Essay upon Gothic Buildings in your Magazine for October, p. 480. He tells your readers, that the language of that essay is too *hyperbolic*. "He must not talk," says D. H. "of buildings erected during the tempestuous waves of savage power." Certainly D. H. here erroneously puts the *species* for the *genus*, for he must mean, if he has any meaning at all, that the language is not too *hyperbolic*, but too *figurative*. For where is the *Υπερβολή*? The power was confessedly savage: the waves or fluxes of that power created tempests, disorder, confusion, wherever they raged. If D. H. is acquainted with the English classical writers, he will find that the first of them (Sir Wm. Temple) compares these Gothic nations to *waves*. *Miscellanea*, vol. II. p. 275. Edinburgh Edit. This gentleman is not much conversant in architecture: if he had been so, he would not have asserted, in your Magazine, p. 559, for December, that *circular* (he means semicircular) arches are Saxon or Norman. The Saxons or Normans were no designers in building, and if such arches were constructed in their times, they were of Grecian original, for the Grecians invented such arches. See *Palladio*, *Scamozzi*, *Vitruvius*, *Vignola*, &c. He mistakes the antiquity of arches, by not well considering, that the less the deviation from, or, in other words, the greater the approach to, the pointed or acute angular arch, the more ancient the arch, because nearly about the time of H. III.; and, on the contrary, the more the deviation from, or, in other words, the less the approach to, the acute angle, the more modern, because such an arch in process of time leisurely declined into the semicircle again, which it had quitted before.

"Explain, says D. H. what you mean by the modern Gothic being the *blossom*, which preceded the revival of the *Grecian* mode." He shall be gratified for once, though the *metaphor* is obvious to every one else. The *Grecian* mode, when restored, was very aptly the *fruit* of the modern Gothic, for the modern Gothic had a congenial participation with the substance of the ancient Greek, being nearly similar to it, and therefore it sprung forth as a *blossom* of the Greek, which soon succeeded; in the same manner as the *fruit* succeeds the *blossom*.

All such peccant irregularities of the imagination as these, under the form of cavils, will not in future, Mr. Urban, be regarded by him, whose signature is
RUBEN D'MOUNT.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 3.
I Trust to your taste and discernment for an immediate publication of the following extract (which may be relied on as authentic) of a Letter from Lord Bolingbroke to the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, dated Jan. 16, 1711-12. Lord Hardwicke remarks, in his State Papers, *the great energy* of Bolingbroke's dispatches; but it is submitted to your readers if his Lordship has given so good an example of his observation as is contained in this extract. Yours, &c. N. S.

"THE Queen finds, among other things, in the report made by his Grace the Duke of Argyle of his proceedings, that Marshal Staremberg having agreed at very low prices for a number of horses belonging to such of her Majesty's subjects as have been lately withdrawn from Catalonia, did afterwards refuse to pay for them, under pretence that far greater sums were due from her Majesty to his Master. This conduct of the Marshal is not only unjust, but in this respect barbarous, that the money arising from the sale of these horses was to have gone as her Majesty's gratuity to the private dragoons, who were upon their arrival at Port Mahon disbanded. Your Lordships are to mention this to the Imperial Ministers; and to let them know, that, unless this money be immediately answered to the poor people to whom it is due, her Majesty will herself take care to do them justice before the Imperialists are transported from Catalonia.

"Complaints are likewise come to the Queen, that some English ships have been taken in the Mediterranean by frigates belonging to the Islands, and cruising under the Emperor's commission; that these ships have been condemned and sold, and above forty Moors, who were on board one of them, and under her Majesty's protection, have been made slaves; that no provisions are suffered to be sent from Majorca to Minorca, but that the Governor who commands in the former does all in his power to distress her Majesty's subjects in the latter. It is, my Lords, the Queen's pleasure, that your Lordships do declare to the Imperial Ministers that, unless the Moors are released, and satisfaction given for the ships

ships taken, immediately, reprisals will be made upon the Emperor's subjects, and that orders to this effect are already sent to Sir John Jennings. Your Lordships will also declare, that the Admiral is instructed, concerning the latter part of these complaints, to look on the refusal or indirect hindrance of any supply of provisions from Majorca to Minorca as an act of hostility. Her Majesty is willing to hope that these your Lordships' representations will prevent any extremities. There is something monstrous in this proceeding, when it is considered that the Emperor could neither have taken, nor can hope to maintain, any of his possessions in the Mediterranean, without her Majesty's favour and assistance."

MR. URBAN;

YOUR correspondents A. B. and N. (see pp. 434 and 471 of Vol. LII.) differ widely respecting the truth of Stowe's declaration, that the first worsted stockings made in England were by a pair of knit worsted which an apprentice chanced to see in 1565, in the lodging of an Italian merchant who came from Mantua.* A passage in Chambers's Dictionary, under the title stockings, may be a means of adjusting the point in dispute, for which reason I transmit to you the following copy of it.

"The invention of *knitting stockings* it were difficult to fix precisely; though it is commonly attributed to the Scotch, on this ground, that the first works of this kind came from thence.—It is added, that it was on this account, that the company of *stocking-knitters*, established at Paris in 1527, took for their patron St. Fiacre; who is said to have been the son of a King of Scotland†."

How far Chambers's assertions are well founded, I leave to be determined by those who are more conversant in the manufacturing history of Scotland and France than I pretend to be. But, supposing

* As the merchant came from Mantua, it was rather to be expected that the stockings imported by him would not have been worsted but silk.

† Fiacre was the second son of Eugenius, who reigned in Scotland about the beginning of the seventh century. He retired to a hermitage near Meaux in France, and was there worshipped with great devotion, when Hector Boethius wrote his History of Scotland. *Holinshed's Description*.—In the Roman Martyrology, Fiacre is termed a confessor, and August the 29th was the day dedicated to his memory.

him to have had sufficient authority for what he has advanced, it is rather strange, considering the connections of England with those countries, that our industrious dames should not, before 1565, have seen a pair of knit worsted stockings which might serve them as a pattern for the employment of their needles.—From 1527 to 1564 are upwards of 40 years, whereas there are not more than 12 from 1565 to 1577, when Holinshed's Chronicle was first published, and how long it was in printing can only be guessed, but probably not less than two years. Admitting therefore Stowe not to have been mistaken, it appears from Harrison's Description of Britaine, that within about ten years the knitting of worsted hose was become a common practice; for, as this writer has observed, p. 213, "The bark of the alder is not unprofitable to die black withall, and therefore much used by our countrey wives in colouring their *knit hose*." And in the account in Holinshed's Chronicle, v. iii. p. 1290, of one of the pageants exhibited at Norwich in 1570, when Queen Elizabeth honoured that city with her presence, it is mentioned that "upon the stage there stood at the one end eight small women children spinning worsted yarne, and at the other as many *knitting of worsted yarne hose*."

From A. B.'s manner of expressing himself, I imagine him to be of opinion, that till 1565 the hosen was continued from the shoe to the waist.—Among the *customary* mortuaries formerly due to the Bishops of St. Asaph on the decease of every beneficed clergyman in that diocese, two of the articles were—"Item, his best coat, jerkin, doublet, and *breeches*.—Item, his *hose* or *nether stockings*, shoes, and garters." Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, pp. 280, 281, and as these mortuaries were styled *customary* in an account exhibited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is plain that the usage had then long prevailed. The Scots, according to Hector Boethius, at a far earlier period than 1565, "had hosen shapen of linen or woollen which never came higher than their knees, and their breeches (the Scots it seems had then no aversion to breeches) were for the most part of hemp." Holinshed's Description of Scotland CXIII.

As the English have been often ridiculed for the mutability of their dress, it is no improbable surmise, that they might at one time borrow the fashion of short stockings and breeches from their

British

British, or North British neighbours; at another time be encumbered with trowsers like hosen, "the long seams of which they would fantastically expect to be set by a plumb line;" and, from the same fickleness, soon after, as Harrison, in his Description above cited, has pettishly complained, wear "the short French breeches making such a comelie vesture, that, except it were a dog in a doublet, you shall not see anie so disguised, as are my countriemen of England." At a mask exhibited in 1510 by Henry the VIII. and his courtiers, Holinshed observes, that "the king and some of the gentlemen had the *upper parts of their hosen*, which was of blue and crimson, powdered with castles and sheaves of arrows of fine ducket gold, and the *netter parts* of scarlet, powdered with timbrels of fine gold." Vol. III. p. 805. And in his description of the attire of another set of maskers, he says, "the garments of six of them were of strange fashion, with also strange cuts, everie cut *knit* with points of fine gold, and taffets of the same, their *bosen* cut in and tied likewise." p. 807.

Steering, by an Index compass, over a *past ocean of black letter**, I have brought in the above antiquarian freight. But if Mr. URBAN's searcher shall be of opinion that the commodities cannot be lawfully entered in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, let them be condemned as uncushtomed goods. And should he sentence them to the flames, he may be assured that no bill of complaint shall be preferred in any other literary court by W. & D.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6, 1783.

IN your Magazine for December last, a writer, who subscribes himself Q. S. observes, that in the Bills of Mortality for 1782,

the burials were	- - -	17,918
the christenings	- - -	17,101

making a difference of	817
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Whereas, in the year 1762, the	
burials amounted to	- - 26,326
the christenings to only	- 15,351

which made a difference of	10,975
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* Holinshed's Chronicle is thus styled by Mr. Warton, in his *decisive* pamphlet against the Rowleians; in conducting which controversy he has rejected *all facts* as superfluous and impertinent, as we are informed by his advocate VERAX in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November last, p. 523.

He then intimates a wish that some one of your numerous correspondents would account for this very great difference of population within the Bills of Mortality during the above period.

I must beg leave to remark, that Mr. Q. S. has not proved that any difference at all in the population has taken place. It appears, indeed, that the number of baptisms and burials in the Bills are very different for the years 1762 and 1782; and that the proportion between them in each of those years, respectively, is vastly different likewise. But these, when taken for only a single year, at the two periods, are a very precarious ground of comparison, even supposing the registers kept with the utmost correctness.

Nor has our author informed us whether the difference of population he means be an *increase* or *decrease* of numbers. If he judges from the baptisms alone, his conclusion probably is, that they are increased about one-eighth; if, with some eminent political arithmeticians, he makes the burials the standard of estimation, they are decreased above one-third; the former of these conclusions is far from probable, and the latter is absolutely incredible.

With regard to the increase of baptisms, it may be entirely owing to the greater degree of female prolificness in the latter year than in the former, without supposing the smallest increase in the actually living population, or even in the number of women of child-bearing age. Between the animal and vegetable world there is, in this respect, a considerable analogy. In some particular years, whatever may be the secret natural cause, they are both of them more productive than in others; and we might as well conclude that, because in the year 1781 more quarters of wheat and barley were grown in Great Britain than in the year 1762, there were fewer acres of land in the kingdom this latter year than in the former, as to infer that there were fewer people in the city of London in the year 1762 than 1782, because there were 1750 fewer christenings in the former than in the latter.

That this is not mere fancy or conjecture, but really founded in nature and fact, I might appeal to the Bills themselves for a hundred years past. In the year 1682 the christenings were only 12,653; but the very next year, 1683, they amounted to 14,735, an addition of almost one-sixth of the former number, the difference being 2082. Should we suppose

suppose that this increase of baptisms indicated an equal increase of breeding women, it would imply, upon a moderate estimate, an augmentation of nearly 100,000 inhabitants. But this surely exceeds all human credibility. What historical record informs us of any such sudden and enormous growth of our capital? Make every allowance we can for the accession of foreigners, for the influx of people from the country, and for the possible diminution of Dissenters, the greater part of the difference must still be ascribed to the difference of female fertility. And if this difference took place in two years immediately contiguous to each other, why not in two years separated by so considerable an interval as are those of 1762 and 1782; especially when it is remembered that there is not a period of 20 years in the whole century during which a similar disparity in the christenings is not to be found? The fair conclusion then, from the whole, is, that the excess of 1750 baptisms in the year 1782, over those in 1762, may have been occasioned entirely by the incidentally greater degree of female prolificness; and that it is no proof at all that our metropolis contains more people at present than it did twenty years ago.

But what shall we say to the vast diminution of burials, amounting, we see, to 8408? This, according to the reasonings of Dr. Price, implies a loss of at least 160,000 people: but, perhaps, in the ideas of Mr. Q. S., as the baptisms are at the same time considerably multiplied, it is, on the contrary, a strong presumption of a rapidly advancing population. But in fact we are authorised to make neither of these deductions. Notwithstanding this prodigious decrease of interments, the permanent number of people may be still the same. Human mortality is even more variable than female fertility. But whatever difference in either may happen to the metropolis, it may be amply compensated by a similar difference in the recruits from the country. If the superior mortality happens among persons exceeding 15 years of age, while the trade, commerce, and employment of our city continue the same, the loss is quickly repaired from different parts of the kingdom, or some other quarter; but if it is found amongst children or infants, a temporary depopulation follows, as the deaths of these require no immediate succession of fresh persons to fill their place.

In the year 1741 the burials amounted

to 32,169; but in the year 1744, only three years after, they were sunk to 20,606; that is, in this very short space, they were diminished 11,563, or considerably more than one-third of the whole. But who would from hence infer that there was a proportionable change in the actually resident numbers? The loss in the former case was probably soon made up by external supplies, which were again in the latter as speedily checked. A presumptive confirmation of both is, that the baptisms, during this whole period of four years, underwent no other variation than may be supposed to have arisen from an incidental difference in female fruitfulness.

To come nearer the present time.—Though the burials in the year 1762 were 26,326, yet, in the year immediately preceding, they were only 21,063. So lately again as the year 1771 they were only 21,730; the next year they rose to 26,053, and the year following they sunk to 21,656. To what will Mr. Q. S. impute these sudden fluctuations, but to the incidental difference of human mortality?

Hitherto I have argued upon the supposition that there has been no greater deficiency in the burial list in the Bills of Mortality for one period than for another. But this is far from being the case. It is notorious that, within the last six or seven years, a practice has been adopted, which, it seems, continually increases, and, if not put a stop to, will render the bills of very little use. Private burial-grounds, in different parts of the city, have been opened. The interments in these, which are never entered in the parochial registers, and of course find not their way into the public bills, have, from the smallness of the burial fees, been increasing, during the time now mentioned, with an astonishing rapidity. In Mr. Howlett's "Examination of Dr. Price's Essay on the Population of England and Wales," p. 93, we find that the dissenting and methodist burials alone, in the year 1780, amounted to almost 6000; and I should not be at all surprised, if, upon enquiry, it should appear that in 1782 they rose nearly to 10,000.

Upon the whole, Mr. URBAN, I think I have sufficiently shewn, that, from the data produced by Mr. Q. S. no conclusion can be drawn as to the increase or decrease of our capital within the period he has specified. I intended to have enquired into what is probably the truth of the case in this respect, and to what it

may be fairly imputed; but I have already taken up so much room, that I venture not to proceed any further, than to subscribe myself your very humble servant,
N. T.

P. S. Mr. Q. S. has *misquoted*, and has probably *misunderstood*, the parish clerks' assertion respecting the burials of 1782. It is not said that the *burials* are increased 2791, but increased *in* the burials 2791; by which is perhaps intended, agreeable to the common modes of expression on these occasions, that the living population in the metropolis was 2791 higher than it would have been, if the deaths had been as numerous in 1782 as they were in 1781.

MR. URBAN, *Dorsetshire, Nov. 23.*

YOUR correspondent Mr. Beckwith would do an acceptable piece of service, if he pointed out, in his new edition of "Blount's Ancient Tenures," the origin of the custom called Borough English. The author of the preface to the third part of *Modern Reports* uses these words: "Amongst all the old tenures and customs, I admire that of *Burrough English* should still remain amongst us; 'tis a custom contrary to the positive laws of God, and which inverts the very order of nature; it was introduced amongst us in a barbarous age, and by a very wicked and adulterous practice, after this manner, viz. the lords of certain lands which were held of them in villenage, did usually lie with their tenants wives the first night after marriage; this usage was continued after those very lands were purchased by freemen, who in time obtained this custom on purpose that their eldest sons (who might be their lords bastards) should be incapable to inherit their estates." Dr. Plot, and many other writers, have adopted the same opinion; but Sir David Dalrymple, in his learned dissertation on the *Mercheta Mulierum*, has denied the existence of any such privilege as that mentioned by Plot. The arguments advanced by Sir David are so very satisfactory, that every one who reads them must be convinced; for this reason the origin of Borough English must be sought elsewhere. Littleton's supposition, "that the youngest is presumed in law to be least able to shift for himself," is not worth refuting; and if any contradictory arguments were necessary, Dr. Blackstone in his valuable *Commentaries* has said enough. The name

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Borough or Borow English seems to imply that this custom took its rise in boroughs; but why the preference in the inheritance is given to the youngest son, I am yet to learn.

The custom of Borough English still remains in the manor of Taunton Dean in Somerset, where, if a tenant dies having no wife, the youngest son shall enjoy his lands; and if there be no son, then the preference shall be given to the youngest daughter. As Mr. Beckwith has requested hints for his work, I trust he will take advantage of every thing that is pointed out to him. Perhaps he may find something worth his notice in *The Complete English Copyholder*, by a gentleman of the Inner Temple, printed in 1735. I am, good Mr. Urban, your constant reader,
B. R.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 8.*

A writer in your last month's valuable miscellany having signified his desire to be furnished with the history of the late Adam Anderson, esq. a gentleman whom I knew and esteemed, I have with pleasure endeavoured to give him and the public what little information I can upon the subject, though I am so perfectly sensible how little it is, that I have no other design than to induce those, who knew him earlier in life than I did, to favour the public with a larger account of him; if you can persuade your neighbour William Strahan, esq. to take up his pen, I fancy he will be able to furnish you with something more worthy the public inspection.
B.

Adam Anderson was a native of Scotland; he was brother to the Rev. James Anderson, D. D., editor of the *Diplomata Scotiae* and *Royal Genealogies*, many years since minister of the Scots Presbyterian church in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, and well known in those days among the people of that persuasion resident in London by the name of Bishop Anderson, a learned but imprudent man, who lost a considerable part of his property in the fatal year 1720; he married, and had issue a son, and a daughter who was the wife of an officer in the army; his brother Adam was for 40 years a clerk in the South Sea House, and at length arrived to his acme there, being appointed chief clerk of the Stock and New Annuities, which office he retained till his death in 1765. He was appointed one of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, by charter dated June 9, 5 Geo. II. He was also one of the

the court of assistants of the Scots corporation in London. I should guess the time of the publication of his "Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce," a work replete with useful information, to be about the year 1762. He was twice married; by the first wife he had issue a daughter, married to one Mr. Hardy, a druggist or apothecary in Southampton Street in the Strand, who are both now dead without issue; he afterwards became the third husband of the widow of one Mr. Coulter, formerly a wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, by whom he had no issue; she was, like him, tall and graceful, and I have often thought her face bore some resemblance to that of the *ever-living* countess of Desmond, given in Mr. Pennant's first Tour in Scotland. She had by Mr. Coulter a daughter, who was as meagre and puny as *she* was hale and strong. Mr. Anderson died at his house in Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, I apprehend about the year 1764. He had a good library of books, which were sold by his widow, who survived him several years, and died within 12 or 18 months past, as her daughter also did within a few days after her, the death of both of them being mentioned in one paragraph in the news-papers, and afterwards, as I remember, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

MR. URBAN,
CONSCIOUS of an honest and well-meant attempt, I shall make no apology for troubling you with the inclosed paper. I believe the country gentlemen who read your useful and entertaining Magazine, may reap such advantages from the subject it proposes, as may not, on trial, prove unworthy of their notice; and that trial may be made, I offer it through your means to them. I am certain that much improvement may be made in the article of Fencing, a branch of husbandry not enough attended to; I will at present only propose *one* new method in addition to the old ones already in use, which bids fair to answer better than any of them on several accounts, and equal to the best in every one. My method is simply this:

Let stakes be driven at distances somewhat less than is usual for the formation of *dead* hedges; between these let small plants or strong cuttings of the COMMON BRAMBLE be planted, and the shoots as they advance be closely platted between them; let these stakes be driven in dou-

ble rows, at such distances as shall be deemed proper for different situations and purposes; in the interval between the rows let small plants of the DOG ROSE or WILD BRIAR be planted, as thick as is necessary to have this part of the fence thick and close. The BRAMBLES will form the shape, while the BRIARS compose the *body*, of the hedge; both may be as high or as low as is judged most agreeable, only the briars should overtop the brambles to prevent climbing over. Before the stakes are decayed, the hedge will be formed, and want no more expence, save only to keep the bank and ditch near, and prune off the straggling luxuriant shoots, which are not wanting to increase the closeness of the hedge, or which come out in fore-right directions. By this means a strong, cheap, and defensive fence will be formed, which will be impregnable to any force, cannot be climbed over, and will not be stolen, consequently will stand of no need of repairs. Between the stakes forest trees may be planted, and for ornament between them the white and black thorn, the crab and wild cherry, holly, wild service, &c. which will have a very pleasing effect. This work may be begun when dead hedges are grown old, and quick ones begin to decay, and if made close to them no ground worth notice will be lost. Plantations of *Briars* from seed, and of *Brambles* by fruit and cuttings, may be raised in any soil or situation for this purpose. I am, Sir, your humble servant, AGRICOLA.

Saunders Boreham Wood, Hertts.

MR. URBAN, Hackney, Jan. 1.
IN your last Magazine I accidentally met with a letter signed A. S. professing to point out a mistake in the *Observations on Mr. Warton's History*; from the elegance of the author's manner, and his knowledge of the subject, added to one or two trifling circumstances, I cannot help attributing it to the truly classical pen of Dr. Joseph Warton.

I mean not to dispute the correctness of his citations, as I believe them to be unimpeachable; but I hope he will permit

* Left it should be objected that the labourer will by this reform be injured, it is recommended that these circumstances be attended to, whereby he will find a good deal of employment, and suffer little or no loss, while the face of the country will be rendered much more pleasing, and private property much better secured.

me, with as much candor and fairness as I am master of, to combat the conclusions which he has drawn from the various authors adduced by him in favour of the historian.

The two points questioned by the writer of the *Observations* are, if I mistake not, 1. the existence of any person of the name of *Messen-Jordi*; 2. that any such person was imitated by Petrarch. Both these points in the above letter are maintained. In the postscript, indeed, I think the latter is nearly given up; but the former is still contended for. In this letter I shall endeavour to shew, that in both respects the *Observer* went upon some good grounds, and that he is in fact right.

First then I beg leave to premise, that the evidence of the *Marqués de Santa-Juliana*, a contemporary, is infinitely preferable to that of *Bentley*, and a hundred of his followers, such as *Escalano* (whom the Critical Reviewers wisely call *Scalano*), "an old chronicle historian of Valencia," though comparatively a modern writer, *Antonio*, &c. This, I trust, will scarcely be denied, particularly if his high rank and character be taken into consideration.

Next I lay down, that the judgment of *Sarmiento*, an author of the first eminence in point of knowledge of the ancient languages in question, is of very high authority. Having said thus much, I proceed to the first of the two disputed points.

In the first point, I should suppose, from the words of the *Observer*, that he originally meant to dispute only the name of *Messen-Jordi*, and in this he seems clearly right, for his real name plainly appears, from the MS. cited by *Sarmiento*, to have been not *Messen-Jordi*, but *Mosen Jorge de Sant Jorge*, i. e. in English *Mr. George of St. George*. The meaning of *Mosen*, which Mr. Warton, copying from the *Memoires pour la vie de Petrarque*, had written *Messen*, and which he clearly did not understand, but thought to be his christian name, is properly and satisfactorily explained by A. B. in his above-mentioned letter.

As to the second point, that there is so great a resemblance between the passages, as naturally to induce a strong suspicion of imitation on the one side or on the other, nobody, I believe, will deny; and after the testimony of the noble author already mentioned, most persons will incline in favour of Petrarch's originality; it will, however, be proper to produce

a further quotation from *Sarmiento*, for the purpose of shewing what was the opinion of that judicious writer. In Sect. 305, he says, "Ahora se verá que a quella casi identidad de las dos copias de Jordi, y del Petrarca, que puse en el numero 498, igualmente arguye que Jordi copiasse al Petrarca, ó que el Petrarca copiasse á Jordi. El Petrarca tiene á su favor el que no necesitaba mendigar conceptos ajenos. Jordi tiene contra si estas palabras de Santillan: *Fixo la pason.* &c. Por otra parte, viviendo en los tiempos del Marqués de Santillana, hay sobrado tiempo para que sea anterior al Marqués, y posterior al Petrarca. Por lo qual no creo que Jordi, y Febrer no sean posteriores al Dante, mientras no balle raxon que me persuada lo contrario."

I cannot help suspecting, indeed, that the *Observer* had seen *Sarmiento* before the publication of his work, though at the same time he apparently intimates that he had not seen all the evidence upon the subject; yet it is somewhat extraordinary that one of his extensive reading should appear not to have seen the *Memoires pour la vie de Petrarque*.

It is, perhaps, scarcely worth while to contest the professedly jocular objection to the propriety of Mr. Warton's calling the same *Messen-Jordi* "a Provençal poet of Valencia." I must, however, own, that even here I rather incline against Mr. Warton, though the author of the letter has drawn up his arguments in a most ingenious manner. First, he asks, if the Provençal language was not spoken in Valencia, &c. To this I must beg leave to answer, No. The language of Valencia will appear essentially different from the Provençal to any one who will take the trouble of comparing the specimens of the former, cited in the *Observations* from TIRANT LO BLANCH, with the former. Nor is *Jorde* in any of the books quoted in the letter, said to have written in the Provençal, but in the *Valentian-Lemosin*. So *Sarmiento*, Sect. 498, calls the verses in question, "una copla *Lemosina* del dicho Jordi." So much for the *language*. Upon this question, however, I must think the *Observer* perfectly competent to judge, as he has, in my opinion, discovered a knowledge of the ancient and modern Spanish, at least equal to that knowledge of the Saxon, which the letter-writer has so candidly admitted him to possess. "But," says he, "if we understand it of the *matter and manner* of his composition, it

is only the same figure of speech which we use when "we call Lucretius an Epicurean poet of Italy." I can by no means agree that *Provençal* implies any particular style, matter, manner, or species of composition. In my opinion it indicates nothing but the language, otherwise we might have *Provençal* poems in every language under the sun; but who ever heard of *Provençal* poems in the English or German languages?

I might probably, with any other writer, have questioned the justice of the general remarks in favour of Mr. Warton, and against the *Observer*, contained in the beginning of the letter; but here I shall, from motives of delicacy, abstain from censuring those passages, which, flowing from the pen of a brother, are at the worst only an amiable prejudice.

Nor should I on any account have troubled you, Sir, with so tedious a letter, had I not perceived, both in point of information and style, a most essential difference indeed between the paper which I have here attempted to answer, and the other remarks upon the *Observations* which have appeared in your miscellany.

CANDIDUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 7, 1783.

PERMIT me to address the author of "Observations on Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry" in a familiar letter; and I hope he will excuse my plagiarism, if I use his own polite language. I am, Sir, your constant reader,

ANTI-ZOILUS.

At, master Wrashton, master Wrashton, I am aghast (1), as you have not told your readers in what part of Boileau the motto in your title is, that you have borrowed it at second-hand from Mr. Swinburne, in the frontispiece of whose Travels it occurs. As I read his book with much pleasure, I ask pardon for mentioning his name with yours; for undoubtedly he knew a thousand million times more of the matter than you can do (2); He certainly knew more about the fellow than you can do (3). Your knowledge of Boileau is of a piece with that of Messen Jordi, of whom you say (4), I am pretty well satisfied that no such person as MESSEN JORDI ever existed (5). Hang me, though, Mr. Wrashton, if I do consider this as a slight inaccuracy, I say it proceeds from ignorance, sleek radical ignorance, and nothing else; you reach the extreme of absurdity (6). Now you, Mr. Wrashton, to be sure, must be an incomparable judge of what you never

saw. As Milton says, "Thou art worthy that thou shouldst not know." When Mr. Warton's numerous readers shall think with you, that *These Observations, printed in the size of his History, are extremely proper to be bound up with that celebrated work*, and so far honoured your self-conceit, that *they will be found a very useful Appendix to it*, and in a future edition you shall have acquainted us in what part of Boileau the above passage may be found (7), we may give you credit for your having seen it there; till then I may be indulged in my own way of thinking, and in this I am confirmed from what you say of Scogan (8), which you have borrowed wholly from Mr. Tyrwhitt, by referring the reader to, and adopting his quotation and reference to *Johnson. Fortunate Isles, vol. VI. p. 292. Consult also Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, V. xv. xix.* Mean while, and during the revival of your work let me recommend to your serious reflection Montaigne's motto, *Que sçais je?* 'Tis nearly equivalent to *Noſce teipſum*. This is due to yourself, and to every peevish, pettish, malevolent fault-finder, who hastily condemns whatever lies above the level of his own narrow capacity and confined talents. What in your elegant diction you write of a single paragraph of Master Warton's, is, I am not singular in my sentiments, applicable to, and characteristick of your whole work (9). *Such a shuffling, nonsensical pamphlet was, I firmly believe, never put together since the invention of letters* (10). How despicably ignorant must you conceive your readers, to dare, for a moment, to suppose that such stuff should pass upon them for knowledge in history, criticism, &c. (11). I have, I think, said enough to make you completely ashamed of yourself, if you have a particle of modesty in your composition; but what credit, let me ask, is a reader to place in the reveries and confident declarations of so ignorant, so false, and so contemned a writer? One word of advice to you; do not pay any compliments to Dr. Johnson, Mess. Malone and Steevens, by any abuse of them; neither they, nor any of those who have fallen under the scourge of your quill, to adopt a phrase from Bentley, will grow leaner by your censures, nor plumper by your commendations. Wearied in following you in your dirty road, I take my leave of you.

Yours, A. Z.

(1) Observations, p. 27. (2) *ib.* 7. (3) *ib.* 19. (4) *ib.* 30. (5) *ib.* 29. (7)

in

Rien n'est beau que le vrai; le vrai seul est aimable. This motto has been also used by the celebrated *English Traveller* Sherlock. (8) *ib.* 18. (9) *ib.* 31. (10) *ib.* 37. (11) *ib.* 46.

P. S. To your learned correspondent A. S's account of Messen *Jordi* may be added, that much respecting him may be found in the *Bibliotheca Vetus* of Don Nicholas Antonio, and in *Quadrio's Gloria y Ragion. d' oqui Poësia.*

MR. URBAN,
TO attempt the defence of a writer so much decried as the Observer on Mr. Warton's History is a task which can afford little pleasure, and can gain no popularity. Mr. Warton, who, I doubt not, has sufficient reasons for his own silence, may be said to have unkenelled a pack of literary blood-hounds that seem determined to hunt his less-friended antagonist to death. No less than five of this *legion* have appeared in your Magazine. The first of them (*VERAX*) has received his deserts, and is decently gibbeted in your Mag. for December; so that I presume we shall of course hear no more from him. Another is your own Reviewer; and his censure, I suppose, is a decision from which you admit no appeal*. Of the remaining three it is my present intention to take a little notice; and I shall rely on your justice and impartiality for a place in your next.

I will not take upon me to defend the vehemence and asperity with which the Observer pursues and handles the *oscitanties* and *hallucinations* of the reverend historian; but, having given some attention to both, I cannot deem his warmth so unjustifiable as your correspondents do. However, it seems to be one of those questions, upon which, as Sir Roger de Coverley (I think it is) prudently observes, much may be said on both sides. Your correspondent, who assumes the terrific title of *Crito-Mastix*, says, that the Observer "has vilified Mr. Warton for purloining a piece of information about Sir Thomas Wyatt's obligation to Petrarch, without the least shadow of evidence." I know not what degree of evidence would satisfy your correspondent; but the book referred to is to me a sufficient proof of the justice and propriety of the charge. "Not content

* The readiness with which controversial letters on literary subjects are admitted in our Miscellany, is the best answer to this ingenious writer's supposition. EDIT.

with this outrage," continues your correspondent, he "proceeds in his abuse, because Mr. Warton knows more than himself." That the Historian should know more than the Critic, is not at all unlikely; but that he is better acquainted with the particular subjects upon which the latter has attacked him, does not appear, nor do I believe. The reverend and learned gentleman's ignorance is, in most instances, very glaring indeed. As to that which your correspondent makes the subject of his letter, I shall reserve what I have to say upon it till I come to another of your correspondents, with whom I should suspect *Crito-Mastix* will not be very proud of having appeared. "If Mr. Warton," as *Crito-Mastix* properly advises him, "would extend his enquiries concerning *Messen Jordi*, he might undoubtedly find something worth knowing;" but if he should extend them no further than your correspondent seems to have done his own, I would advise him to sit still and save himself so much useless trouble, as (let your correspondent think what he pleases) I will not believe that either he or Mr. Warton could communicate any thing on the subject of which the Observer stands in need.

As the gentleman who appears next in order has not thought proper to annex any signature, I shall take the liberty to speak of him by the title of *Anonymous*. This is a writer of consummate learning. He informs us, that he has read the New Testament in Portuguese and Spanish, and that cyder is "a certain drink made from the juice of apples;" particulars of so much importance, that your readers, and the literary world in general, cannot sufficiently acknowledge them. As this grand display of learning does not however seem to have much analogy to the point in difference between Mr. Warton and the Observer, I shall leave it to those who can make the proper use of it. The question is simply this, whether Wickliffe did not translate the word *ficeram* by *fyer*, and not *fyder*. An ancient manuscript mentioned by the Observer reads the former; the printed copy (according to *Anonymous*) the latter. A majority of the best and oldest manuscripts must therefore determine which is right. *Anonymous* will not, he says, "enter into a detail of examining the numerous absurdities of the whole of these Observations;" a resolution for which he is very much to be commended, as a great deal more reading and judg-

ment

ment would, I believe, be requisite to discover them than *Anonymous* seems to possess. The Observer has alledged, that the hereditary descent of the sheriffdom of *Westmorland* is nothing to the purpose of Mr. Warton's assertion, that "anciently in England *Ladies* were sheriffs of *counties*." And the allegation is just, as there is not (and let Mr. Warton or *Anonymous* prove there ever was) another county possessed of the same privilege. A female might be sheriff of *Westmorland* to-morrow; and Mr. Warton might then upon the same ground assert that *Ladies* are still sheriffs of *counties*. I have not Sir W. Dugdale at hand, and therefore can say very little to the additional instances *Anonymous* has brought in support of his friend; but, I must confess, I think them foreign to the purpose. There is some little difference, I imagine, between an *earl* and a *sheriff*; between a *comitissa* and a *vice-comitissa*. It is the existence of the latter Mr. Warton has to prove.

Mr. Warton explained the words *lusty leas*, by *large fields, fruitful grounds*. And the Observer pronounces the exposition *contemptible*, and tells him they mean *pleasant meads*. Upon which *Anonymous*, in a violent fury, proves that *Shakspeare* hath used both *leas* and *meads*. But the learned gentleman might as well have kept his temper, since he has at most (supposing him right) done away no more than half the contempt expressed by the Observer, which was not, in my conception, levelled so much at the word *leas*, as at the word *lusty*; and that, *Anonymous* himself seems to admit, is properly intitled to it. As to *leas*, the term may, perhaps, in strictness imply a meadow field no more than a corn field; in Mr. Warton's text, however, it evidently means the former. *Anonymous*, from the abundance of his zeal, which burns as furiously in his language as *Bardolph's* did in his nose, rings a set of changes upon the word *contemptible*. But sure it is a pity, that in the enumeration of his objects he should have omitted the two to which it was most applicable—himself and his letter. I shall not condescend to examine into the gross scurrility which *Anonymous* has dealt out with so liberal a hand; if I might be allowed to form a conjecture as to the real character of *Anonymous*, I should be apt to suspect that he is some unfortunate author or editor, whose publications will as little bear a critical scrutiny as the History of English Poetry has been found to do; whose

interest it therefore is to discourage or prevent the unseasonable enquiries of such prying spirits as the Observer, and who, I dare say, ardently longs for the time, which he thus endeavours to hasten, when

Detection her taper shall quench to a spark,
And P**** meet Warton, and cheat in the dark.

I know nothing about the colour of a man's liver, nor can I conceive how far it may regulate the complexion of his writings; neither am I able to say how often the Observer has blushed in twice seven years, or whether he ever blushed at all; but since *Anonymous* seems to take blushing for a sign of grace and modesty, I fancy I may be allowed to pay him the same compliment which prince Henry does *Bardolph*, "O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen years ago, and wert taken with the manner, and ever since thou hast *blush'd extempore*."

The learning and politeness of your correspondent A. S. are so conspicuous in every part of his letter, that even the Observer will not, I should imagine, be sorry for having given him an opportunity to display them. Mr. Warton having asserted that *Petrarch* imitated one "*Messen Jordi*," whom he calls "a Provençal Poet of Valencia," the Observer professes himself "pretty well satisfied that no such person ever existed," and laughs at Mr. Warton for the description he has given him, which he terms an *Irish-English bull*. A. S. is happy in having it in his power to prove, that Mr. Warton is here attacked upon a wrong ground; and this he effects, not by establishing the existence of *Messen Jordi* (which Mr. Warton evidently takes for the christian and surname of the poet), and that he was imitated by *Petrarch*; but by proving that there was such a person as *Mosen* (Don, or master) *Jordi*, (or rather *Mösen Jorgo de Sant Jordi*), who lived in the fifteenth century, and imitated *Petrarch*; circumstances, with which I have not in my own mind the least doubt that the Observer was as well acquainted as your correspondent is. Why he should entirely suppress this knowledge, and convert the existence of a man upon so apparently slight (though perhaps really solid) a ground as the difference of a single letter, is not indeed to me very obvious; but if I might indulge a conjecture, I should be apt to suspect his design was to get Mr. Warton (whose information on such like objects he every where

where affects to treat with the utmost contempt) into some further embarrassment; and I dare believe, that if this gentleman had undertaken his own defence, the Observer's purpose would have been fully answered. As some little proof of what the Observer had to dread from Mr. Warton, we may note that the *Critical Reviewers*, his professed admirers and strenuous advocates (who were doubtless furnished with all the knowledge he was in possession of), could only refer to *Cassard Scutellano*, whom they affect to have consulted, and whom I am in doubt if the Observer would not have pronounced as much a non-entity as *Messa Jordi*. Nor do I hold that a writer, who contradicts an assertion which he knows to be untrue, is in every case obliged to give his reasons, or communicate his authorities. I will not at present, Mr. Urban, trespass further upon your indulgence; I think it scarcely worth my while to examine and refute what A. S. has advanced in justification of Mr. Warton's *Irish-English bull*, "a Provencal poet of Valencia." I shall content myself with barely denying, that the Provencal dialect was spoken any where but in Provence; that had it even been the common speech of Valencia, Mr. Warton would have been a white lash absurd; that the Provencal poets had such peculiar matter and manner in their compositions as your correspondent would insinuate; that even if they had, their peculiarities were adopted by Jordi; to all those assertions I give my flat negative, being fully convinced that Mr. Warton has been guilty of an inaccuracy of expression, which no talent, ingenuity, or learning, can possibly justify or extenuate.

INDEX.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 8.
IN addition to the remarks communicated to you upon the first publication of Dr. Johnson's admirable "Prefaces to the English Poets," I now transmit to you a few more that have occurred, upon a second perusal and collation of them with the addition in large 8vo*, *Desires perleth placabunt*.

In the Preface to *Cowley*, p. 104, l. 14, we should read "Lefbia." P. 130, l. *penult.* "quod." P. 135, l. 10, "flaming meteor;" and l. 17, "spangles all." In p. 136, l. 2, the word "cur" is, in the edition of Cowley in the *Body of English Poetry*, printed "took;" so that "the terms of the mercer and the tailor" are not so closely adhered to as

* In which most of the errors are corrected.

our critic seems to suggest. In p. 159, l. 16, should we not read "column"? The example of representative verification in Cowley's line;

"Which runs, and, as it runs, for ever shall run on,"

as quoted in p. 161, easily slides into Latin thus:

"Qui fluit, utque fluit, pariter fluit omnia per ævum."

In the Preface to *Waller*, p. 48, l. *penult.* we should read "at his;" and in p. 53, l. 6, "Hall-barn."

In the Preface to *Milton*, p. 38, l. 15, we should read "thumb, ring, posies," as will appear from the following passage, quoted from Dryden under "Thumb, n. s." in our author's "Dictionary":—"When he is dead, you will wear him in thumb rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg." The posy is the motto on the ring. P. 69, l. 13, erase "afterwards;" and p. 112, l. 10, r. "Bucks."

In the Preface to *Batler*, p. 12, should we not, in l. *penult.* read "forty?"

In the Preface to *Dryden*, p. 69, l. 7, erase "not." The paragraph in p. 79, l. 2, 3, 4, 5, is thus altered:—"then almost new in the English language, and which he, who had considered with great accuracy the principles of writing, was able to distribute copiously without much labour. By these —"

In p. 89, l. 3, we should read "Essay on Poetry;" in the edition of which among the "Works of the English Poets" it is to be remarked, that the couplet here quoted is omitted; as it is also in the capital edition of the duke of Buckingham's works; which is not to be wondered at, as Dr. Johnson tells us, that "he was all his life improving his Essay on Poetry by successive revisions, so that there is scarcely any poem to be found, of which the last edition differs more from the first." In the second verse here read "deserve." In p. 348, *St. Cecilia* is styled "the patroness of music." Perhaps some of your antiquarian correspondents can point out the origin of this notion, to which I am a perfect stranger. Do Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney say nothing about it?

In the Preface to *Rochester*, p. 1, l. 6, we are authorized to read "April 10, 1647;" and in l. *penult.* "twelve years;" and l. *ult.* "fourteen."

In the Preface to *Talbot*, p. 11, l. 13, read "Et prisco imperio;" and in that to *Garrick*, p. 2, l. 3, "Radcliffe."

* Sir John Hawkins (*Hist. of Music*, IV. 502) says, "St. Cecilia, among Christians, is esteemed the patroness of music," and then gives her history and legend. EDIT.

In the Preface to *J. Philips*, p. 38, there is somewhat wrong in the construction and connexion of the first paragraph.

In the Preface to *Smith*, p. 62, l. 4, we are authorized to read "Sent by the author to Mr. Urry." P. 63, l. 9, 10, "de Hofcâ, & quereu;" l. 11, "quomodo Aetna Pocockio;" l. 15, "Ottomanis." P. 64, l. 2, "abrepti." See Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," IV. 63, note.

In the Preface to Addison, p. 14—16, mention might have been made of a sarcastic pamphlet, intitled, "A Table of all the accurate Remarks and surprising Discoveries of the most learned and ingenious Mr. Addison, in his book of Travels through several parts of Italy, &c. London, printed in the year 1706," octavo. P. 23, l. 11, read "April 12." P. 41, l. ult. for "last" read "first." P. 70, l. 9, "sixty-nine." In p. 92, "a great writer" is mentioned as styling Addison "an indifferent poet, and a worse critic;"—"that Addison," to borrow the nervous language of the spirited Mr. Hayley, who, though insulted by the Commentator of Pope [*Warburton*] with the names of *an indifferent poet and a worse critic*, was, I think, as much superior to his insulter in critical taste, and in solidity of judgment, as he confessedly was in the harmony of his style, and in all the finer graces of beautiful composition.—In the new edition of the "Biographia" it is remarked, in p. 58 of Mr. Addison's article, that "the late Mr. Gilbert Cooper, in his Letters concerning Taste, hath asserted, that *he* was a very *indifferent critic, and a worse poet*. If this assertion is accurately represented, it is rather amusing to observe the difference in the position of the very same words, as attributed to these two "evanescent critics."

In the Preface to *Blackmore*, p. 39, l. penult. read "the sayings of the;" and in that to *Congreve*, p. 17, l. 2, "Vanbrugh."

In the Preface to *Fenton*, p. 18, should we not, in verse 15, read "from Ida's top?" In that to *Prior*, p. 28, l. 5, read "passed."

In the Preface to *Pope*, p. 30, l. 13, 14, read "mentioned." P. 294, l. 10, erase the *semicolon*, and place it after "bathe" in l. 13. In your Magazine for May last, the second note in p. 237 is a confirmation of the account of Mr. Pope's father given in p. 358, col. 2, of

your volume for 1781, though what is said in p. 482, col. 2, of the same volume, seems to clash with it. The art of Mr. Pope in conveying his satire by hints, when he had not the courage to speak openly, is truly observable. A glaring instance of this covert practice occurs in the Dunciad, II. 338; where, in the octavo edition of 1729, and the folio of 1735, we read

"My *Henley's* periods, or my *Blackmore's* numbers."

The two letters in italic were purposely so printed, that those who chose to substitute *Hooley* for *Henley* might be reminded of doing so; but in Warburton's improved editions of 1743 and 1751, a blank is left in the name, which there stands thus (v. 370), "H—ley;" tho' in the "Satires of Dr. Donne verified," IV. 73, we read in the same edition of 1751, "But *Ho—y* for a period of a mile."

In the Preface to *Swift*, p. 53, l. 5, read "burst." P. 79, l. penult. should not "was" be "were?" In that to *Gay*, p. 8, l. 8, read "Griffin;" and p. 22, l. 7, "Queensberry."

In the Preface to *Pitt*, is the date right in p. 1, l. penult. ? For see p. 3, l. 2.

In the Preface to *Savage*, p. 76, l. 10, read "Colley;" and p. 102, 103, "Miller." The death of the unnatural mother of the unfortunate Savage, inquired after in p. 420 of your volume for 1781, is registered in p. 491 of that for 1753; whence we learn, that she died in October, in Old Bond Street, aged above 80, a widow of the name of Brett. Some further account of her would surely be acceptable.

In the Preface to *Thomson*, p. 29, l. 15, erase "of;" and in that to *Young*, p. 7, l. 1, we are authorized to read "Corpus College;" and in l. 2, "this society." The first line in p. 8 should stand thus: "Soon after he went to Oxford." P. 75, l. 7, should we not read "the first clats;" P. 82, l. 4, for "impatient" read "indignant;" and p. 92, l. 14, "so often."

In the Preface to *Gray*, p. 32, l. 16, 17, is not our great critic in his correction of the poet, who is certainly wrong, mistaken also himself? Has he not just inverted matters?" Should he not have written "by crossing the *warp* with the *woof*;" the *woof* being the thread in the shuttle, with which the other threads are crossed?" The same mistake occurs in his "Dictionary" under *Warp*. n. 5.

SCRUTATOR.
1. A Letter

* See "Notes to the first Epistle" on Epic Poetry, p. 133, 134. † *Lb.* p. 132.

2. *A Letter addressed to the Abbé Raynal, on the Affairs of North America. In which the Mistakes in the Abbé's Account of the Revolution of America are corrected and cleared up.* By Thomas Paine, M.A. of the University of Pennsylvania, and Author of a Treatise intitled "Common Sense." 8vo. The Second Edition. Sold by Dilly.

FOR a short account of M. Raynal's *Revolution of America*, see vol. LI. p. 180. This writer has detected several mistakes in that celebrated pamphlet (part of a larger work), both as to facts, and his misconceptions of the causes or principles that produced them, unavoidably owing to the author's distance from the scene of action. Some of the principal facts illustrated in this letter are these: 1. The actions of Trenton and Princetown in New Jersey, in December 1776, and January following, which the Abbé has compressed in a single paragraph. On Trenton Gen. Washington did not "fall accidentally," it being "the very object for which he crossed the Delaware," &c. 2. The debt of the United States is stated by the Abbé at upwards of forty millions sterling. But this debt, Mr. Paine shews, "has now no existence; it having been paid (in lieu of taxes) by every body consenting to reduce, at their own expence, from the value of the bills continually passing among themselves, a sum equal to nearly what the expence of the war was for five years." A very material difference this, and as little understood in England, and even by some of the Americans themselves, as by M. Raynal. This mode of liquidating, called "depreciation," having ceased with the paper-money, and gold and silver supplied its place, the war is now carried on by taxation, which raises much less than the depreciation, but "occasions frugality and thought," instead of "dissipation and carelessness." This circumstance of depreciation, it is observed, was voluntary and accidental, not intended and foreseen, and, with several pertinent remarks, "shews the folly of Britain in resting her hopes of success on the extinction of the paper-currency." 3. This American detects a material mistake which the Abbé and many others have committed, in supposing the rejection of the British offers by the States in April 1778, to have been owing to their treaty with the French, by proving that, though the treaty of Paris was signed Feb. 6, 1778, it did not arrive at York-Town till May 2. But the British offers were rejected by Con-

gress April 22, eleven days before.— Our author writes with full information. "I was then secretary in the foreign department of Congress. All the political letters from the American commissioners rested in my hands, and all that were officially written went from my office; and, so far from Congress knowing any thing of the signing the treaty at the time they rejected the British offers, they had not received a line of information from their commissioners at Paris on any subject for upwards of a twelvemonth." But though the rejection of the propositions was not owing to the Americans' knowledge of the treaty of alliance, their origin in the British cabinet was owing to the British ministry's knowledge of that event—the treaty, which was signed Feb. 6, being mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Fox on the 17th, on which day the bills were brought in. So much for facts. As to reasonings upon them, in which, according to our author, the Abbé is equally mistaken, we must refer to the work.

In the Postscript this writer contends, that, if in the treaty of peace Britain should retain Canada or Halifax, or both, "if they people, they will revolt, and if they do not people, they will not be worth the expence of holding; and the latter, in particular, when America is lost, will be useless." Gibraltar, also, he endeavours to shew to be equally useless and expensive. Mr. Paine concludes thus:

"Britain has now had the trial of above seven years, with an expence of nearly an hundred million pounds sterling; and every month in which the delays to conclude a peace, costs her another million sterling, over and above her ordinary expences of government, which are a million more; so that her total *monthly* expence is two million pounds sterling, which is equal to the whole *yearly* expence of America, all charges included.— Judge then who is best able to continue it.

"She has, likewise, many atonements to make to an injured world, as well in one quarter as another. And, instead of pursuing that temper of arrogance, which serves only to sink her in the esteem, and entail on her the dislike, of all nations, she will do well to reform her manners, retrench her expences, live peaceably with her neighbours, and think of war no more."

"Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1781."

Since this article was written, a rival edition of Mr. Paine's pamphlet has been published by Stockdale.

2. *A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, first Lord of the Treasury.* 8vo.

THIS letter-writer arraigns the conduct of the Premier with more zeal, we apprehend, than knowledge. Such attacks all ministers must expect; and to such all ministers may bid defiance, *virtute sua se involventes*.

3. *A Defence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne from the Repræcus of his numerous Enemies. In a Letter to Sir George Savile, Bart.; and intended for the Direction of all other Members of Parliament, whose Object is rather to relieve the Grief of the British Empire, than administer to the Fists of a Faction. To which is added, A Postscript, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair. The Ninth Edition.* 8vo.

WHY this should be styled "A Defence" we know not, it being an *accusation* undisguised by irony. Had it been a defence, it would hardly have reached a ninth edition, so much more inclined are the million to read a *con* than a *pro*. "In the lesser scale of life," drawing a comparison between the noble Earl and Mr. Fox, this letter-writer sets out with giving a decided preference to the latter.—These pictures we will not copy; but, to give a specimen of the author's talents as a painter, we will exhibit another portrait, that of the Duke of Grafton. Let those who know the original, judge of the likeness. We deem it a caricature.

"He who grew into power under the patronage of Lord Chatham, and deserted him the next day. He who cordially united with Lord Rockingham, and abandoned him immediately. He who by turns sought the favour, and equally abused the confidence, of Lord Bute and the Duke of Bedford. He who made Lord North chancellor of the Exchequer, and, after plunging him into disasters, left him to thirst for himself,—even as he betrayed his Sovereign, in the most disastrous hour of his reign. If sympathy of soul can arise from similitude of nature, the Duke of Grafton and Lord Shelburne must be connected."

This breathes the acrimony, but not the genius, of a Junius. But what can we think of a writer who wishes, at this time of day, to revive the American dispute, and is "well convinced that there is not an individual in the nation with British generosity, British courage, or British feelings, who would not contribute *'even his last shirt'* to regain those Colonies," as we profess ourselves to be among those ungenerous, uncourageous, unfeeling Britons, and are confident that

a great majority of the nation are the same?"

As the Postscript contains strictures on a pamphlet which we have not reviewed, we shall say no more of it.

4. *Proceedings at a County Meeting held at the Mason-Hall in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, on Monday the 28th of October, 1782.* 8vo.

THE petition to the House of Commons, which was then and there debated and unanimously agreed to, was for a more equal representation in that House. The late Lord George Sutton was the chairman, and the speakers, whose speeches are here published, were, Lord Viscount Gallway, Mr. Dickenson Rastall, Mr. Heywood, Sir Geo. Savile, Mr. Walker, and the Earl of Surrey, though not a freeholder of the county.

5. *An Estimate of the Manners of the present Times.* sm. 8vo.

FOR this effusion of the Foundry the public are indebted to the indefatigable Mr. John Wesley. He agrees with the late Dr. Brown, that luxury and sloth greatly abound, but that neither of them is the constant, universal, and peculiar character now of the English nation. This he affirms to be *ungodliness*, by which he means, not deism, but a total ignorance and contempt of God, which he proves, 1. negatively, 2. positively, of which the branches are, perjury, common swearing, &c. The whole is well intended, and we fear too true. But why the vice of gaming is omitted we cannot conjecture.

6. *Heathen Mythology made Easy; or, a Guide to Classical Learning: comprehending a short View of Astronomy and of the Earth; with a Description of the principal Heathen Fables & Deities. For the Use of Schools.* 12mo.

THIS Lilliputian volume will give the young reader a concise account of what is necessary to be known on the subject of Mythology, which the learned Bryant styles "the basis of history, the standard of criticism, and the guide to the studies of youth." In 92 small pages, much cannot be expected; but this little is void of the indelicacies which in general have rendered this species of books unfit for children. An Appendix of 24 pages is an acceptable Nomenclature of persons and places of note.

* In a note (p. 39) this writer styles Earl Nugent "Lady Temple's virtuous father." He is better informed, we hope, in more important matters.

4. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, No VII. Part I. Antiquities in Kent, hitherto undescribed, illustrated by John Thorpe, of Bexley, Esq. M. A. F. A. S.*

THIS small number contains six beautiful plates, accompanied with historical descriptions; among which we find a curious letter from Lambard, the Kentish antiquary, to the Lord-Treasurer Burghley, concerning the will of the Lord Cobham, and the following remarks, which are curious:

"The porch of Chalke church in Kent is remarkable for its strange and whimsical ornaments, a taste which often occurs in Gothic architecture, as may be seen on some of the buildings in Oxford, and in various parts of the kingdom. These chimerical dressings convey little, if any, meaning or design, and appear to have been merely the effects of the rude caprice and fantastical humour of the architects and sculptors of those times.

"Here the artist has indulged his sportive fancy in a manner too loose and absurd for a sacred edifice. On the crown of the arch at the entrance is the figure of a man in the character of a jolly tipsing fellow, holding a jug with both hands, and looking up with a most expressive laughing countenance to a grotesque figure in the attitude of a posturesmaster, or tumbler, above the centre of the moulding, as if pleased with his pranks and performances, and about to drink to him. Between these figures is a niche, or recess, ornamented with a neat pointed Gothic arch and roses, in which formerly stood the rood or image of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated. The impropriety, if not indecency, of its being placed between two such ludicrous figures, one would wonder should escape the observation, and not excite the disgust of the congregation, who, as good Catholics, usually made their reverence when they approached it."

5. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, No VII. The History and Antiquities of Hinckley, in the County of Leicestershire; including the Hamlets of Stoke, Dadlington, Wykin, and The Hyde. With a large Appendix, containing some Particulars of the ancient Abbey of Lira in Normandy; Astronomical Remarks, adapted to the Meridian of Hinckley; and Biographical Memoirs of several Persons of Eminence. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. Corresp. and Printer to the Society of Antiquaries of London. 4to.*

BEFORE we have well got through the sixth Number of this valuable work, the indefatigable editor comes upon us with a seventh. This printer to the Society of Antiquaries moves faster than his constituents, and the reason is obvi-

ous: All communications, which he may refuse without assigning a reason, are welcome to him; and this is encouragement enough to communicate to him. Nothing is so flattering to a communicator of public information as to have his communications laid before the publick *au plus vite*. You offer a work that will, of itself, make a book; and a book is made, as you desire. Or, if you have a number of fugitive pieces for different counties, each goes into its respective department, which is to be filled up as materials present themselves.

Thus, towards that desideratum in our County History, the History of LEICESTERSHIRE, we have here the parochial History of HINCKLEY, a town of no mean figure in that county; a town of ancient barony, and with which one of the greatest officers of state is connected; a town destitute neither of subjects for natural, religious, nor civil history; a town which boasts of having given birth to Dean Stanley, and residence to several eminent personages*.

Among a variety of matter from printed books much is interspersed from manuscripts, and many new and entertaining anecdotes, and 13 copper plates, of which plates VII. VIII. XI. and XII. monopolizé all the applause. Of the buildings and views, which have been drawn by natives of Hinckley, we shall only say that they are evidently not the productions of professed artists. To one of them (Mr. John Robinson) the volume is inscribed, in a dedication out of the usual style. To the other, who died while the work was printing, we find the following memorial:

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BASS, who died Dec. 8, 1781, in the 26th year of his age.

If probity of manners, if modest worth,
If the practice of every duty which
dignifies humanity,

* Memoirs are given of Sir Robert Bruce Cxton, once lord of the manor of Hinckley; of William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, and Robert his brother, the famous *Democritus junior*; of Cleiveland, Parr, Carte, Mortes, and Blair, vicars of the parishes of Vynes and Dalby, schoolmasters there; of the families of Onby, Firebrace, Brokeby, and Wright; of Anthony Gray, tenth Earl of Kent; of Sir Nathan Wright, lord-keeper; of Dean Stanley; Anthony Blackwall, author of the Sacred Classics; of Cleiveland, Wellstead, and Dyer, the poets; of Cotes the celebrated mathematician; and of several others of inferior consequence.

inserted which demised in that interval. "It was delayed," he adds, "from motives of tenderness, . . . being unwilling to utter even gentle censures, which might wound the affections, or offend the prejudices, of those related to the persons whom truth forbade him to commend beyond their merits." In his previous advertisement (from which the above is extracted), Mr. Walpole casts a slight glance on a reign to which his plan does not extend, the Augustan age, as, with regard to the arts, we may term it, of our present sovereign, and pays some elogiums to the architectural talents of Wyatt (and also Piranesi), the paintings of Reynolds and Gainsborough, the miniatures of Lady Lucan, the etchings of Mr. H. Bunbury, the drawings, and bas-reliefs of Lady Diana Beauclerk, and the busts (a walk new to the fair sex) of Mrs. Damer, daughter of General Conway—"topics that would please a pen that delights to do justice to its country." We heartily regret, with our tasteful author, that the compositions offered by some of our first artists for St. Paul's were only visionary. "Of the art of gardening little is said but historically."

The principal subjects of this volume are, the "Painters, architects, and other artists in the reigns of George I.," "a period when the arts were sunk to their lowest ebb in Britain," and George II., "a more shining era in the history of arts, architecture in particular reviving in antique purity, gardening advancing to vigorous perfection, Kysbrack and Roubiliac redeeming statuary from reproach," &c. A very particular account is given of Hogarth; but the author does Mr. Nichols the justice to own that his *Biographical Memoirs*, published since the first edition of these *Anecdotes*, are "not only more accurate but more satisfactory than" those here given; and has also availed himself of his improved catalogue of that great painter's works.

In the conclusion Mr. W. mentions, with encomiums, Lord Harcourt's etchings, General Conway's rustic bridge at Park-place Berks, Mr. Chute's theatre staircase at the Vine in Hampshire, and the new front of Wentworth castle in Yorkshire (Lord Strafford's), all three designed by the proprietors.

Some extracts, consisting of the lives of Hudson, Hayman, Scott, and Roubiliac, shall now be selected: and also a few slight corrections added.

"THOMAS HUDSON,

The scholar and son-in-law of Richardson, enjoyed for many years the chief business of portrait-painting in the capital, after the favourite artists, his master and Jervas, were gone off the stage; though Vanloo first, and Liotard afterwards, for a few years diverted the torrent of fashion from the established professor. Still the country gentlemen were faithful to their compatriot, and were content with his honest similitudes, and with the fair tied wigs, blue velvet coats, and white satin waistcoats, which he bestowed liberally on his customers*, and which with complacency they beheld multiplied in Faber's mezzotintos. The better taste introduced by Sir Joshua Reynolds put an end to Hudson's reign, who had the good sense to resign the throne soon after finishing his capital work, the family-piece of Charles Duke of Marlborough. He retired to a small villa he had built at Twickenham, on a most beautiful point of the river, and where he furnished the best rooms with a well-chosen collection of cabinet-pictures and drawings by great masters; having purchased many of the latter from his father-in-law's capital collection. Towards the end of his life he was married to his second wife Mrs. Fiennes, a gentlewoman with a good fortune, to whom he bequeathed his villa, and died January 26, 1779, aged 78."

"FRANCIS HAYMAN,

A native of Devonshire and scholar of Brown, owed his reputation to the pictures he painted for Vauxhall, which recommended him to much practice in giving designs for prints to books, in which he sometimes succeeded well, though a strong mannerist†, and easily distinguishable by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures. In his pictures his colouring was raw, nor in any light did he attain excellence. He was a rough man, with good natural parts, and a humourist—a character often taunted by contemporaries, but which seldom assimilates with or forgives the rising generation. He died of the gout in Dean Street Soho, in 1776, aged 68."

"SAMUEL SCOTT,

Of the same era, was not only the first painter of his own age, but one whose works will charm in every age. If he was but second to Vanderveelde in sea-pieces, he excelled him in variety, and often introduced buildings in his pictures with consummate skill. His views of London-bridge, of the quay at the Custom-house, &c. were equal to his marines, and his figures were judiciously chosen and admirably painted; nor were his wall-drawings inferior to his finished pictures. Sir Edw. Walpole has several of his largest and most capital works. The gout harried and terminated his life, but he had formed

* Rather his drapery-painter Vanaughten. EDIT.

† "Churchill, in his first book of Gotham, objects that fault to him."

a scholar

a scholar that compensated for his loss to the publick, Mr. Marlow. Mr. Scott died October 12, 1772, leaving an only daughter by his wife, who survived him till April 1781."

"L. F. ROUBILIAC,

Born at Lyons in France, became a formidable rival to Rysbrack, and, latterly, was more employed. He had little business till Sir Edward Walpole recommended him to execute half the busts at Trinity College, Dublin; and, by the same patron's interest, he was employed on the monument of the general, John Duke of Argyle, in Westminster-abbey, on which the statue of Eloquence is very masterly and graceful. The statue of Haudel, in the garden at Vauxhall, fixed Roubiliac's fame. Two of his principal works are, the monuments of the late Duke and Duchess of Montagu in Northamptonshire, well performed and magnificent, but wanting simplicity. His statue of George I. in the senate-house at Cambridge is well executed, and so is that of their chancellor, Charles Duke of Somerset, except that it is in a Vandyck dress—which might not be the fault of the sculptor. His statue of Sir Isaac Newton, in the chapel of Trinity College, is the best of the three, except that the air is a little too pert for so grave a man. This able artist had a turn for poetry, and wrote satires in French verse. He died January 11, 1762, and was buried in the parish of St. Martin's, where he lived. Mr. Scott of Crown-court, Westminster, had a sketch of Roubiliac's head in oil, by himself, which he painted a little before his death."

Roubiliac's model of a monument for Gen. Wolfe, in the possession of Mr. Bridgen, might have been mentioned. The design, far preferable to that in the Abbey, is, the General falling into the arms of Victory, and Fame crowning him with laurel. The one tells the story like a genius, the other like a news-writer. Lord Chesterfield said, that Roubiliac only was a statuary, and all the rest were stone-cutters.

P. 122. Mr. Highmore's daughter did not marry "a prebendary of Canterbury."

P. 192. Mr. Hogarth's Tour into Kent was not "described in verse by one of the company," but by the late Mr. Gostling, many years after.

Ld. Burlington, when at Rome, heard of the church of St. Stephen's Walbrook. Returning through London by night, he stopped, and saw it by torch-light.

12. *The Medallic History of Imperial Rome; from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, to the Removal of the Imperial Seat by Constantine the Great. With the several Medals and Coins, accurately*

copied and curiously engraved. To which is prefixed, an Introduction, containing A General History of Roman Medals. By William Cooke, M. A. Vicar of Eadford in Wiltshire, and Rector of Oldbury and Didmarston, in Gloucestershire. Two Volumes. 4to. 1781.

THIS expensive work was posthumous, being published by subscription, with corrections and improvements, by the author's son, who dates his introduction from "Thames-school, Oxfordshire." It is the produce of much labour and study in the medallic walk, and also gives a concise and accurate history of the Upper Empire. The style, in some places, is rather less elevated than the subject requires, such expressions as Nero "got himself heartily beaten," and such modern phrases as "gentlemen and ladies," like those who figure in Blackwell's *Court of Augustus*, being rather misplaced. But these failings are venial when compared with the important information conveyed, and the expence bestowed on the engravings, for which we must refer to the work, contenting ourselves with a striking passage or two, as specimens of the author's manner. As to matter, in a Roman History, nothing new can be expected. Cleopatra is thus described:

"Her form and features were most elegant. The modulation of her voice was inexpressibly sweet and engaging; and in her particular address to others, a sort of enchantment accompanied her aspect and her speech, insomuch that, however cold from age or constitution they might be, it was impossible for them not to love her. Her acquired beauties were equal to the natural. Besides the Greek and Latin, she was mistress of almost all the languages of the East, in which she delivered her sentiments to the several princes and ambassadors with such propriety, grace, and dignity, as was truly wonderful. But these rich endowments were not without their alloy. The consciousness of her own accomplishments swelled into pride, at the same time that her desire of pleasing degenerated into licentiousness. Her love of wealth, as the means of power, grew to be rapacious; yet her bounty was real prodigality. Her fear of being supplanted deviated into cruelty, and her ambition knew no limits, for she aspired to the dominion of Rome itself; by which unreasonable aim she lost that of her own country and herself. She was the last of the Ptolemies who governed Egypt, and died in the 39th year of her age, and the 23d of her reign. By her treachery to Antony, at last, she had hoped still to secure that kingdom to her family, but finding that impracticable, resolved to die and be buried with him."

Among

Among the few new discoveries relating from the coins before us, this is one: that, in the time of Antony and Octavian *, "there was in Rome an office of health, under the direction of three inspectors, who were called the *Triumviri Valetudinis*." This appears from the denarius of Manius Acilius Aviola (who was one of them, and also consul) which "bears on one side the laureate head of the *Dea Salus*, with the title of *Salutis*. The reverse has the same Goddess leaning on a pillar, and holding the serpent of *Æsculapius* in her right hand, with this legend, *Manius Acilius III. Vir Valetudinis*." "An institution (our author adds) worthy to be imitated in all populous capitals. And as the historians are silent on this head, and our assertion is founded solely on the authority of this denarius, it is an argument, amongst many others, strongly evincing the utility of medallist literature."

13. *Letters of an Italian Nun and an English Gentleman. Translated from the French of J. J. Rousseau. Jan. 8vo.*

SO says the editor. But the reader may add, *Sed ego non credulas illi*. The licentiousness of John James is indeed too apparent; but where is the art, the delicacy, the sensibility with which he instills his poison, and which makes us admire even while we detect him? That they are a translation, from the baldness of the language, and frequent Gallicism, we are ready to admit. The MS. is pretended to be in the possession of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chambery in Savoy, and that it has been rejected by the editors of the posthumous edition of Rousseau's Works, as not being named among those which he intended for publication. In this gentleman's family he is said to have passed a considerable time, and to have left behind him, by the desire of his friend, several productions, among them these Letters, which the Marquis de Bellegarde, who is said to have introduced the translator to this Savoyard, is of opinion have some foundation in truth. Just as true we believe the story to be, as that the citizen of Geneva was the author. The following is the substance of it:—Isabella, a Tuscan lady of high birth, having lost both her parents, a brother and another relation, early in life, "to avoid an odious mar-

riage, and the threats of a rapacious but powerful kindred," (on which it is not clear how she could be so dependent) entered into a convent (where is not said) and took the vows. At a public ceremony of admitting a lady into her noviciate the saw and captivated Mr. Croli, an English gentleman of large fortune, who soon found means to convey letters to her, urging her to break her vows, scale the walls, and elope to England. After a faint resistance she complies; but on her arrival there, he, in return, breaks his vows to her, on frivolous pretences declines presenting her to his mother, and too plainly discovers that his intention is seduction, not marriage. Alarmed at this, she exposes his perfidy to his mother, bitterly remonstrates to himself, and then makes her escape to Naples. Mr. Croli, in despair and remorse, puts a period to his existence, and, by the interest of his friends, the British Court procure her admission into an abbey in the Neapolitan dominions, where she now lives contented and ignorant of the catastrophe of her lover.

14. *A Collection of English Exercises. Translated from the Writings of Cicero only, for School-Boys to re-translate into Latin; and adapted to the principal Rules in the Compendium of Erasmus's Syntax. By William Ellis, M. A. Master of the Grammar School at Alford in Lincolnshire. 8vo.*

THESE Exercises are "divided into three parts. The first contains some introductory sentences, as examples to the more general rules, which are given in English, to which the conjugations and preterperfect tenses of the verbs; the genitive cases, declensions and genders of the substantives, and the terminations of the adjectives, are added, as usual. . . . The second part contains the principal rules of Erasmus's Compendium, with short examples to them, the Latin words to which correspond in their arrangement to the English. . . . And in the third part, where some of the examples are of considerable length, the Latin words stand exactly as they do in Tully. . . . A translation of the *De Amicitia* is added, by way of *Præfix*, rendered as literal as possible, for ladies to re-translate into Latin."

The plan seems a good one, and therefore deserves encouragement. But though Mr. Ellis condemns "a certain exercise-book," unnamed, for "vulgarity of language," &c. his own is not pure.

* 32 our author always styles him.

pure, or even grammatical. Witness (in the Preface) "a language which is no longer *spoke*, *without* he fixes," &c. The preterperfect for the participle (*spoken*), and *without*, a vulgarism, for *unless*; *wrote*, in like manner, for *written*, pp. 62, 116, 120. "Nor *was* it the Italians only who professed," &c. for "Nor did the Italians only profess." &c. And in the translation of Cicero's Dialogue, p. 1, and in many other places, "*you was*" for "*you were*," *you be*—always plural, and consequently *you was* being as great a solecism as *you is*, or *you has*. We would not, like Marcellus, thus correct a school master with his own rods, were it not necessary, when a guide-post points wrong, to apprise the traveller.

15. *Extract of a Voyage from Paris to Saint Cloud by Sea, and the Return from Saint Cloud to Paris by Land.*

THE Parisian who undertakes this long voyage, takes his whole wardrobe, lays in a stock of provisions, and bids adieu to his friends and relations. After having offered up his prayers to all the Saints, and particularly recommended himself to his *Guardian Angel*, he embarks in the boat, to him a large vessel. Surprised at its rapidity, he asks whether he shall not soon meet the *India Company*. He supposes that the steps of the washer-women of Chaillot are those of the Levant; he considers himself as banished from his country, thinks of Trouffevache-street, and weeps. There, observing the *vast seas*, he is astonished that cod should be so dear at Paris. He looks round for the *Cape of Good Hope*, and when he perceives the red and undulating smoke of the glass-house of Sève, *There*, he cries, is *Mount Vesuvius*, of which I have often heard.

When he arrives at St. Cloud, he hears mass with thanksgivings, and writes to his dear mother all his terrors and disasters; particularly that, sitting down on a heap of cordage just tarred, his fine plush breeches were in a manner incorporated with it, and that he could not extricate them without parting with some considerable fragments. He conceives at St. Cloud a sublime idea of the extent of the earth, and he discovers that living and animated nature may extend beyond the barriers of Paris.

The return by land is in the same style. The Parisian learns, with amazement, that there is no herring or cod fishery in the river Seine. He used to think that the wood of Boulogne was an ancient

forest inhabited by the *Druids*; he is undeceived. He mistook Mount Valeried for the true Calvary, where our Saviour had suffered. He is better informed. He wisely concludes that he is still *among Catholics*, as he perceives some steeples; and consequently that his faith is in no danger. A stag and a fawn pass by, and this is his first step into *natural history*. *Madrid* is pointed out to him. *The capital of Spain*, he replies briskly? He is told that it is not the castle where Francis I. was imprisoned. He is astonished at the intelligence, and this singularity employs all his faculties.

He is always a good patriot, and does not deny his country; for he tells all whom he sees that he was born at Paris; that his mother sells silks at the Golden Beard, and that he has a cousin a notary.—He returns to his family; they receive him with transport. His aunts, who for twenty years had not been so far as the Tuilleries, admire his courage, and look upon him as the boldest and most intrepid of voyagers.

16. *War with the Senses: or, Free Thoughts on Snuff-taking. By a Friend to Female Beauty. 8vo.*

THE sale of this pamphlet will scarce be so extensive as, for two good reasons, we are disposed to wish it; 1. as the author has devoted the profits (if any) to some public charity; and 2. as the habit which it reprobates, when indulged to excess, is most pernicious and disgusting. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves that it prevails so generally among the fair and the young as the author seems to suppose.

17. *An Introduction to the Study of Poetic Literature. [By Mr. Robertson.]*

THIS is one of the most useful and elegant books that has yet appeared for the use of children. It contains the first principles of elocution, delivered in about 70 lessons, with many excellent instructions in the art of reading. The first lessons consist of *short* sentences, designed to prevent that drawling tone which, as the author observes, is inevitably contracted by those who attempt to pronounce a longer sentence without stopping than their feeble organs can command. The use of the stops or points are admirably explained and illustrated; and the lessons are the most chaste, delicate, and instructive, that can possibly be communicated to young people, in order "to open their minds, enliven their imaginations, and give them noble and enlarged ideas."

12. *An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Britain during the present and four preceding Reigns; and of the Losses of her Trade from every War since the Revolution.* By George Chalmers. To which is added, *An Essay on Population.* By the Lord Chief Justice Hale. — Dilly and Bowen.

THE declared purpose of this able and accurate writer (as he tells us in an advertisement prefixed to his book) is to lay before the public the "unvarnished evidence of the comparative resources of Great Britain, and the temporary losses of her commerce during every war since the Revolution;" and, he might have added, with a view to invigorate the spirit of the nation against relinquishing the great object in pursuit, the subjugation of America, from an apprehension that resources were wanting to carry on the war.

In the course of this investigation Mr. Chalmers has been led to trace the source of our greatness and our wealth from a remoter period, and to mark the gradations by which this country has risen to its present magnitude, strength, and opulence. This, he says, he has been enabled to do from such authentic documents "as amid the wailings of despondency brought conviction and comfort to his mind."

It must be acknowledged that Mr. Chalmers has spared no pains to procure information, nor has he been wanting to place the information he received in the clearest point of view. Whoever wishes to convince himself of the present superior opulence of this country over any former period of the British history, must have recourse to the work before us, where he will find the proofs so strong, so forcibly stated, and so ably supported, that, admitting the authenticity of the documents, there can be no room to dispute the facts.

It will, perhaps, be more satisfactory, as well as more entertaining to the reader, to follow our author in detail, than to endeavour to convince him by comparative calculations.

Having previously stated, that the whole navigation of England in 1581 amounted to no more than 72,450 tons, navigated by 14,395 mariners of every kind; that the fleet of Q. Elizabeth in 1588, opposed to the great Armada of Spain, consisted only of 31,985 tons, on board of which were embarked 15,272 sailors; and that in 1602 it had declined considerably; he goes on to tell

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us from Anderson, "that the pusillanimous disposition of James I. gave a breathing-time to our mercantile and colonising enterprizes, and the royal navy too was increased in his reign to almost double of Q. Elizabeth's own ships, which had been 13, and were now 24." Our author, however, assigns another cause for this increase during the reign of the first James: the spirit, says he, of that illustrious princess (Q. Eliz.) having incited the ardour of the English nation, the peacefulness of her successor converted the buccaneers of the preceding reign into traders, who derived that gain from diligence, which the pirates had sought in rapine; and the speculative wisdom of a prince, remarkable for affecting the arts of peace more than the adventures of war, induced him to regard the augmentation of his own navy, and not the destruction of the fleets of other monarchs, as the circumstance from which the nation must ultimately expect protection. He goes on,

The encouragement which James I. gave to the East India Company induced them, says Anderson, to build in 1618 the largest ship that England ever had, being 1100 tons burthen, with which and three others they made their sixth voyage; and that monarch at the same time built the finest ship of war that England ever had, being 1400 tons burthen, and carrying 64 guns. Charles I. in this respect copied the example of his father. That youthful prince, while he was poor, incited the traders to follow the steps of the E. I. Company by offering a bounty of five shillings a ton for every ship that should be built of the burthen of two hundred tons and upwards: and, with a similar spirit, he at the same time raised the pay of the seamen on board the royal fleet. While we thus do justice to James I. as well as to his successor, let us not forget what is due to the celebrated Elizabeth. It was she who had offered a lesson to Charles I. by giving a similar bounty to the builders of ships of one hundred tons and upwards. These notices enable us to trace the progress in the magnitude of our shipping during no long period of years; the ministers of Elizabeth had considered a vessel of 100 tons as a ship of burden equal to the extent of our commerce: the advisers of Charles I. were not satisfied with ships of so small a size. It was to this policy that the trading vessels of England ere

long

long extended her renown, and even protected her rights : the English navigators repelled the attacks of the Mediterranean rovers with characteristic bravery : when civil discord was at length inflamed into civil war, Charles I. and the Commons each adopted the prior practice of Q. Elizabeth in arming for war the roomy ships of merchants. We can only relish as we ought our present enjoyments, by thus comparing their pleasures or importance with the felicities or advantages of the possessions of our forefathers,

“ That the progress of our traffic and navigation from the commencement of

the seventeenth century to the era of the Revolution, had been remarkably rapid, all mercantile writers seem to admit. Sir William Petty stated in 1670, that the shipping of England had trebled in 40 years. Dr. Davenant afterwards asserted, that experienced merchants did agree that we had in 1688 near double the tonnage of trading shipping to what we had in 1666. And Anderson inferred from the concurring testimony of authors on this interesting subject, that the English nation was in the zenith of commercial prosperity at the Revolution.”

Mr. Chalmers in another place had shewn, that at this period, King William engaged in the war with France on the strength of a foreign commerce of the yearly value of which was chiefly transported by a tonnage of and from both arose an annual income of

£4,086,087;
190,533;

Q. Anne entered into the war of 1720 on the strength of a foreign commerce of the yearly value of

551,141.

which was chiefly transported by a tonnage of and from both arose an annual income of

1,292,138. 293,793 : 6,709,881 ;

K. Geo. II. began the war of 1739 on the strength of a foreign commerce of the yearly value of

which was chiefly transported by a tonnage of and from both arose an annual income of

1,516,557. 479,641 : 9,993,282 ;

The same monarch commenced hostilities in 1755 on the strength of a foreign commerce of the yearly value of

which was transported by a tonnage of and from both arose an annual income of

1,558,254. 609,798 : 12,599,112 ;

His present Majesty engaged in the Colonial contest on the strength of a foreign commerce of the yearly value of

which was chiefly transported by a tonnage of and both yielded an annual custom of

2,505,335. 756,187 : 15,613,003 ;

“ Were we to form a judgment of the force of England in the year 1774 by comparing its exports with those of 1688, we ought to determine that the national power was in the first period to the last as fifteen to four. Were we to judge from a comparison of the amount of the customs, our strength at present is nearly five times as much as it was then : but if we decide by a computation of the successive tonnage, the naval resources of the state during the current reign are to those of William's as

7 to 2,

— Anne's as 7 to 3,

— Geo. II. in 1739 as 7 to 4,

— in 1755 as 7 to 6.”

Mr. Chalmers confirms this general position by various statements, all tending to establish what he principally intended to

prove, that the resources of G. B. are greater now than in any former war since the Revolution. This necessarily led him to consider the state of population as intimately connected with our resources ; and, by deductions that are natural, there is reason to conclude, that opulence (the effect of industry and commerce) and population go hand in hand. In the work before us it is not easy to determine which is most to be admired, the industry of the author in collecting materials, or his judgment in contrasting and arranging them. To statesmen and merchants the book is an inestimable treasure of political and commercial information.

We shall have occasion to borrow from it many interesting particulars.

19. *Reasons for resigning the Rectory of Pantton and Vicarage of Swinderby in Lincolnshire, and quitting the Church of England.* By John Disney, D.D. F.S.A. 8vo.

AN "entire conviction of the divine unity in its utmost extent," and an insuperable objection to the trinitarian form of worship held forth in the liturgy and articles of the church of England, and to "repeated and continued addresses by prayer to Jesus Christ, and to the Holy Spirit, instead of the one true God," have induced this conscientious divine to follow the example of Mr. Lindsey, Dr. Jebb, &c. by resigning his ministry and preferments, and uniting himself to the "congregation of Christians assembling at the chapel in Essex-street, London." The difficulties and embarrassments of his mind during this conflict, the painful struggles between interest and duty, the just claims of an infant family, on the one side, and the stronger dictates of conscience on the other, must affect all who have any principles themselves, how different soever may be their sentiments on the matter in question.

At the same time Dr. Disney makes a candid allowance for such of his brethren as "continue their ministrations in the church established, even though their opinions on certain doctrines may nearly approach to his own, being sensible (he adds) from what has passed within himself, how differently similar convictions operate in different states of the mind, and how very long a man may be prevailed upon to go on doing things in which he blames himself; from regards to a family, or to more distant kindred, and to various other local circumstances which cannot easily be explained to others; and the still greater difficulty, at a certain time of life, of finding bread for a family any where else." The pamphlet concludes with the following address:—"To you, the parishioners of Swinderby, among whom I have lived in entire harmony, and to whom my labours in the ministry have been chiefly devoted, to you I would say in-particular, that I leave you, my honest, affectionate neighbours, with regret; but sincerity towards God requires it, and this you will always think right to be followed. May you remember and improve by my late constant endeavours to instruct you according to the revealed will of God! I hope you will continue to go forward in the knowledge and obedience of the gospel of Jesus Christ, framing your lives and conversation by it, as I also will strive to do: So shall

we secure a meeting again in the future and everlasting kingdom of God the father of all the families of the earth: to whom be glory both now and forever; Amen."

Five fresh instances are mentioned by Dr. Priestley of clergymen, who, on account of becoming Unitarians, have in the last six months abandoned either actual preferments, or considerable prospects in the church. "While such is the state of things in this country," he adds, "and the cry for reformation grows louder every day, *We unto them that are thus at ease in our Zion!*"

20. *Advice to the Officers of the British Army.* Sm. 8vo.

THIS little volume, which is by no mean hand, gives ironical advice to all ranks of officers, from the commander in chief down to the corporal and drum-major. It is evidently framed on the model of Swift's *Advice to Servants*, and exhibits a good copy of an excellent original. In every instance almost the conduct recommended in the 1st chapter is diametrically opposite to that of the present governor of Gibraltar, though in many instances it very nearly resembles some Generals in America. For instance; who that reads this, "When you have occasion to put into winter quarters, or cantonments in an enemy's country, you should place your worst troops, or those you can least depend upon, in the out-posts: for if the enemy should form the design of cutting them off, though they would be the more likely to succeed in it, yet the loss, you know, is of the least consequence to your army;" but will immediately think on Trenton? Many other rules might in like manner be illustrated by examples both in the present and the last war; as even the conqueror of Canada and his "villa" of Montreal seem not to have escaped. "Where an enemy thinks himself able to besiege you in a fortress, the best and safest way to convince him of his mistake is to march out and give him battle," was also exemplified in the last war by another general at Quebec. Other passages seem to glance at a more recent siege; but these may suffice. The success that has attended this performance will probably produce an inundation of *Advises*; and Law, Physic, and Divinity, as well as the Navy, we doubt not, will have their *Advisers*. That they will be as well qualified as the present, can hardly be expected.

21. *Four Letters on important Subjects, addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, his Majesty's first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.* By Josiah Tucker, D.D. Dean of Gloucester. 8°.

THE Ist of these Letters is merely introductory, giving an account of "the occasion of the work," relating the substance of a conversation or two some years ago with the noble Earl, referring to the present state of America and Ireland (in regard to the former of which countries, we have always considered the Dean as a Cassandra; "well convinced," as he says, "that it would have been happy for us, had the advice he gave been taken many years ago"), and imputing the resistance and independence of America (at which, however, he rejoices), the opposition and separation of Ireland, and "the injuries (as he styles them) which the internal government of Great Britain has received," to the incessant labours of the patriotic or republican band.

In the IId Letter he discusses "the evil consequences of debasing the regal influence, and exalting the aristocratical, or the popular, beyond their due proportion," and compares the behaviour of "our English demagogues" to that of the Swedish patriots from 1726 to almost 1770. That, however, terminated with making the king absolute. The contrary, the Dean apprehends, is likely to be the case in England: and of the two, we doubt not his preferring absolute power.

Letter III. displays "the manifold bad consequences of disturbing the public peace and tranquillity, under a pretence of procuring a more equal representation of the people in parliament." The "grand project of giving a vote or suffrage to every moral agent, in order that these laws which bind all may be assented to by ALL," our author here undertakes to prove to be "absurd, impracticable, useless, and very mischievous." And Letter IV. points out "the consequences arising from the propagation of Mr. Locke's democratical principles." In this letter the Dean refers to a MS. in the Harleian Library, N° 6845, p. 251. for proof that "Mr. Locke was deeply engaged in Monmouth's invasion, and paid money at two different times towards the equipment of that expedition." On the whole, all the arguments here advanced are incontrovertible (which we by *dmis*) the ludicrous manner,

in which subjects, confessedly of the highest importance, are discussed, would be apt to create a prejudice against them. Of such truths we deem not ridicule the test.

22. *Serious Matter for the Consideration of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, during the Christmas Recess, being Proposals for disposing of Convicts, and for rendering them useful to the Community, in a Manner agreeable to the Ideas of several Magistrates.* By an Independent Man. 8°.

SUCH young men, between 14 and 18 years of age, as are at present nuisances to the public, many of them having been returned from the guard-ship as unfit to serve, from their bad habit, filthiness, &c. are here proposed to be made useful to the navy and the community, by being confined in an old two-decked ship (to be purchased for the purpose, and moored near the guard-ships at the Nore) till those who are approved by a naval officer and the surgeon are cleansed, washed, and clothed, and then removed into a second old vessel of two decks; and there, under the direction of two boatswains and four or more mates, taught knotting and splicing, &c. Other branches of naval duty, such as rigging and unrigging, &c. may be taught them on board a third vessel, having all her masts and a suit of old sails; after which course, or in any stage of it, they may be drafted for sea, and become additional servants or apprentices for a year.

A thousand men, it is thought, might thus be taken off the town in one year; and as the sanction of the legislature seems necessary to effect it, it is hereby solicited by the author, who is a sea-lieutenant, his name, we apprehend, Towry. But this probably will be superseded by the peace.

23. *An History of the Corruptions of Christianity.* By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. 2 vol. 8°.

THIS work, long promised to the public on a smaller scale, viz. as the concluding part of the author's *Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion*, he has now extended and made a separate work, larger than the whole of the *Institutes*. The important subjects here discussed, or the opinions of which an historical view is given, relate, I. to Jesus Christ. II. to the doctrine of Atonement. III. to the doctrines of Grace, original Sin, and Predestination. IV. to saints and angels. V. to the state of the dead. VI. to the Lord's Supper. VII. to Baptism, and the other

Sacraments, so called. VIII. to the changes that have been made in the method of conducting public worship. IX. to church discipline. X. to ministers in the Christian church, and especially bishops. XI. to the Papal power. XII. to the monastic life, and XIII. to church revenues. And in the General Conclusion are "Considerations addressed, 1. to unbelievers, and especially to Mr. Gibbon. 2. to the advocates for the present civil establishment of Christianity, and especially Bp. Hurd;" with an "Appendix, containing a summary View of the Evidence for the primitive Christians holding the Doctrine of the simple Humanity of Christ." The principal points which the author endeavours to establish in the first part are the *unity* of God and the *humanity* of Christ, in opposition to the generally received ideas of the divinity of Christ, and the distinct personality of the Holy Spirit, or of the Trinity, whose history he deduces from the councils of Nice and Constantinople to the present times. In the two subsequent parts, the doctrines of atonement, grace, &c. are, in like manner, controverted and opposed; as are, in the Vth, the immateriality of the soul and the immortality of man; *unfitting, in his Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit*, that man is an *homogeneous being*, and that the powers of sensation and thought belong to the brain as much as gravity and magnetism belong to other arrangements of matter," rejecting all the arguments for the soul's immortality drawn from its own nature, from the unequal distribution of things, &c. which even natural reason can afford, and from analogy, though an inspired writer * has suggested them, and resting all our hopes on revelation.

The "Considerations addressed to Mr. Gibbon" deserve his attention.

Vol. II. p. 122. It is said that, "in 1312, Marius Sanutus introduced organs into churches." Surely here must be some mistake, as Gervas, a monk of Canterbury, who wrote in 1200, mentions an organ as having been some time in that church, some remains of whose loft may be seen at this day: and Sir John Hawkins says, "the introduction of them into churches is generally ascribed to Pope Vitalianus, who was advanced to the pontificate, A. D. 662."

* St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv.

24. *Distress: A Poem.* By Robert Foyes, Cranbrook, Kent. 4^o.

THE *Distress* which has occasioned this publication would secure it from animadversion, were it ever so incorrect; and we congratulate the author on having found more favour from strangers * than from those of *his own household* or flock; "having been dismissed (as he tells us) from his ministry in a dissenting congregation (after having spent 26 years of the prime of life in their service) without assigning to him any other reason for their procedure than a false one; for being asked by him in the public assembly, "Why he had notice given him to leave them?" the only answer he received was, "Because they were not able to maintain a minister;" though at the same time they intended to invite another, and to give him (at least) ten pounds a year more than they gave the author."

Amidst the scenes of Distress here described, one is drawn from North America, and another from Spithead: the latter we will select.

"— Safe at anchor lay old Ocean's pride †,
And rode triumphant on the lordly tide;
No danger seen; as wave to wake a fear;
No danger seen, and yet was ruin near:
Mirth, such as ne'er a home-bred landman
charm'd, [warm'd!
Glow'd in each heart, and ev'ry bosom
The boatswain's whistle through the ship was
heard, [cheer'd;
The caulkers tallow'd, and the sailors
No danger seen, no fear to raise a sigh,
No danger fear'd, and yet was ruin nigh:
Heel'd on her side the stately fabric lay,
And wide her broad flag way'd in proud
display: [weep!)

When (weep, my Muse! at her disaster
A sudden gust consigns her to the deep;
Then with her sunk th' experienc'd and the
brave,

From life and service, to a fluid grave;
With them descended Valour's fav'rite son ‡,
Who fought her battles, and her laurels won.
Distressful scene! what piteous moans arise!
Spread thro' the decks, and echo to the skies.
The childless mother heard the tale with woe,
Tears from the childless father secret flow;
The widow mourns her husband sunk in
death,
Kisses her children, and resigns her breath."

* It was published by subscription.

† The Royal George, first-rate ship, 100 guns, over-set and sunk at anchor at Spithead on Aug. 29, 1782, having then on board 796 persons, of whom 495 were lost.

‡ Rear Admiral Kempenfelt.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By W. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

YE Nations, hear th' important tale,
Tho' armies press, tho' fleets assail,
Tho' vengeful war's collected stores
At once united Bourbon pours,
Unmov'd amidst th' insulting bands,
Emblem of Britain, Calpe stands!
Th' all-conquering hosts their baffled efforts
mourn, [the chiefs return.
And, the' the wreath's prepar'd, unwreath'd
Ye nations, hear! nor fondly deem
Britannia's ancient spirit fled;
Or glo'ing weep her setting beam,
Whose fierce meridian rays her rivals dread.
Her Genius slept; her Genius wakes,
Nor strength deserts her, nor high Heaven
forbakes.

To Heaven she bends, and Heaven alone,
Who all her wants, her weakness knows.
And supplicates th' eternal Throne,
To spare her crimes, and heal her woes.
Proud man with vengeance still
Pursues, and aggravates even fancied ill:
Fargentler means offended Heaven employs.
With mercy Heaven corrects, chastises, not
destroys.

When hope's last gleam can hardly dare
To pierce the gloom, and sooth despair,
When flames th' uplifted bolt on high,
In act to cleave th' offended sky,
It's issuing wrath can Heaven repress,
And win to virtue by success.

Then, O! to Heaven's protecting hand
Be praise, be prayer, address,
Whose mercy bids a guilty land
Be virtuous and be blest!

So shall the rising year regain
The erring seasons' wonted chain;
The rolling months that gird the sphere
Again their wonted liveries wear;
And health breathe fresh in every gale,
And plenty cloathe each smiling vale
With all the blessings Nature yields
To temperate suns from fertile fields.

So shall the proud be taught to bow,
Pale Envy's vain contentions cease,
The sea once more its sovereign know,
And glory gild the wreaths of peace.

To Dr. THURLOW, Bishop of LINCOLN.
NOT that the mitre's rays thy brows
adorn,

(The mitre oft has grac'd unworthy brows)
Confirm'd by History's indignant scorn,
Th' painful truth the honest Muse avows;
Not that to thee are given, deny'd to most,
Superior talents, nature's noblest prize!
Nor yet that these, her splendid gifts, can boast
The added polish learning's toil supplies,
(Though these the basis of no common fame)
That hence a judging world reveres thy name.
A heart, that heaven approves, how rare to
find!

A heart expanding wide to all mankind!
A heart that knows no restless passion's strife!
A heart, that knows no blameless life!

To M^r. WARTON. A Sonnet.

WARTON, whilst led by fairy hands
unseen,
With pilgrim step undaunted you explore
Each desert cave, each lone untrodden scene
Of wild Antiquity's romantic shore.
Oh! may the musing of my busy soul
With thee thro' untry'd regions fearless stray,
Where the pale wizard with his dark'ning
scroll,
Reluctant Time, on thy advent'rous way
Scowls baffled.—Shall wan Envy's withering
form,
Like the fell demon of th' enchanted hall,
Tho' swelling with dark hand the bidden
storm,
Thy daring soul's proud purposes appall?
E'en here shall Truth rise in her own dread
state, [Hate.
And scare the shrinking eye of vain-resisting

An Epitaph on Miss P.—'s Favourite Pigeon,
frased to Death as it was washing itself.

HERE doth, beneath this mouldering
heap,
A pretty, peaceful, pigeon sleep.
A fair-one's tender care he prov'd;
And loving much, was much belov'd:
But birds, like mortals, often find
That pain or pleasure breeds behind:
This did the dead; for, as he stood
And wash'd his plumage in the flood,
The frost descended, stopp'd the tide;
The ice inclos'd him, and he died.
Then weep, *Hibernian* maids! for him
Whose death distressed the gentle P——m;
For sure he well deserves a tear,
Who was to such a woman dear.

On seeing Miss B. an accomplished young Lady,
as the Part of a Fool well.

LIKE expert, whenever you try
To dance, to paint, or play,
With beauty, sparkling in your eye,
And gracing all you say.
Endow'd with wit and judgment too,
To act a fool, so well
Is strange indeed; but serves to shew
How *GENIUS* can excel.

ANSWER to 'the supposed Author of certain
Verses in the Magazine for Dec. last, p. 591.

THE laws of War admit the fairest Quar-
ter;

Elliott and Curtis save their foes from slaughter.
Thy critic sword pursues its vengeance still.
Do Irish always mangle when they kill?

EPIGRAM

On the Honourable Order of the Bath's being
conferred on Sir JOHN JARVIS.

SI Fortuna comes sit Virtutis ducis, equis
Miratur? vel si crebri cumulentur ho-
nores?

Omnes agnoscunt *HEROA* ingentibus ausis,
Nil contra regerit livor malus, ad sider ultra:
Hic est, qui sibi *PARCENDO* devinxerit hostem,
Qui regem, civeque suos, patriamque *MA-
RENDO*.

Debates of the Second Session of the present Parliament concluded (See Vol. LII. p. 631.)

AFTER some farther conversation, it was agreed that the bill should be re-committed, that the prayer of the petition should be granted, and that counsel should be heard in the committee.

The H. in committee on his Majesty's message, Mr. Burke in the chair.

The plan proposed by his Majesty contains the following state of savings :

By the abolition of third secretary	7,500
Board of trade	12,600
Lords of police for Scotland	6,600
Board of works	7,463
Great wardrobe	3,560
Jewel office	3,000
Treasurer of the chamber	3,500
Cofferer of household	3,000
Six clerks to board of works	8,000
Master of the harriers	3,000
Ditto flag-hounds	3,000
Paymaster of pensions, &c.	15,000

making in all — 76,223

The state of the civil list came next to be considered, when it appeared that the arrear due amounted to 295,877l.

Mr. Stanhope expressed his surprize at this vast debt, after 100,000l. a year had been added to the civil list revenue. He thought an enquiry into the expenditure absolutely necessary.

Lord John Cavendish moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to pay off the above debt, to prevent the like for the future, and to carry the reform in his Majesty's household into execution.

Mr. Aubrey applauded the bill that had lately passed for abolishing corruption and enforcing economy. He said they would go down to posterity eternal monuments to the honour of an administration who availed themselves of power, only to fulfill their promises to the public when out of power; but he wished for something more. He wished an enquiry to be set on foot to discover the causes that had so rapidly brought on such extremity of distress, as to render the most penurious economy essential to the very being of a great and glorious empire.

Mr. Fox said, he held the enquiry absolutely necessary to the salvation of the empire.

The question was put on Lord John Cavendish's motion, and carried without division.

The House in committee of supply.

Secretary at War moved that 58,300l. be granted for the repairs of roads and bridges in Scotland. This passed, but not without opposition.

My 7.

Hon. William Pitt brought forward his great and important motion, for a reform in the representation of the people.

GENT. MAG. January 1783.

He maintained the necessary there was for a calm and candid revision of the principles of the constitution, and a moderate reform of such defects as had imperceptibly and gradually stole in to deface, and which threatened at last wholly to destroy, the most beautiful fabric of government in the world. He believed there was not a gentleman in the House who would not agree with him, that the representation, as it now stood, was incomplete. There were some boroughs absolutely governed by the Treasury, and others wholly possessed by them. There were other boroughs, which had now no actual existence but in the returns for members of that House.

There were another set of boroughs and towns, who, in the lofty possession of English freedom, claimed to themselves the right of bringing their votes to market, and selling them to the best bidder; and who in fact might be more properly said to represent the Nabobs of Arcot than the inhabitants of Great Britain. He was aware, however, that there were gentlemen in that House, who entertained such a reverence and enthusiasm for the old constitution, that they would not even remove the defects, for fear of defacing its beauty. For himself, his reverence for the beauties of the constitution was such,

that he would go every length to remove these radical defects, which by length of time had mouldered away the very pillars by which it was supported. It had been thought by some that to take from the decayed and corrupt boroughs a part of their members, and add them to those that are now rich and flourishing, would be one way of establishing a more intimate connection between the people and their representatives than at present subsists. Another mode of cherishing the connection was to bring the member and his constituents more frequently together by shortening the duration of Parliaments. But every reform of this kind he would decline speaking at present; what he wished to accomplish was, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the representation in Parliament, and to report to the House their observations thereon."

It was the opinion, he said, of many respectable persons now no more, and particularly of one whom he personally knew, that, without recurring to first principles and establishing a more solid and equal representation of the people, this nation, with the best capacities for grandeur and happiness of any on the face of the earth, must be confounded with the mass of those whose liberties were lost by the corruption of their rulers.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded the motion, but urged no new argument.

Mr. P—y opposed it on a thorough conviction that, instead of producing any good, it would do mischief. It would neither add a ship to our fleet, nor a guinea towards carrying

ing in the war, nor advance the peace a single day.

Mr. T. P.—, in a most powerful and pathetic speech, warned the House against a danger that was opening upon them, so fraught with such mischief that it would not be in the power of human wisdom to avert. He deprecated the motion, because it led to a principle he never could admit—an equal representation. He objected to it likewise as ill-timed. Our attention at this important crisis is occupied about many things. Let us see, said he, the effect of what is already undertaken, before we proceed to farther experiments. He held the first purpose of Parliament to be a balance against the power of the crown; and the members of that House, however elected, or for whatever places, to stand collectively as the representatives of all the subjects under the King's dominions; that civil liberty existed in that country only where the laws held an equal course to all, not where all are equally represented; and that it was to the increasing weight of property in that House, not to its mode of being chosen, that it was enabled to oppose the encroaching influence of the crown. By admitting an innovation, we should launch into a sea that had no shore; the words of the proposition opens an inquisition into the state of every borough, it claims the feelings of every one who has an interest in so extensive a consideration, whilst it holds out to the public an expectation which Parliament never can mean, nor ought to satisfy, nor could satisfy were it ever so expedient. He considered an equal representation of the people as visionary. No such principle ever existed in this world.

Mr. Mordaunt opposed the motion on the ground of experience. The form of the constitution had subsisted ever since the reign of Charles II. without any bad effects, and therefore he could see no reason for altering it.

Sir G. S.—supported the motion, on the ground that the present Parliament might more properly be said to be the representative of France than of this kingdom, for it had supported every measure that tended to the emolument of that country, and the ruin of this. He compared the present Parliament to a large tree he had some years growing in his park. It bore green leaves: but, on looking narrowly, a hole or two was discovered in the trunk; these he caused to be examined, when, lo, the inside was found to be rotten. He had the rotten part dug out; and now the tree is healthy and flourishing, and forms a commodious shelter for a dozen friends to dine in.

Sir H. M.—admitted a defect, but this is not a time to remedy it.

E. of Surrey said, now was the time or never; we had now a virtuous ministry. He knew not when we should have the like again.

Mr. B.—urged the necessity of keeping the branches of the rotten tree, or striking at the root.

Mr. R.—said, the country did not complain of their representation; but turbulent men in assemblies and meetings had set it on foot.

Sir Ch. T.—considered the present members as a parcel of thieves, who had stole into the estate, and were afraid of letting any body look into their tiller-books.

Mr. C.—directed the House by following the example of Sir G. Savile. He said, if he had an old mansion run to decay by the neglect of its steward, the upper part secured by oaks of date, and the lower part undermined by rats and vermin, and if it should be told him that it was the ancient venerable seat of his ancestors, and therefore he must not meddle with it either to pull it down or repair it; did the House think he would listen to such advice? He certainly should not. If the foundation was good and the walls sound, he would build upon it and make the best of his estate; but, if rotten, he would pull it down, and build a substantial fabric in its room.

Mr. F.—x admitted the principle of virtual representation at Parliament was now constituted; but denied that the voice of Parliament was the voice of the people. In all questions where the interest of the country was immediately concerned, he had observed, the country members, who were most likely to be independent, had uniformly voted in the proportion of free-holds for the motion, but were as uniformly out-voted by the members of the rotten boroughs. Because we cannot arrive at absolute perfection, are we never to endeavour at improvement? If there be no such thing as equal representation in the world, we may yet be permitted to restore our own representation to its ancient standard. The very names of the representatives, which are all, he feared, we had left of the original institution, show that human wisdom could not devise a more equal plan of representation than that which was traced out for us by our ancestors. The Lords of cinque ports were appointed by the King; the Knights of the shire by the freeholders; the citizens by the freemen of corporations; and the burghers or burgesses by the inhabitants of the several ancient trading towns. By this wise regulation, every class of men were represented, except such as were vassals, or under the immediate control of their superiors. And such was the jealousy of the freedom of Parliament in those days, that none were admitted to elect a free representative, who was not himself an independent man. Hence it was that the Peers of the realm were totally excluded from all influence in the election of representatives of the Commons; they were themselves their own representatives, and were placed in the scale as a balance between

prerogative and privilege, ready upon every occasion to poise the lightest scale whenever either of the other two should grossly preponderate. That the voice of Parliament was then the voice of the people, is self-evident; but it is, by no means so clear that every individual acted totally independent of his constituents. Each had the separate interests of his constituents to mind; but when the great national interest came in question, each was then a free agent, and voted independently as he judged most conducive to the good of the whole.—Such, he said, was his idea of the ancient constitution; and so such, he trusted, it would one day be restored.

Ld. Adv. insisted that the constitution had existed for ages as it was; and he was sure any alteration would produce mischief.

Mr. D.— was thoroughly convinced there were abuses that ought to be removed, particularly in Scotland.

Mr. Scrimgeour spoke ably in support of the motion. He said, the old fabric was so mouldered and decayed, that the tottering figure of it was all that was left.

Capt. M.— said the fault was in the Members. If they were honest, the constitution was good enough.

Mr. R.— was for no alterations by which the old constitution might be shaken. It had stood the test of ages, and it would stand for ages to come if no violence was offered to impair it.

Mr. Ald. T.— thought it remarkable that the opposition should originate with a gentleman, who sat as member for a borough that had not a single elector. He wished to know whose representative he was?

Mr. R.— did not like the motion, because it did not come from the people. It came from a set of busy-bodies, who, assembling together, excluded from their meetings all who were not of the same way of thinking with themselves. This was not the way to collect the sense of the people, who he believed would be against the motion.

Sir M. L.— thought it a solecism in politics, that the representation should continue when the objects of representation had ceased, alluding to the borough of *N. Sarum* (or *T. Pitt's borough*) which sent Members tho' there were no inhabitants.

Mon. W. P.— concluded the debate by summarizing every argument that had been adduced against his motion. After which, the order of the day, which had been moved for by *Sir H. Mann* in the course of the debate, being put, it was carried to 161 yeas. Majority 20 against the original motion.

May 3.

Ld. J. C.— brought forward the new taxes (see vol. I. p. 259).

May 9.

After the ordinary business of the day, *Ld. Adv.* moved the House in committee on the bill for restraining *Sir T. Rumbold* and

Mr. Perring from leaving this kingdom, and counsel was heard against the bill.

Attor. Gen. thought it a very great hardship for a man to have his whole estate impounded merely that he might not fly from justice. He had no objection that his real estate of some thousands a year should be a security to the public that the owner should not run away, because the necessity of procuring bail for 150,000*l.* would amount, in reality, to absolute imprisonment; but for his personal estate too to be tied up was, he thought, unprecedented severity.

Ld. Adv. contended that the provisions contained in the bill were necessary preliminaries, without which any bill to inflict pains and penalties must prove elusory.

Sol. Gen. said it was contrary to the practice of the courts below and the constitution, to exact excessive bail. Another very great hardship in the bill. It compelled *Sir T. Rumbold* to give a true state of his property on oath, and under pain of death. This was a bold and dangerous precedent. Suppose, said he, and I really state it upon supposition, that the two seats in this House (father's and son's) should have been obtained by the means of money. Shall the worthy Baronet conceal the sums by which the seats were obtained? If he does, he will be hanged. Must he reveal the circumstance? If he does, What will the House do with him?

Mr. F.— said, this was an extraordinary case, and therefore would justify a departure from the ordinary rules of law. He hoped, bad as they were, many more bills of the same nature would be brought in; that not one of those who had shared in the plunder of Asia, and tarnished the lustre of the British name, should remain unpunished.

May 10.

Mr. C.— (member for Derby) rose with a newspaper in his hand, in which, he said, was inserted the copy of a letter from the earl of Shelburne, by which it was intended to put arms into the hands of the people. This was a measure of an alarming nature. It might be dangerous to the liberties of the country. What has been the consequence of putting arms into the hands of the Irish volunteers? Ministers who have been called to their stations by the voice of the people, should be careful to avoid every measure that tended to endanger the liberties of the people. What, he said, would have been the consequence, if the multitude who came to the doors of Parliament two years ago had had arms in their hands? He concluded with moving, that the letter alluded to might be laid upon the table.

Mr. Sec. F.— said, he was by no means displeased with the motion. The letter written by the earl of Shelburne, to the magistrates of the principal cities of the kingdom, had been done upon the most deliberate consideration. To arm the people of England upon

upon some proper and regular plan, by which a considerable strength would be added to the present force of this country, and to do this by the consent and concurrence of the people themselves, was the measure which his Majesty's ministers had in view. He had some time ago thrown out a hint that the situation of this country, with respect to her enemies, was alarming, and was in fact so weak, that a retrospective inquiry should be made in order to discover by what shameful inattention his Majesty's late ministers had suffered this country so to fall to decay, and also to serve as a reason for the measures which his Majesty's present servants would be under the necessity of taking, for the purpose of putting the country into some more respectable state of defence. When he had said this, he added that measures might be taken of an extraordinary nature, rather harsh, and might alarm the country. This was one of those measures. But could any man believe that they meant or wished to take any steps that could in the most distant degree give cause to imagine that his Majesty's ministers had any other view than to strengthen the country against her numerous enemies?

Lord Advocate approved the steps which government had taken in the present crisis for adding to the strength of the country.

Mr. C— persisted in making his motion, which passed without a division.

May 13.

The House in committee on Sir T. Rumbold's restraining bill.

May 14.

Mr. R— brought in a petition from his father, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill of pains and penalties then depending in that House, which was agreed to.

The restraining bill was read the third time, and passed.

Ld. Adv. moved that the Ator. Gen. be ordered to prepare the evidence, and manage the business of the prosecution at the bar of the House on the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on Sir T. Rumbold. This motion was copied almost verbatim from the journals in the case of the South Sea company; and passed without opposition.

Ld. J. C— moved for leave to bring in a bill to renew the commissioners of accounts.

Col. B— said he would not oppose the re-appointment of the present commissioners as they had laboured so well for the public good, and were now conversant with the great business they had undertaken. The motion was carried without opposition.

May 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill for imposing an additional duty on salt.

Ld. M— moved, that instead of 4l. per

ton, the additional duty originally proposed, 20s. only should be laid. This was done at the instance of Dr. Higgins, who had invented a mineral alkali (the chief ingredient salt) which he said would greatly lower the price of soap, glass, &c. and render the importation of Barilla less necessary: the motion was agreed to.

Marq. of G— moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a militia in Scotland. The defenceless state of Scotland had alarmed the people of that country, and parliament must defend that part of the kingdom, or the people must be under the necessity of arming themselves.

Ld. M— supported the motion, on the ground that, since the Dutch war, Scotland was more exposed to the incursions of the enemy than England itself; and therefore required a stronger defence.

Sir C. T— said he always had and would be against granting a militia for Scotland. He considered the militia in England a badge of our slavery, and such as in bad hands might be used to deprive the people of their liberties. He was not against putting arms into the hands of the people; but not under the present military regulations.

The people of Scotland, he said, were bred to arms, but it were better for them to turn their arms into plough-shares.

The question, after a slight opposition, being put, passed without a division.

May 16.

Mr. Gilbert moved his poor's bill, which, notwithstanding all the pains he had taken, was put off to a future day.

May 17.

The affairs of Ireland were taken into consideration.

Mr. F— stated the various grievances and demands of Ireland, which, he said, were only one or two in which the interference of the British parliament was necessary, namely, the repeal of the 6th of George 1. and the restoration of the appellant jurisdiction to Ireland. The other points lay between the parliament of Ireland and the King. He said, he was convinced that the Irish nation wished for nothing more ardently than proper ground for being most cordially united to England; he therefore moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee that the act of 6th G. 1. (see p. 259) ought to be repealed." This, he said, would be a pledge to the Irish of the sincerity of his Majesty's ministers, that they meant to deal fairly and openly with Ireland.

Mr. T. P— seconded the motion, and hoped that the present question might pass unanimously, that a lasting union might take place between the two countries upon the most unreserved, open, and generous basis of confidence, which would secure for ever the affection and reciprocal happiness of both kingdoms.

kingdoms. The motion passed unanimously, the whole House seeming of one mind to secure the independence of Ireland to make the union of the two kingdoms the more secure.

Mr. F—x then moved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the interests of the two kingdoms are inseparable, and that their connexion ought to be founded on a solid and permanent basis. This passed likewise *unanimously*.

Mr. Ald. S—x brought forward his annual motion for shortening the duration of Parliament.

Mr. Ald. Bull seconded it; but

Mr. P—y, not thinking the time proper, in order to get rid of the motion, made another, That the House do adjourn, which passed on division 149 to 61. Adjourned to May 22.

A message from the Lords, stating, that their Lords had passed the contractors bill with certain amendments.

Mr. F—x wished the House to attend very seriously to those amendments, which went, in his opinion, totally to defeat the object of it; one was, to exempt from the operation of the bill all those who should contract with government for the produce of their own estates; the other, all those who should contract to supply government with manufactures the produce of their own estates. He therefore requested gentlemen to come prepared when the amendments came regularly in discussion before the House. And

Ld S—y moved that the message from the Lords be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. F—x rose, and after a most able and animated complimentary speech, moved that the thanks of the House be given to Sir G. B. Rodney, Bart. Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Leeward Islands, for the great and glorious victory gained by him on the 12th of April last, over the French fleet commanded by Comte de Grassé.

The Sec. at War seconded the motion, and Lord North enlarged upon the essential services of the gallant Admiral by his famous victory already mentioned, and suggested to the Right Hon. mover the propriety of extending the thanks of the House to Sir Samuel Hood, Rear Adm. Drake, and Commodore Affleck, whose important services ought not to be forgotten on this occasion.

Mr. F—x thanked his Ld for his suggestion, and should profit by it.

Mr. R—x asked if it was true that Sir G. B. Rodney was to be superseded in the West Indies.

Mr. F—x answered in the affirmative.

Mr. R—x said, he would move to address his Majesty that he would be pleased not to remove him.

Ld Adv. rose to dissuade the hon. Member from his resolution, which, he said, was

unparliamentary.

Mr. R—x gave up the point; but said, he would move to address his Majesty to bestow some peculiar mark of favour on Sir G. Rodney, that his services might have some better reward than mere empty thanks.

Ld Adv. again interfered. He said the crown was vested by the constitution with the power of conferring rewards, and distributing graces; such a motion, therefore, would be dictating to the crown to do that which, he made no doubt, would flow from the benignity of his Majesty, and would be highly improper.

Ld F—d—g could not look upon the recall of Sir G. Rodney in any other light than as a measure highly injurious to the public good.

Gov. J—t—s thought nothing could be more mortifying to Sir G. Rodney than to receive the thanks of that House with one hand and his Majesty's recall with the other.

Mr. F—x could never entertain the idea that recalling an officer was a disgrace, nor that the motion of thanks coming from his Majesty's ministers would lessen their value. The means which he who called himself the friend of the Admiral was using to disturb the unanimity of the House, was what only could diminish their value.

Gov. J—t—s was going to reply, when the Speaker put the question of thanks; which see, vol. LII. p. 259.

Most of the time being spent in altercation, Mr. Fred. M—magis moved the order of the day, and the House went into committee of ways and means. And,

Ld John C—x—y rose for the first time as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to propose the taxes in the room of some of those which had been proposed by his late predecessor; which see, vol. LII. p. 259.

May 23.

The report of the new taxes was brought up, when,

Ld Nug—t rose, and begged the noble Ld [Ld John Cavendish] to reconsider them. He particularly excepted against the toll on turnpikes, which, he said, would ruin the manufacturers of Staffordshire and several other counties where raw materials were brought from a great distance.

Mr. M—don—l opposed it on the same ground.

Ld John C—x—y said, it was impossible to devise taxes that would not fall heavy on some individuals; and, as taxes must be raised, he thought the tax in question would produce as few inconveniences as any he could devise.

May 24.

The contractors bill from the Lords was read; and a conference with the Lords demanded.

Lord Mahon's bill for preventing bribery and expences at elections, was read the

70 *Summary of Proceedings in the 2d Session of the present Parliament.*

first time, and ordered to be printed.

May 27.

Sir *C. Fergus* delivered to the House the report from the committee appointed to draw up reasons, for rejecting the amendments made by the Lords to the contractors bill.

May 28.

The House in committee on Iodja affairs. *Ld. Alb.* moved the recall of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Hornby.

Gov. J. Macdonald pressed the propriety of leaving the Company in full power of appointing and discharging its own officers, and that without the interference of parliament.

Mr. Fergus rose, and brought to the recollection of the House the clause in the last statute for regulating the affairs of India, which enacted, that all governors appointed by the Company should be approved by the King. By this clause, his Majesty's ministers are made responsible for the conduct of governors, and therefore may remove them independent of the Company.

Mr. H—y wished that the whole management of East India affairs were in the hands of ministers, that influence and responsibility might go hand and hand together.

The *Ld. Alb.* then moved, that Warren Hastings, Esq. Gov. Gen. of Bengal, and William Hornby, Esq. President of the council at Bombay, having in sundry instances acted in a manner repugnant to the honour and policy of this nation, and thereby brought great calamities on India, and enormous expences on the E. I. Company, it is the duty of the Directors of the said Company to pursue all legal and effectual means for their removal, and to recall them to Great Britain; which was agreed to.

May 30.

Mr. R— made two motions, tending to criminate ministers for sending out Adm. Pigot to supersede Sir G. B. Rodney; which *Gov. vol. LII. p. 306.*

May 31.

A bill, which had been brought in by Mr. Coke of Norfolk, for the preservation of the game, was read; but afterwards withdrawn as unconstitutional.

June 1.

The House in committee.

Sir *Henry Flinders* moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to discharge the E. I. Company from the payment of 400,000l. which by an act of last session they were compelled to pay.

This passed without opposition, and the E. I. Company were discharged from that debt.

Ld. Alb. moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill for inflicting pains and penalties, &c. and stated, that there was a necessity to adjourn the farther consideration of it on account of the voluminous evidence necessary for the prosecution, and the advanced state of the present session.

Sir *Thos. Erskine* complained that this delay was an additional severity practised upon him, as his counsel was then present, and he was ready to defend himself. The proposed delay, he said, was the greater surprise to him, considering the precipitation with which the business had been hurried on in the outset. It was matter of favour to obtain consent for a delay from Friday to Monday. Now a delay to another year was to take place, and he was to have another bill hanging the whole time over his head to torment him, though he was now ready to make his innocence appear.

Ld. Alb. accounted for the delay to the satisfaction of the House. And the question being put, was carried, with two other propositions; one, that the business ought to be resumed as early as possible next session; the other, for bringing in a bill to prevent the suspension of the bill of pains and penalties by any other prorogation from otherwise affecting it.

June 5.

Mr. B— moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the pernicious practice of gaming; which was granted without opposition.

Mr. Fergus moved a new writ for Westminster. This was violently opposed by *Gov. Johnstone* and others. *See vol. LII. p. 307.*

June 6.

Mr. Cr— moved a bill for reducing the expence of procuring substitutes for the Militia, was read a second time, and ordered to be read again.

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Sir *Fr. B—* moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to make some lasting provision for the Rt. Hon. Lord Rodney; but, being assured that something of the like kind was to be done for Lord Rodney by ministers, he withdrew his motion.

June 10.

Mr. Gilbert's poor bill was put off for two months; and the Marquis of Graham withdrew his Scots militia bill.

June 11.

Ld. John Campbell brought forward his money bill, for the account of which see vol. LII. p. 307.

The militia bill was then read the first time, and debated clause by clause. The ostensible object of this bill was to correct what was found to be a grievance. By the bill as it then stood, there were two modes to be relieved from personal service; the one, to find a substitute, the other, to pay 10l.; but between these two modes there was an essential difference. He who found a substitute was exempt from personal service till every other man in the parish had served; but he who paid the 10l. was only exempt for three years, at the end of which he was liable to be chosen as before. The intent of the bill was to put both on a footing.

June 12.

Ld John C— moved, that the sum of 300,000*l.* be granted to pay off the debt due in his Majesty's civil list, which met with no opposition.

The House in committee on Ld Mahon's bill for preventing expences at elections; &c. A Almost every clause in the bill was debated, and at length his Lordship withdrew it.

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The bill for repealing the act of 8 Geo. I. was read the first time, and passed without debate. See vol. LII. p. 307.

Mr. B—'s retrenching bill was read a second time, when several gentlemen remarked the difference between that and what he had proposed two years ago. It was however ordered to be committed.

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The *Mov.* of Gr— moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of 19 Geo. II. which prohibits the wearing the Highland dress, which was carried. See vol. LII. p. 307.

Mr. Ald. S— moved, that the report of the committee above stairs, on the sugar-refiner's petition, might be referred to a committee of the whole House. It failed; that the sugar-refiners were almost ruined; and prayed leave to import in neutral bottoms sugar not of the growth of the English West India Islands. This reasonable request was rejected.

Gen. C—'s bill for arming the people in committee, met with little or no opposition, except from

Mr. C—, who said, at last, he would not oppose it, provided a clause was inserted to restrict the arming to the cities on the sea-coast: this however was not agreed to, and the bill passed as first brought in.

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Ld John C— moved, that it should be proper to bring on the discussion of great and important reforms pointed out to be made in most of the public offices and departments. He would, however, move some resolutions, which if passed would, he said, pledge Parliament to these measures of economy, which, he hoped, no future ministers would dare to oppose the execution of.

First, he intended to move a mode for the better regulation of the collection of the land-tax, and for bringing it more speedily into the Exchequer.

Secondly, that the Pay-master and Treasurer of the navy should be paid by fixed salary, not by fees.

Lastly, that all public accountants should be obliged to pay the balances in their hands

into the Exchequer, and not make use of them to their own advantage.

Mr. O— did not mean to oppose these resolutions, he said; but would be understood not to preclude himself from bringing into discussion before that House the right of the public to the great emoluments made by officers by means of the public money.

Mr. P— did not join in the propriety of his learned friend's declaration. He contended, that all the public had a right to expect was to have the balances forthcoming, whenever called for. This, he said, was all the public could demand from the former practice. As to any future regulations, he should make no objection.

June 19.

Ld John C— moved, that a sum not exceeding 19,000*l.* be granted to enable his Majesty to reward the commissioners of accounts. It passed without opposition.

He next moved the following sums for plantation services: 536*l.* for Georgia, 621*l.* for Nova Scotia, 3000*l.* for St. John's, 3950*l.* for East Florida, and 2700*l.* for West Florida. All which were granted without opposition.

His Ldp next moved 73,704*l.* for pensions for American refugees. This gave rise to debate.

Sir J. M— expressed his desire to have the names of the pensioners laid before the House.

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Ld J. C— defended his motion on the estimates of his predecessors.

Mr. P— admitted this excuse for the present year, but for no longer. The motion passed as the rest.

His Ldp then moved, that 1,500,000*l.* be granted to pay off navy bills. This likewise passed.

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The House divided. For the bill 60. Against it 59.

Mr. P— moved, that the report should be recommitted, which was not opposed. But it being there re-debated, Ld Mahon thought proper to withdraw it, the House not being yet ripe for reformation.

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Ld J. C— delivered his Majesty's annual message for a vote of credit for a million.

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The article respecting the abolition of the Lords of Police in Scotland was agreed to.

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Ld John C— in committee of supply moved, that a sum not exceeding 19,000*l.* be granted to enable his Majesty to reward the commissioners of accounts. It passed without opposition.

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The order of the day, for going into Mr. Burke's reform bill, being read,

The article respecting the abolition of the Lords of Police in Scotland was agreed to.

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72 Summary of Proceedings in the 2d Session of the present Parliament.

Sir Adam Fergusson thought some provision necessary for the secretary of that board, who had purchased his place at the expence of 2,500*l.* supposing it for life.

Mr. B—*ts* said, all persons holding places for life ought to enjoy the salaries belonging to them, but not the perquisites.

June 21.

The royal assent was given to the bill for repealing the act 6 George I. and the House resolved itself into committee of ways and means. And

Ld J. C—*ts* rose to propose the tax in the room of that formerly agreed to be laid on turnpikes. See vol. LII. p. 307.

His Ldp then recapitulated the whole of the supply which had been voted for the present year, which amounted to 22,456,000*l.*

June 24.

Mr. B—*ts* moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the pay office, which was granted.

Mr. H—*ts* was convinced the public might reap very great advantage from proper regulations in the article of contracts for the transport service. In this he was joined by Mr. Hufley; who instanced a ship now in the river in the Government service, called the Mankey, which had not weighed anchor these eight months, but lay there totally unemployed at the expence of 200*l.* a month. The owner had applied to be released from his contract, because he feared, that not being employed, he should find it difficult to obtain payment; but his application proved ineffectual.

Mr. H. M—*ts* had a petition to deliver from the holders of ordnance debentures. Formerly debentures were discounted at 4 per cent. but now the discount was risen as high as 30 per cent. Formerly they were paid at the end of 12 months, or at the end of 15 at farthest. Now they were scarce paid at the end of 30 months. He read the petition, and moved for leave to bring it up.

The Speaker informed him it was too late unless it came recommended by his Majesty.

Ld J. C—*ts* did not seem much inclined to trouble his Majesty so late in the session.

Mr. P—*ts* spoke nearly the same language; and though the hardship was clearly proved, yet the loss fell on the individuals, not the public.

The Speaker put an end to the debate, because the petition could not be received.

Gen. Sm—*ts* brought forward a motion for recalling Sir Robert Chambers, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, from India, which was negatived on the ground that, as Sir E. Impy was recalled, if Sir Robert Chambers should be also recalled, there would only remain Mr. Hyde; and if he should happen to die or be ill, there would not be one judge to administer justice to the people.

June 25.

The *Asser. Gen.* rose to make his promised motion. He said, that in looking over the reports of the Commissioners of public accounts, he observed that the balance in the hands of the paymaster general amounted to 44,000*l.* in the month of Nov. 1780. It was clearly the opinion of the Commissioners that this balance should never be suffered to accumulate; however, to his surprise, in two months after, at a time when the Commissioners were not expected to renew their enquiries concerning the pay offices, they found the balance had risen to 800,000*l.* and in the month of May it had risen to more than 1,100,000*l.* This he thought of such magnitude as to require serious investigation, and by way of redress had drawn up some resolutions, which he submitted to the House.

1st, That the balance in the hands of the paymaster general be forthwith laid before the House.

2d, That the Paymaster General do, in 14 days after the next meeting of Parliament, lay before the House an account of the balance in his hands at the time he quitted his office.

3d and 4th, That the same resolutions may be made *mutatis mutandis*, relative to the late Treasurer of the Navy.

5. That the above officers be accountable for the interest they receive from the time they quitted their respective offices till their balances shall be paid.

6. That it being too late to bring in a bill to carry the above into a law this session, such a bill ought to be brought in as early as possible the next session.

Mr. F—*ts* declared he had not been consulted on the subject of the above resolutions. The four first he approved; but the two last he could by no means agree to, being contrary to common sense and common justice. He exemplified this by stating the similar case of a guardian, who, being obliged to improve the estate of his ward, might place the money with which he was entrusted in the public funds, and, if they fell one half, the loss fell upon his ward. On the contrary, should a public accountant place the public money in the funds, and they should fall, the whole loss must fall upon the accountant. Would it not therefore be the highest injustice to place the servant of the public in this disagreeable predicament, that whatever he should gain should be the property of the public, and whatever he should lose should be at his own risk.

This statement was so striking, that the two last propositions were readily relinquished; but with the other four, Ministers tried their strength; and, no doubt to their great mortification, found themselves too weak to carry even a popular question against the collected numbers of the old Administration; for on the question being put on the four first propositions

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sions the numbers were 116 in favour of Ministry, and 127 against them.

June 26.

Mr. *W—b—d* had stood at the bar along time while Mr. Burke's bill for regulating the pay-office was read twice, with the report of the committee on the victualling and navy contract, when the Speaker put the question that it might be brought up.

Mr. *G—f—e* said, he had several objections, but the Speaker informed him it must either be brought up now, or wholly rejected. The report was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

June 27.

What is called the Hotch-potch bill was brought forward—This is a bill usually brought in at the end of a session, in which several miscellaneous matters are grouped together in a very exceptionable shape. In the present was a clause for freeing from postage all letters coming to the Commander in Chief or his deputies—Another for allowing offenders against the lottery acts to communicate with Government.

Gen. *S—b* rose, and read part of a letter from the Commander in Chief in India, which stated, that our troops in that part of the world had then due to them four months pay, and that the disbursement there exceeded the income last year more than a million. This was a serious affair, and he left it with Ministers to pronounce on the state of a country which was to be defended by an army that had no other attachment to the cause but the pay they received for their services. No reply.

June 28.

Mr. Burke's bill for regulating the pay-office in committee met with no opposition, and the different clauses being gone through, the House adjourned.

July 1.

A bill for taxing all civil appointments in America and the West Indies to be conferred on those only who reside and give personal attendance, or do the duties of their respective offices, alarmed the apprehension of Col. Hartley and others, lest it should be thought to encroach upon the independence of the United Colonies, and retard, if not wholly prevent, an amicable settlement with Congress. They were assured that nothing hostile to America was intended; but the reverse, and acquiesced.

Mr. *F—x* announced the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, who died that morning at half after eleven o'clock, which, he said, was one of the greatest blows this country ever received. The House received the news with becoming seriousness. The bill was gone through with no further opposition, and ordered to be reported.

July 2.

The report was brought up, on which Sir G. *S—b* rose, and thinking as he

did of the bill, that it would be deemed an act of legislation for 13 discontented provinces, he would move as an amendment, that the word America might be left out. He did not like the bill, he said, as it originated with a nobleman (Ld Shelburne) in the other House, who was known not to be a friend to American Independence—The bill, however, being supported by Mr. Fox, Conway, &c. Sir G. S. withdrew his motion, and the bill passed without further opposition.

The House then went into committee on a bill to enable his Majesty to purchase certain lands adjoining to the dockyard and fortifications of Plymouth and Chatham, and for restraining the owners from erecting buildings thereon.

The bill passed with little or no opposition. And on

July 3.

Was reported, passed, and carried up to the Lords.

July 5.

No debate. Adjourned to the 9th.

July 9.

Mr. *F—x* having resigned the place of Sec. of State, and Ld J. Cavendish that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House was uncommonly crowded, to learn the cause of the division in the cabinet.

Mr. *C—b* took that occasion to call the attention of the House to a grant, which, at a time when we had been told so much about the unprovident waste of former ministers, he was astonished to see as one of the first acts of the new ministry. He would therefore move, he said, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to inform that House which of his Majesty's ministers had dared to recommend to his Majesty to grant to the right hon. Isaac Barré a pension of 3,200l. a year.

Mr. *T. M—t—u* rose, and took to himself (if there was any) a share of the blame.

Ed *A—p* rose, and made the same declaration.

Mr. *G—x—lle* (another Ld of the Treasury) did the same.

Col. *B—e* then rose, and begged to be heard on a subject that so nearly concerned him. He acquitted the hon. gent. who made the motion. He would only state to the House what he was, and what he might have been. In the last war he had the honour to command a reg. of 1000 men. At the peace his reg. was broke; and as he had served a campaign as adj. gen. to the immortal Wolfe, he was appointed to that office at home; he was at the same time made gov. of Stirling Castle; places worth 1500l. a year. It was true he did not hold these places for life; but they were military places, and he thought could be taken from him for military offences only. He was an enemy to general warrants, and voted against them in parliament. The

very

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very next day he was dismissed. It was the etiquette to give a regiment to the adjutant gen. He knew not whether he should have had a reg. of dragoon, or of infantry; but he knew that his succession had cleared 4000 guineas a year. This income he should have had, if he had been left a friend to the liberties of the people; and at this day he would have been an old lieut. gen. If after this any honest man would rise and say he did not deserve a provision, he would cheerfully give it up.

An explanation took place respecting the division in the new ministry. The causes of which are already sufficiently known, and the consequences not so fatal as were imagined.

Mr. C. withdrew his motion; and the question was put to adjourn, which passed without a division.

July 17. Gen. S. said, he had a letter from Sir Elijah Impey, stating that he had accepted a place under the gov. gen. and council of Bengal, which though he had agreed to discharge the duties of, he had refused to accept the salary till he had first consulted the Ld Chancellor of England, and had obtained his approbation.

Mr. D. approved of this part of Sir Elijah's conduct, and moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty to suspend the order for the recall of Sir Elijah Impey.

Gen. S. opposed the motion on the ground that it was not taking the salary, but it was the accepting the place in open violation of an express act of parliament that constituted the offence.

Mr. F. rose with much warmth, and charged the select committee with partiality throughout. They had a pleasure in hunting out whatever would criminate, but always were slow in admitting evidence to exculpate.

Gen. S. said, he would take a lesson from the hon. gent. never to speak in heat, but, like him, he should say things that did not become him. He disclaimed all partial parties.

Mr. B. observed, that, as a member of the select committee, he must come in for

his share of the hon. gent's censure; but it was a matter that gave him little concern what opinion the hon. gent. might entertain of him. He had now something else to speak of. He understood that it had been somewhere said by somebody (meaning in the House of Lords, by Ld Shelburne) that the proposition for giving a pension of 3200l. to Col. Barré had originated with the Marquis of Rockingham; and that it was given as a compensation to that gentleman for having given up to him [Mr. B.] his pretensions to the pay-office; than which nothing was ever more false.

Ld. C. gave that report a flat contradiction. As did

Mr. F., who, while he was speaking, was interrupted by a knocking at the door by the usher of the black rod, who came to command the attendance of the House of Commons on his Majesty at the House of Peers, to put an end to this long and interesting session, which his Majesty did by a most gracious speech.

Having brought this long session to a conclusion, we shall just observe, that in the annals of parliament there is not a period to be found, in which so much national business was dispatched in one session.]

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln's Inn, Dec. 18.*

In answer to your correspondent's letter in case, signed Articus, in your Magazine for July, I apprehend the late Sir Joseph Yates, on account of his very ill state of health, as well as some difference of opinion between him and the present C. J. of K. B. took an opportunity of being removed to the Common Pleas; and possibly the late Sir Wm. Blackstone, who was in an infirm state, might think the business of that court too much, and therefore move to a less laborious situation, the salary being the same. I could produce other instances, but judge it unnecessary, as without any distinction of courts it is well known all the puisne judges rank according to the seniority and date of their respective patents, as may be seen yearly on the Morrow of St. Martin, when they meet to nominate sheriffs in the exchequer chamber.

Yours, &c.

W. P.

* The new arrangement was as follows:

Earl of Shelburne, first Lord of the Treasury, *vice* Marquis of Rockingham.

Lord Grantham, } Principal Secretaries of State,

T. Townshend, } *vice* Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Fox.

Hon. W. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, *vice* Lord J. Cavendish.

R. Jackson, Esq. } Lords of the Treasury,

Edw. James Elliot, } *vice* Lord Ashurst and Fred. Montagu, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Pratt, } Lords of the Admiralty, *vice*

I. Arbrey, Esq. } Lord Duncan and the Hon. J. Townshend.

Col. Barré, Paymaster of the Forces, *vice* Edmund Burke.

Lord Advocate, Treasurer of the Navy, *vice* Col. Barré.

Sir G. Young, Bart. Secretary at War, *vice* T. Townshend.

Lord Temple, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* Duke of Portland.

Gen. W. Grenville, Secretary to ditto, *vice* Col. Fitzpatrick.

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY Jan. 17, 1874. Dr. Magennis came on the witness stand for the murder of Mr. John Hardy, Master and hatter, in Newgate-street. Mr. Pickling was counsel for the prosecution, and opened the cause in a temperate, to say the least, and to candid manner, that he appeared amiable even in this odious office of counsel against a prisoner. At his animated remarks on the nature of the case, he forgot not that the prisoner was a gentleman, and that in his own wretched situation it would ill become any man, who had the feelings of a gentleman, to insult his misfortune, or aggravate by unkind or harsh expressions, the distress of his mind; but, therefore, of calling him the prisoner, he called him all along the unfortunate gentleman at the bar. He nevertheless insisted nothing that could tend to the conviction of the Doctor, if it should appear in evidence that he ought to be convicted. But at the same time he implored and besought the jury to direct themselves of prejudice and not suffer themselves to be influenced in their verdict by anything but the evidence. After having stated the particulars of the case (which we shall give from the mouths of the witnesses), he called Mary Deane. This young woman was servant to Mr. Hardy, at the time he was killed. She said that Mr. Magennis came home at about half after the clock in the evening of the 28th of September; that she lighted him up stairs to his apartment; the back room on the second floor; that she returned down stairs to a little back parlour, where her master, her mistress, and herself, were drinking tea; when the Doctor came home; that she had not been long there, when some water fell upon the sky-light, through which this little parlour usually received light; and that the water had come from the Doctor's window. Her master, upon this, immediately took the candle in his hand, and went up stairs to examine (as he said) the prisoner for having thrown the water from his chamber-pot on the sky-light; the witness heard some words pass between them; but could not distinguish them plainly; her master was returning down stairs, when the prisoner said he was a thief, and had robbed him; upon which the deceased turned back, and going up stairs again, said, "Do you call me a thief? I will take you before a Justice of Peace to-morrow." Immediately after this, the witness heard the candlestick fall; and something rolled down stairs. She ran up, with another girl who was in the house, and found her master lying upon the landing place, a flight or two of stairs lower down than the prisoner's apartment. She asked him what was the matter, but received no answer; and the body having been carried into the kitchen, she perceived that it died; and Mrs. Hardy,

having opened his waistcoat, and torn open his shirt, a wound was found under his left breast, from which the blood poured very fast, and her master, catching a deep sigh, expired.—She said that while she was attending thus upon her master, she heard the prisoner cry out, Murder! and say that a man was murdered; Messrs. Sykes and Erskine were counsel for the prisoner. On the cross-examination, the servant said that she did not hear the prisoner come down stairs from his apartment; but repeated that her master went up a second time to him; she could not recollect whereabouts the candle and candlestick lay when they were found.

Ady Lane, servant to a lodger in the house of the deceased, was the next witness called, and she corroborated all that had been said by Mary Deane, except in two circumstances, one was, that she did not understand, when Dr. Magennis cried out murder, he had said that a man was murdered, but that he himself was in danger of being murdered by the deceased.—The other circumstance was, that when Mr. Hardy went up the second time to the Doctor's door, on being called a thief, she heard a noise. Judge Willes (who was the trying Judge) asked Mary if *noise* was the word she made use of, when she was giving her evidence before the Coroner. His Lordship said, that on that occasion she had deposited, that she had heard a bustle (the Judge had her deposition before him in writing); the girl said she believed she might have used the word *bustle*. The Judge asked her, if she understood by the word *bustle*, a *struggle*; she replied that there might have been a struggle.

The surgeon, who opened the body of the deceased, appeared, and proved that the knife with which the wound had been given, having passed through the right ventricle of the heart, had occasioned Mr. Hardy's death. He said that the prisoner having been brought down stairs, while he (the surgeon) was inspecting the body, and informed that Mr. Hardy was dead, exclaimed "Is he dead?—Then I am the wretched wretch alive!—the most unhappy of mortals!"

Mr. Proctor, the counsel, who had taken him into custody, said, that not thinking it prudent to go up stairs unarmed, or alone, he and two others had got each a hanger; and going up to the prisoner's door, one of them kicked at it; upon which the prisoner asked from within, if there was a peace officer on the outside? and having been answered in the affirmative, he said, "Then I will open the door, and immediately surrender myself into his hands." He accordingly opened the door; and being asked, if he had any weapons about him, he replied, that he had only a knife, which was in his pocket, which the witness took out; they then all went down stairs together, and the prisoner

on seeing the body of the deceased, made the exclamation stated in the surgeon's evidence; and on being put into a coach, he expressed a hope that God would give him time to repent. In Newgate, the constable having asked him about the particulars of the melancholy affair, he said that Mr. Hardy had assaulted him, struck him several times upon the breast, knocked him down, and pulling him by the hair, was dragging him to the stairs, to fling him down the flight; and that in such a situation he had done what self-preservation had suggested to him for his deliverance. [Here it may not be improper to observe, that the deceased was a very strong, able, muscular young man, under 30 years of age; the Doctor is a little man, very feeble, and turned of threescore.] Upon this the constable examined his breast; but found no marks of blows; and having remarked this to the Doctor, he replied that his flesh was of such a nature, that if it was beaten ever so much, it never appeared discoloured. Both hands of the prisoner were bloody when he was apprehended. On the day after he was lodged in Newgate, the witness went to the house of the deceased: He examined the stairs, and traced blood up to the landing place of the Doctor's apartment, on which place he saw some drops, and particularly the knob of the bannister of the landing place was all covered over with blood; he also found the candle on the landing place, and saw that it had been trodden under foot.—Here the evidence for the Crown was closed.

The Doctor in his defence stated, that the servant girl having neglected to empty the chamber-pot, he had been obliged to do it himself into the yard; and some of the water having fallen upon the sky-light, Mr. Hardy went up to him in a great passion, and used very illiberal language to him, to which he (the prisoner) had not, of course, made a mild reply; that the deceased, upon hearing this reply, on his way down stairs, returned in haste, and forced open his chamber door, which the prisoner had endeavoured to keep shut; that he then struck him, brought him to the ground, dragged him by the hair, and said he would throw him over the bannisters; in this situation, engaged in a contest, which, from the strength and youth of the deceased, must appear to have been very unequal indeed, he had, from an apprehension of danger, saved his life for that time, by taking away that of Mr. Hardy: He had acted from the impulse of nature, and that principle of the human heart, which makes a man prefer his own life to the preservation of that of any other person; not that he had any idea that, by extricating himself he should have killed Mr. Hardy, a man against whom he had never entertained a particle of malice or ill-will; if he had done right, he expected that he would be cleared of the odious charge of murder; if he had done wrong, he was in the hands of his country,

and at the disposal of the laws, to whose judgement, be what it might, he would submit without a murmur.

His counsel then called Mr. Curtis, of Ivy-lane, behind Newgate-street; on the day that Mr. Hardy died, he was alarmed with the cry of murder, and running to his window, which looked into the Doctor's apartment, the walls of the two houses not being ten yards asunder, he saw the prisoner at the window, and heard him cry out, Murder! and say that he was in danger of being murdered; the prisoner seeing him, cried out, "For God's sake, come to my assistance."—Another witness proved, that having called out to the prisoner to know why he did not surrender himself, he received for answer, "They have got fire-arms, and I am afraid that if I open the door they will shoot me; but if you will fetch a peace officer, I will surrender to him instantly."

From the circumstance of the fatal transaction not having happened in the presence of a third person, it was impossible for the prisoner to prove any more as to the fact; all the other witnesses were examined to his character; and so amiable, so enviable a character was scarcely ever given to any man, or by so respectable a set of men.

Mr. Daniel Shiel (a West India Merchant) was the first witness called to his character. He said he had known the Doctor for twelve years, the greatest part of the time in Jamaica; and that he had always found him most singularly humane, tender, and kind to those who stood in need of his services; and that he never knew a man of more gentleness of manners, or beneficence of disposition. The counsel for the prisoner, in order to shew that he entertained no malice to the deceased, previous to the melancholy affair, asked Mr. Shiel, if Dr. Magennis had ever spoken to him of Mr. Hardy; he said that he had told him Mr. Hardy was an honest, ingenious, industrious young man; that he had got a patent from his Majesty for a curious invention; but that unfortunately he had not met with that encouragement which he deserved; and therefore he pressed him (the witness) to purchase from Mr. Hardy such goods in his way as Mr. Shiel used to send to the West Indies; the Doctor, he said, had urged his request in favour of Mr. Hardy more than once or twice either.

Lord Viscount Barrington was the second witness to his character. He said that he had known Dr. Magennis for many years, and, during the whole time, he had found him a meek, harmless, innocent, inoffensive man; he sometimes heard him complain that he was neglected by men in power, but he always mixed so much mildness, temper, and moderation with his complaints, that he clearly shewed he felt not an atom of animosity against those who were the objects; he had ever found him an advocate for humanity—

and a man without gall or resentment. His Lordship heard first of him from the Earl of Hillsborough, who had given him just such a character of the Doctor, as he himself had then given to the court; and he was convinced that, if his Lordship was in England, he would readily appear in behalf of his friend, and bear his testimony upon oath to the amiableness of his character.

The Earl of Effingham was the third witness to his character. He said he had known the Doctor long, as a man of letters and an author; that he had shown him some tracts written by himself (the prisoner) in order that he might have his opinion of them, previous to the publication; that most of these tracts were in defence of the rights of humanity, for which he had always found him a zealous advocate; and from the knowledge he had of him, believed him incapable of wilfully or maliciously doing an injury to any man; for he looked upon him as the pattern of meekness, and the most inoffensive man alive.

Major-Gen. Murray (uncle to the Duke of Athol) said he had known Dr. Magennis ever since the year 1777; that on his way home from America, he had seen the Doctor on ship board, who was introduced to him by Major Ferguson, since killed in America; the Major had known the prisoner ten years before, and recommended him as a person of the greatest tenderness and humanity: The General declared, that he himself had seen singular proofs of his humanity; he remembered him to give away to the sick and wounded soldiers under his care, the fresh provisions that he had for his own table; and he knew him to have lain on the boards, in order to accommodate his patients with his bed: In a word, he was convinced that he was a man of the greatest humanity, and uncommon gentleness of disposition.

Mr. Burke (Edmund) had known him for many years, and had every reason to believe him one of the best natured men in the world: He could not speak of his knowledge as a Physician, because he was no judge of it; but he had heard from several physicians of the first eminence, that it was very considerable; he had never heard him speak harshly of men in power, though he knew that, to use the softest expression, he had been very ill treated; and he (Mr. Burke) had never felt himself more affected than at seeing so worthy a man in so melancholy a situation.

Major Fleming was acquainted with the prisoner for 17 years; during which time he remarked in him the innocence and simplicity of a child, and the greatest share of philanthropy and benevolence, that he ever discovered in the breast of man. He had himself been a witness to many acts of his humanity. About nine months ago he was upon Dublin duty, the Doctor was there

at the time, and in circumstances not the most easy; he was sorry to see him so; and in order to have it in his power to give him some money, without offending his delicacy, he requested he would attend a poor patient, and he gave him fees regularly, though his visits at the time were not wanted, as the patient was attended by the surgeon of the regiment; but, to his great surprize, he found that he had given away to the patient and his family more than half of what he had received from him in fees. The Major had afterwards lent him a few guineas, which he never intended to take back; but the Doctor, in some time after, brought him money to repay, and appearing rather hurt at finding it was refused, the Major took it, under this condition, that it should be ready for him whenever he should again have a call for it; but the Doctor had left Dublin without calling upon him again.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge had known the prisoner for many years, and he believed that if there was universal benevolence in man, it was to be found in the breast of the prisoner: He was harmless and gentle almost to an extreme; and he (the witness) concluded when he heard of the unfortunate affair, that had brought the Doctor into his present melancholy situation, that he must have been under the influence of a strong apprehension of imminent danger, or of violent and outrageous provocation and irritation when he committed the fact; and as soon as the news had reached his ears, he immediately said, "If he had done this from malice, the nature of the man must have undergone a total change."

Governor Nugent (Governor of Tortola) gave him the best of characters; but the Court at last observed, that it was unnecessary to bring any more witnesses to his character, as nothing could be possibly added to make the character already given to the prisoner more amiable or more excellent.

Here the evidence for the prisoner closed.

Judge Willes then summed up the evidence, and first explained to the jury, from Judge Foster's Crown Law, the nature of the crime of murder, and the difference between it and manslaughter. Words, however abusive, could not justify a man in taking away the life of another; to make killing manslaughter, there should be some act of violence, some struggle or bustle on the part of the deceased; and in order to exemplify his doctrine, he quoted a case which came within his own knowledge; and which, he said, was very parallel (the Judge's own words) to the present: At the assizes for Northampton, a prisoner of the name of Snow had been brought before him, to be tried for murder: The case was briefly this; the prisoner and the deceased, two poor men, had had a quarrel, when the former challenged the latter to fight; the challenge was accepted, and they boxed till they were

tired, and then parted: The prisoner went home, and being a cobbler, and it being a warm evening, he placed his stool out in the air, and sat down to his work: Soon after, his antagonist passed by him on his way home; the quarrel was renewed, and the deceased collared the cobbler, and brought him to the ground; they were both down together; the cobbler was undermost; in that situation, he stuck his awl into the side of the deceased, and not satisfied with one stab, he gave three, each of which gave a mortal wound: The case appeared to him, however, to be no more than manslaughter, on account of the struggle that had preceded the slabs. The jury was pleased to think otherwise, and found the prisoner guilty of murder; but he had respite the execution, with a view to take the opinion of the twelve judges on the case; he accordingly reported it to them the first day of the succeeding term; and they unanimously resolved that it amounted to no more than manslaughter.—An awl was as deadly a weapon as a knife; the question therefore to determine was, whether there had been any struggle between Mr. Hardy and Dr. Magennis, before the fatal blow was given? There had been no one to prove such a thing, if it had even passed; it must, therefore, be collected solely from circumstances, if it ever had existed; and from the circumstances there was room to presume that such a thing had happened in the present case. The deceased had returned to the prisoner's door, and had the candle fallen out of his hand; for it was found there the next morning, and had been trodden upon; this seemed to argue that the candle had fallen in the struggle, and not when the fatal blow was given; for if the deceased had had it in his hand when he received the wound, in all probability he must have fallen down stairs with the candle in his hand, which would have been found near him; on the contrary, the candle was found near the landing place of Dr. Magennis, and the body at least 15 steps lower down. The evidence of Adey Lancashire, before the Coroner, stated that there had been a bustle, and she did not know but there might have been a struggle, certain she was that there had been a noise: The prisoner's own cries, heard by Lancashire, stated that he himself was in danger of being murdered; and another witness had heard him cry out for assistance: Now, if after all this a doubt should arise on the question, the jury of course would be induced, from the uncommonly great character of the prisoner, to lean to mercy. His Lordship argued a long time, still preserving the due character of a judge, who, while he labours to enforce justice and the law, never forgets that he is bound by law to be counsel for the prisoner.—His Lordship having concluded, the jury withdrew; but the judge fearing, that from what he had said, they might not only not find the prisoner guilty of murder,

but that they even would go so far as to acquit him, generally called to them; as they were going out, and told them, that they could not by law acquit him; for that if his crime was not murder, it must be manslaughter, and nothing less. The auditory, being thus prepared for a verdict of manslaughter, were astonished beyond measure, when on the return of the jury they heard the foreman pronounce the dreadful verdict—*GUILTY of wilful murder.*

The prisoner was then called upon to know if he had any thing to say, in order to shew why the court should not give him judgment to die, according to law? He said, "that as the jury had thought proper to give so dreadful a verdict against him, he would submit to it, without arraigning it.—But he must say, that if it was innocent to defend his own life, he was innocent: If it was murder in a man to defend his life when it was in danger, he was guilty.—He had not sought to quarrel with the deceased; he did not go down to him, or quit his apartment; on the contrary, Mr. Hardy had twice been up with him, had assaulted him, had struck him, and was in the act of throwing him over the stairs, when by wounding Mr. Hardy, and by no other means, could he at the time have saved his own life; he therefore, notwithstanding the verdict that had been pronounced against him, must insist that he was innocent, and in this assertion he would persevere to his last breath: he was in the hands of Providence; and would submit with the most perfect resignation to its decrees; his life was now at the disposal of his Sovereign; be his royal determination what it might, he would bow to it with submission and composure."—The Recorder then proceeded to pass the usual sentence, after a most pathetic address to the Doctor, in which he declared, "that in the course of his duty in that court he had never felt so much pain and affliction as in passing such a sentence on such a man as he had been proved to have lived."

The son of the unhappy Dr. Magennis's elder brother takes the title of Lord Viscount Iveagh, of the kingdom of Ireland; but on account of some old outlawry, the title is not acknowledged by the House of Peers. The last Lord Iveagh, whose family name was Magennis, and who sat in parliament, was godson to King William III. and, what is not a little remarkable, was murdered. He was paying his addresses to a young lady, the daughter of a nobleman, but in the course of his courtship, he found that he might obtain the lady on more easy terms than marriage, and he availed himself of the discovery. The consequence was, that his lordship was way-laid by the lady's brother, and shot to death, when he was totally unprepared for such an attack, for he had no fire-arms, and only one servant, who was hiding at a considerable distance behind him; his murderer, on the contrary, had half a dozen servants, all armed: he killed

ed him between Maynooth and Dublin, and dying the Kingdom, was never after heard of. The Doctor's nephew, as head of the branch of the family nearest to Lord Iveagh, assumes the title.

Extract from the Narrative of the escape of Capt. Inglefield, and his pinkace crew, after quitting his Majesty's ship Centaur, previous to her foundering. Written by himself.

Fayall, Oct. 13, 1782.

IN the afternoon of the 23d of Sept, the weather again threatened, and in squalls blew strong; the sea ran high, and one of the boats, the yawl, stove along side, and sunk. As the evening approached, the ship appeared little more than suspended in the water. There was no certainty that she would swim from one minute to another; and the love of life, which I believe never shewed itself later in the approach to death, began now to level all distinctions.

It was near five o'clock, when coming from my cabin I observed that several men had forced the pinnace, and that more were attempting to get in. I had immediate thoughts of securing this boat before she might be sunk by numbers. There appeared not more than a moment for consideration, To remain and perish with the ship's company, or seize the opportunity which seemed the only way of escaping, was a painful conflict, which no man can describe, who has not been in a similar situation.

The love of life prevailed—I called to Mr. Rainy, the master, the only officer upon deck, desired him to follow me, and immediately descended into the boat, but not without great difficulty got her clear from the ship; twice the number that the boat would carry, pushing to get in, and many jumping into the water. Mr. Baylis, a young gentleman, fifteen years of age, leaping from the chains after the boat had got off, was taken in. The boat falling a-stern, became exposed to the sea, and we endeavouring to pull her bow round nearly filled her; the sea ran too high, and the only probability of living was keeping her before the wind.

It was then that I became sensible how little (if any thing) better our condition was than that of those who remained in the ship; at best, it appeared to be only a prolongation of a miserable existence. We were twelve in number, in a leaky boat, with one of the gun-whales stove, in nearly the middle of the Western Ocean, without compass, without quadrant, without sail, without great coat or cloak, all very thinly clothed, in a gale of wind, with a great sea running. It was now five o'clock in the evening, and in half an hour we lost sight of the ship. Before it was dark, a blanket was discovered in the boat. This was immediately bent to one of the stretchers, and under it, as a sail,

we scudded all night, in expectation of being swallowed up by every wave; it being with great difficulty that we could sometimes clear the boat of the water before the return of the next great sea; all of us half drowned: without having really perished, no people ever endured more. Having survived the night, we began to think of our future preservation.

When we quitted the ship, the wind was N. W. or N. N. W. Fayall had bore E. S. E. 250 or 260 leagues. Had the wind continued for five or six days, there was a probability that running before the sea we might have fallen in with some one of the Western Islands. The change of wind was death to these hopes; for should it come to blow, we knew there would be no preserving life but by running before the sea, which would carry us again to the northward, where we must soon afterwards perish.

Upon examining what we had to subsist on, I found a bag of bread, a small ham, a single piece of pork, two quart bottles of water, and a few French cordials. The wind continued to the southward for eight or nine days, and providentially never blew so strong but that we could keep the side of the boat to the sea, but we were always most miserably wet and cold. We kept a sort of a reckoning, but the sun and stars being sometimes hid from us for twenty-four hours, we had no very good opinion of our navigation. We judged at this period, that we had made nearly an E. N. E. course, since the first night's run (which had carried us to the S. E.) and expected to see the island of Corvo. In this, however, we were disappointed, and we feared that the southerly wind had driven us far to the northward. Our prayers were now for a northerly wind. Our condition began to be truly miserable, for on the fifth day we had discovered that our bread was nearly all spoiled by salt water, and it was necessary to go to an allowance. One biscuit, divided into twelve morsels, for breakfast, and the same for dinner; the neck of a bottle broke off, with the cork in, served for a glass, and this filled with water was the allowance for twenty-four hours to each man. A pair of sheets which by accident had been put in the boat enabled us to do this; these were spread when it rained, and when thoroughly wet, wrung into the kidd with which we baled the boat. With this short allowance, we began to grow feeble, and our clothes being continually wet, our bodies were in many places chafed into sores.

On the 13th day it fell calm, and soon after a breeze sprung up from the N. N. W. and blew to a gale, so that we ran at the rate of five or six miles an hour, till we judged we were to the southward of Fayall, and to the westward 60 leagues; but blowing strong, we could not attempt to steer for it. Our wishes were now for the wind to shift

to the westward, on the 15th day we had only one day's bread, and one bottle of water remaining. Our sufferings were now as great as human strength could bear, but we were convinced that good spirits were better than bodily strength; for on this day Thos. Matthews, quarter-master, the stoutest man in the boat, perished. On the day before he had complained of want of strength in his throat, as he expressed it, to swallow his morsel, and in the night drank salt water, grew delirious, and died without a groan. As it became next to a certainty that we all should perish in the same manner, it was some consolation, that dying of hunger was not so dreadful as our imaginations had represented. Others had complained of the symptoms in their throats, some had drank their own urine, and all but myself had drank salt water.

As yet despair and gloom had been successfully banished, for as the evenings closed in, the men by turns sung a song, or told a story, instead of a supper; but this evening I found it impossible to raise them to either. About midnight a breeze sprang up, we guessed from the westward, but there not being a star to be seen, we waited impatiently for the rising sun to be our compass.

As soon as the dawn appeared, we found the wind to be exactly as we had wished, and immediately spread our sail, running before the sea at the rate of four miles an hour. Our last breakfast had been served with the bread and water remaining, when one of the company, declared with much confidence that he saw the land. We had seen fog-banks so often, that I did not believe it, and cautioned the people that they might not feel the effects of disappointment; till at length one of them broke out into an immoderate swearing fit, that he had never seen earth in his life, if what he now saw was not land.

We immediately shaped our course for it, the wind freshened; the boat went through the water at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and in two hours the land was plainly seen by every man in the boat, but at a great distance; it must have been at least 20 leagues from us when first discovered. Providence favoured us remarkably in this instance.

In every part of the horizon, except where the land was discovered, the haze was so thick, that we could not have seen any thing for more than 3 or 4 leagues. Fayall by our reckoning bore E. by N. which course we were steering, and in a few hours, had not the sky opened, we should have encircled our distance, and of course missed all the islands. As we approached the land, our belief strengthened that it was Fayall; but it was some time before we were quite satisfied. For two hours we traversed the shore, where the steep and rocky cliffs refused us a landing; this was borne with

much impatience, we had flattered ourselves that we should meet with fresh water instantly on making land; but being disappointed, the thirst of some had increased anxiety almost to madness, so that we were near attempting to land where the boat must have been dashed to pieces by the surf. At length we discovered a fishing canoe, which conducted us into the road of Fayall about midnight; but where the regulation of the port did not permit us to land till examined by the health-officers: however, I did not think much of sleeping this night in the boat, our pilot having brought us some refreshments of bread, wine, and water. In the morning we were visited by Mr. Graham, the English consul, whose kindness and humanity both to myself, and people can never be forgotten. There never were more pitiable objects. Some of the stoutest men belonging to the Centaur were obliged to be supported through the streets of Fayall. Mr. Rainy, the master, and myself, were I think in better health than the rest; but I could not walk without being supported; and for several days, with the best and most comfortable provisions of diet and lodging, we grew rather worse than better.

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There have been already put to death in Hungary 45 Cannibals; 150 more are still in prison, among whom, we are assured, are fathers who have had the barbarity to cut the throats of their wives when pregnant, and devour children in the womb; and sons who have massacred, roasted, and eaten their fathers and mothers. The Emperor, who cannot be persuaded that there are such ferocious characters in the world, has just written to the judges of Hungary to suspend all further execution of these horrid wretches, till his Imperial Majesty can send to the spot a commissioner to examine the proceedings against them.

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"SIRE !

"Justly alarmed at the infringements made on their rights, the States of Brittany had deputed some of their members to your Majesty, to lodge in your paternal bosom their complaints and representations.—At the very moment when, full of confidence in your justice, they flattered themselves with receiving a satisfactory reply, the report of their deputies has filled their hearts with grief and consternation. It was not enough for them to be deprived of the natural rights of all political bodies; accused of disobedience to your will, subjected to an imperious condition before they remonstrated, they see their franchises and liberties, the *essential conditions* of the contract which gives Brittany to you, considered as simple privileges founded on a particular concession. We cannot conceal from you the fatal consequences of expressions so opposite to the fixed principles of our natural rights; they are alarming to subjects who are as remote from servile obedience, as accustomed to a submission, enlightened and directed by the laws which your Majesty has sworn to observe. This sentiment coalesces in our hearts our attachment to *our country*. Yes, Sire, that word is held sacred by the Britons: they have a *country* and a duty to fulfil towards it. They have rights, which the very interest of your State will not permit them to forget. Deign, Sire, to retrace the history of the happy union of Brittany to the French monarchy; you will there see your good and loyal subjects *freely* pledge to you their fidelity, under the *solemn convention* that their *rights, franchises, and liberties, shall always be kept and reserved*. You will see the Kings of France confirm the full and entire execution of this convention by their edicts. At a more recent period Louis the XVth, your august grandfather, assured the States, that he would maintain, in its utmost integrity, the national constitution of the province of Brittany. Several times already, your Majesty has yourself ratified the engagement contracted in your name to preserve its rights, franchises, and liberties; yet, nevertheless, at the very time when your Majesty appears to acknowledge them, you exact of us either the most blind submission or the most profound silence. Thus our rights may be destroyed, and our liberties annihilated, even before we are permitted to defend them: your Majesty would hear no other remonstrances than those of subjects curbed under the imperious yoke of a declaration destructive of their properties. No, Sire, such a sentiment can never enter your magnanimous and beneficent mind: you will deign to consider, that it is impossible for us to submit to the decree of your council in November 1780, without reprobating the motives of it, which represent us to the eyes of the nation as capable of being transported in our elections to excesses, of which there never existed a single example. To obey this decree, to be silent on the loss of our liberty,

and to admit the humiliating prescriptions which it enjoins, would be on our part to welcome reproach, and to subscribe to our own disgrace! Sire, far be such injurious ideas from your Majesty; they afflict your faithful Britons, who are as anxious of testifying to you their affection, as of meriting your confidence; you are the father of your people; you will exercise over them no other dominion than that of the laws; they reign through you, and you through them: the conditions which secure to you our obedience are part of the positive laws of your kingdom. Your Majesty will respect the inviolable rights of conventions; you will not shut your ears to our respectful remonstrances; you will render us our liberty, and always protect our rights, the exercise of which are as necessary to the welfare of your service as to the prosperity of your subjects. The confidence which we have in your Majesty preserves in us this hope, the accomplishment of which can alone soften the afflictions with which our hearts are oppressed."

Letters from France assert, that six fail of large Russian merchantmen, loaded with masts, spars, cordage and canvas sailed from the Baltic in September last, touched at Cadiz, and proceeded on to the Mauritius, manifestly to supply the French and Dutch men of war, in India, with naval stores. At the same time her Imperial Majesty professes the utmost cordiality to the English nation.

By late advices from Gibraltar, the Spaniards are said to have made a most desperate attempt upon that fortress. In the night of the 16th of Dec. a detachment of 800 infantry left the camp at St. Roche secretly, and chiseled their way through the rock till they reached a hollow way under a kind of precipice, and then scooped out a subterraneous passage for a lodgment till a farther opportunity. But on the following night, they were discovered in this situation by the British troops, who though they could not approach, annoyed them continually with hand grenades and other combustibles, by which many of them perished.

The last advices from Naples are full of the praises of his Neapolitan Majesty, who, to alleviate the distresses of his people, while the new council were debating, entered the hall unexpectedly, and spoke as follows:

"I come amongst you unexpected, but I see you with pleasure busy about the important matters which I have entrusted to your wisdom and probity. My intention is to confirm by words, what I have commanded you by writing, and constantly persist in enjoining you to follow, and strictly adhere to the instructions you have received from me, for the discharge of your function. You are fully acquainted with my intention, but I shall often bring them to your recollection, that they may never escape your memory. I look for no other addition to my treasure, but such as will be the result of a better administration of

my finances. I desire that nothing more be demanded of my people; but, on the contrary, I will have them eased of their burthens as much as possible. I command, and particularly trust to your zeal to remove all constraint and vexation from the subjects I love, and who, from the affection they bear me, have a right to expect that I shall obviate the evils they are made to experience, in my own name. Be it your care to seek every possible means for the purpose of lightening their burthens, and pointing out methods of turning to the best advantage those natural productions which Providence has granted to this realm.

"You know I was born among my people, and taught to love them from my infancy. I daily return thanks to the Almighty for having been pleased to appoint me Sovereign and Father of a people, in whose hearts I reign, without the assistance of guards or troops. Long have I been unhappy at the impossibility I was in, of giving them comfort and relief. Ye are, by me, chosen to forward the entire of my love, because I knew you best calculated to answer my paternal views. Be, therefore, steady in your care of seconding my intentions, that my people may be convinced that I love them sincerely.—I here declare nothing but what I have felt for a long time. You, Mr. Corradi, who are acquainted with the state of my provinces, which I charged you to visit, you cannot be ignorant of the vexations under which my subjects have hitherto groaned; expose the affecting picture before your colleagues, that they may learn how just and necessary my solicitude must appear. And you, Marquis De Mares, you have been witness to the grievances of my subjects. Be, therefore, of one accord; I wish you all go on with unanimity; do not hesitate to point out to me what you think most advisable, and carry it into execution with all the firmness of a good intent. Nevertheless, if you should think convenient to apprise me personally of any likely means to improve administration, approach me with full confidence: I shall ever hear you with pleasure; nay, receive, with the greatest satisfaction, all those who shall propose any thing conducive to the relief and welfare of my subjects."

In Prussian Silesia the Sossragan Bishop of Breslaw has caused a letter from the King of Prussia to be circulated, in which his Majesty gives full assurance to the Catholic clergy, their communities and monasteries, that as long as they conduct themselves as good and faithful subjects, they shall have nothing to fear from any exactions or impositions whatsoever; but shall be protected in the full enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities in as ample a manner as the most favoured subjects enjoy the same. His Majesty has given the like assurance to all his Catholic subjects wherever settled.

The King has just put the press under censors appointed for that purpose. This has probably taken its rise from the late freedoms

taken with government in Holland.

Letters from Russia, Germany, and the Turkish dominions, all concur in expelling the troubles in the Crimea to extend the war to the neighbouring powers. A civil war broke out in that country, fomented as was supposed by the Turks, under pretence of restoring to the people their ancient laws and privileges which had been usurped by the Khan their sovereign, and he was deposed; but it is since assured, that by the assistance of the Russians he has been restored. Certain it is, however, that a Turkish army are on their march towards Chevezim and Bender, while other bodies of them are forming on the Austrian Frontiers.

At Cherzon the Russians have a dock yard where they are building men of war with a view to launch them into the Mediterranean where they are to be joined by others from the Baltic, and form a powerful fleet.

According to letters from Menz several Jew families from Minorca and Gibraltar have obtained leave to settle in that flourishing state, to establish trade and manufactures, and to build a synagogue; and are declared exempt from taxes for 30 years.

Letters from Holland give the following narrative of a secret expedition which appears to have been planned against the Dutch.

Some months ago a certain person discovered to the Grand Pensionary of Holland, that a design was on foot for making a hostile descent, by the English, in the dark nights of October, with 1500 men, on the north of the Isle of Schouwen, to the south of Goree, and opposite to Flaquer; that ensign de Witte had given plans of the batteries and fortifications, and sent to the enemy a list of the guns mounted, and of the forces in garrison for their defence; and that, expecting to have the command at Browers-Ishoven on a certain day appointed, he had promised to tribute to the descent of the enemy. This intelligence being of the most important nature, proper officers were immediately dispatched to Browers-Ishoven to secure both the person and the papers of the said ensign de Witte. In consequence of these orders he was put under arrest, brought away under a guard, and, by special order, confined in the Prevot's prison. He was soon after brought before the high court martial of the Netherlands, and underwent divers examinations, in the presence of the Advocate-Generel.

The substance of the prisoner's confession was, That he had made a promise to a person of the name of Van Brakel (who had first moved the business to him) that he would favour and assist the enemy, whenever they should be able to make a descent upon the Isle of Schouwen; and that he would endeavour to have the sole command at Browers-Ishoven, and at the battery of De Vries: That he had informed the said Van Brakel, both in writing and by word of mouth, of the number of batteries in the Isle of Schouwen.

the number of guns mounted in them, their weight of metal, by how many officers and men they were guarded, and who commanded at Hamstead: That he had given to the said Van Brakel a small chart of the ille of Schoouwen, which was indeed but badly drawn, but which, nevertheless, would answer the end for which it was given: That in this chart the sandbanks, flats, and depth of water round the island, were pointed out; and that he had promised to furnish Van Brakel with a more correct chart. The prisoner, at various times, pressed to tell if he had any accomplices, but always declared in the most solemn manner, that he had never opened his lips to any one on the subject, but to Van Brakel. The interrogatories having produced a full confession of the crime, the Court passed sentence on the prisoner.

EAST-INDIES.

The French have at length published an account of the late transactions of their fleets in the East-Indies, which, with respect to the two naval engagements with Adm. Hughes, differs as little as could be expected. They say that in the action of the 14th of April they had 139 killed, and 364 wounded: see vol. III. p. 593; that while they had been on the coast they had taken, sunk, and destroyed eleven victuallers bound for Madras; that, in consequence of the two actions, the vanguard of the Marquis de Bussy landed without opposition, protected by 5000 sepoys sent by Hyder Ally; that the English army came out from Madras to oppose their landing, but were attacked on the way, and forced to a precipitate retreat; that M. de Chemin had made himself master of Guadalupe, and was on his march to Negapatam to cut off the supplies which the English received from Tanjour; that the timely arrival of the French had prevented Alli Kan from making peace with the English; and that the Maratta court at Poonah on the very point of accepting the advantageous offers of the Supreme Court at Calcutt, had likewise broke off abruptly all negotiation on that head.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Americans about four years had laid down the keels of four ships of the line; one only of which was equipped as first intended, namely, the America of 74 guns, lately presented to the French; the other three were the largest frigates ever known, carrying 46 guns of 32 and 18 pounders. One of these frigates was lost soon after she sailed from Boston; the other two are now in the service of Congress; one called the Rising States, the other the Charles-Town.—The America was mounted with cannon of American cast. Report says, that 12 more line of battle ships are now upon the stocks at Boston.

The last dispatches from New-York were brought over by the Duke of Cumberland Packet which sailed from Sandyhook the

17th of December, at which time they had heard nothing of the provisional treaty, and Admiral Hood was failed from thence, supposed for Charles-Town, to escort the garrison of that town to the West-Indies; where now there will be no farther use for them. Vaudreuil continued with his Squadron at Boston; but by some intercepted letters there was reason to believe, he intended to attempt a junction with Don S. Lino, with a view to their favourite plan of attacking Jamaica.

Just before the packet sailed, the Vulture sloop arrived at Sandyhook from Charles-Town, where a number of light vessels were just returned from Jamaica, to which island they had carried the Loyalists from Georgia, and were come for the garrison of Charles-Town, to convey them to the same place.

The other advices brought by this Packet related to captures, some of which were considerable, particularly one taken by the Assurance man of war, Captain Swiney, of 22 nine-pounders, having 15,000 dollars on board, a great quantity of sugars and other merchandizes, bound from the Havannah for Maryland.

Some mention is made of an attack on a foraging party from Charles-Town by the Americans, in which they were repulsed with loss; but the particulars are not related.

Some private advices from Philadelphia say, that the harvest has been so remarkably plentiful in the middle provinces, that wheat was sold at New-York from 15 to 15 shillings the quarter.

A funeral procession was exhibited on Friday the 1st of November at Boston, in New-England, of which the oldest men living had not seen the like. It was that of a Roman Catholic Knight, an officer on board the French King's frigate l'Amazon. The procession began with

A company of marines their arms muffled
D R U M S.

A priest bearing a silver crucifix
immediately after

The Body carried by four marines, and the pall supported by six officers, each with a lighted taper.

Two priests, one of them in his white robes, reading the burial service, and both with tapers burning.

Then followed,
His Excellency, the Marquis de Vaudreuil,
His Honour the Lieut. Governor,

The Honourable the Council,

The Revd. the Clergy,

The SELECT MEN,

Many of the most respectable Gentlemen of the Town, accompanied by the Field and other officers of the Boston regiment in their uniforms;

The whole escorted by a number of French officers.

Upon reaching the burial ground, the body was deposited under the church, and the marines discharged three volleys.

The

The ceremony was very solemn, and exhibited a new proof of the cordiality, sympathy, and friendship, that subsist between the citizens and subjects of the allied nations of France and America.

Previous to the embarkation of the garrison of Charles-Town, articles of agreement were signed by persons properly authorised, for the exchange of all the prisoners of war in the Southern department, and general passports were exchanged on both sides. This agreement was signed at Accbee, in S. Carolinas, Oct. 23, 1782.

The following extracts of letters, which passed between his excellency General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, are genuine, and shew the jealousy that subsisted between the commanders in chief, while the provincial treaty was in agitation.

From Gen. Washington to Sir Guy Carleton, dated Sept. 8, 1782.

I cannot help remarking, that your excellency has several times lately taken occasion to mention, that all hostilities stand suspended on your part: I most confess that to me this expression wants explanation: I can have no conception of a suspension of hostilities, but that which arises from a mutual agreement of the powers at war, and which extends to naval as well as land operations. That your excellency has thought proper, on your part, to make a partial suspension, may be admitted; but whether this has been owing to political or other motives, is not for me to decide; it is, however, a well-known fact, that at the same time that the British cruisers on our coast have been more than usually alert; and while Americans are admitted to understand their real interest, it will be difficult for them, when a suspension of hostilities is spoken of, to separate the idea of its extending to sea as well as land.

I cannot ascribe the inroads of savages upon our North-western frontiers to the causes from whence your excellency supposes them to originate; neither can I allow that they are committed without directions from the commander in chief in Canada; for by prisoners and deserters, it is apparent, that those ravaging parties are composed of white troops under the command of officers regularly commissioned, as well as savages; and it would be a solecism to suppose, that such parties could be out without the knowledge of their commander in chief.

From Sir Guy Carleton to Gen. Washington, dated Sept. 12.

Partial though our suspension of hostilities may be called, I thought it sufficient to have prevented those cruelties in the Jerseys (avowed) which I have had occasion to mention more than once. But if war was the object, I never expected this suspension should operate further than to induce them to carry it on as is practised by men of liberal minds. I am clearly of opinion with

your excellency, that mutual agreement is necessary for a suspension of hostilities; and that without their mutual agreement, either party is free to act as each may judge expedient; yet I must at the same time frankly declare to you, that being no longer able to differ on the object we contend for, I disapprove of all hostilities, both by land and sea, as they only tend to multiply the miseries of individuals, when the publick can reap no advantage by success.

As to the Savages, I have the best assurances, that from a certain period, not very long after my arrival here, no parties of Indians were sent out; and that messengers were dispatched to recall those who had gone forth before that time: I have particular assurances of disapprobation of all that had happened to the party on the side of Sandusky, except so far as was necessary for self-defence.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

His Majesty has been pleased to institute an order of knighthood in this Kingdom, to consist of 16 members, and to be called The Order of St. Patrick, each knight to wear a star and sky-coloured blue ribbon.

At a full meeting of the attorneys corps at the Exchequer chamber, in Dublin, on Friday the 6th of December last, it was resolved,

That the rights of a nation ought not to be left doubtful, but should be clear, explicit, and decisive.

That we consider the constitution of this kingdom at present as insecure, inasmuch as the legislature of G. B. hath not unequivocally acknowledged the exclusive right of legislation for Ireland in all cases whatsoever, to reside in the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland; and therefore we are of opinion, that a satisfactory bill of rights, passed by our own legislature, is essentially necessary for the security of our liberties, and the rather, as doctrines subversive of our liberties have been introduced in both Houses of Parliament in England, asserting a claim of external legislation, which, as it passed *sub silentio*, seems to be indirectly admitted and maintained; and because by the recent conduct of a court of judicature in Great Britain in assuming upon a late decision a right to proceed on a writ of error from a court of law here, it manifestly appears, either that England has not sufficiently renounced her claim of interfering with the legal jurisdiction, or else, if such claim be actually renounced by her, that the conduct of the courts of judicature there has been a daring usurpation of power, and a insult upon both nations.—Thus stood the matter with respect to Ireland at the meeting of Parliament on the 21st of the present month, when a bill was brought in by the ministry to remove any doubts which have arisen, or may arise, about the exclusive rights of the Parliament of Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, in order to induce the country people to thresh out their grain and bring it to market, have ordered a premium of 6d. per boll for all meal brought before Candlemas, and have also opened public subscriptions for the poor, and for supplying them with meal. A number of ladies and gentlemen of that city have subscribed liberally.

The Bank of Edinburgh made an offer to the Ld Provost and Magistrates of the loan of 4000l. sterling for 12 months, free of interest, for the purpose of importing corn for the relief of the poor of that city, and of 3000l. for the use of the charity workhouse.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen held at Greenlaw on the 10th inst. to consider the bill for regulating freehold qualifications and establishing a national defence, which had been transmitted to them from the general committee, they were unanimously of opinion, that votes upon life-rent superiorities and proper wadsets, ought to be abolished. But they disapproved of the new regulations contained in those bills, as of dangerous tendency to new-model the ancient constitution of a country in compliance with the ever-changing opinion of the day. They were, however, unanimously of opinion that Scotland should persevere in demanding a national defence upon the same footing with the militia of England.

A like meeting and for the like purposes was held at Edinburgh about the beginning of the present month.

The following Relation of the Escape of Mr. Scott, on the loss of the Minerva, in the memorable Storm off the Banks of Newfoundland, is perhaps no less miraculous than that of Captain Inglefield and his Companions, on the sinking of the Centaur. (See p. 79.)

On the 16th of September last, (lat. 41° long. 48, or 49.) it began to blow hard in the morning, and increased gradually till the evening, when it blew a perfect storm: then the Minerva was brought under a fore-sail, and mizen stay-sail, and continued under this sail till towards midnight, when the mizen stay-sail split in two, and she proceeded under a fore-sail; the sea at the same time making a fair passage over her. At one A. M. the wind checked about suddenly, and carried away the fore-sail, at which time all hands were called up. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the ship lying very low, the quarter boards went down with a crash, as if the ship was going astunder. In a short space after, the mizen-mast was cut away, to try if the ship would keep before the sea, which she did not, though the helm was kept up to the starboard: in five or six minutes after, Mr. Scott (who was then at the helm) was told the ship was going down; and that the pumps were choked, that no water could be got out, though all hands were at them. In about four or five minutes

after the master went over the rail to make himself fast to the wreck as long as he could, saying, they were all gone. Soon after a sea broke on board the ship, and washed Mr. Scott from the helm; who, when in a hollow of the sea, observing a little of the ship's quarter, swam on board, and got held on the tiller rope. The deck being then full of water, he, with the assistance of the rope, got to the weather-side of the ship, in the lee of the mizen chains, at which time he saw not a soul on board. In this situation the sea broke over him several times. He felt the ship going down, and was carried under water by the suction it occasioned. After losing the ship, he began to swim, and in the action of swimming struck the cross-jack-yard with one of his hands, and laid fast hold of it; then looking round him, he saw nothing belonging to the ship but about a fathom of her starboard main-yard-arm. He hung by the cross-jack-yard about two hours, until day-light the 17th, when finding the mizen-mast hanging by the yard, he lashed the yard to it with the running rigging of the mizen top-sail, and hung by it; in this dreadful situation he remained five hours longer, when he was providentially taken up by the Betty, of Whitehaven, Capt. Storey. All the time he hung upon the piece of the wreck he saw nothing belonging to the ship, except a corpse floating, which he knew to be the body of Donald McLean, an apprentice to the Minerva. Besides the master and crew, several gentlemen, who were passengers, were unfortunately lost."

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

From Plymouth, that the Lady Townsend store-ship, from New York, was arrived there. She left N. York the 29th past, in company with his Majesty's ships Warwick and Charles-Town, and a large fleet of merchant-men under their convoy.

From Lynn, that on the 20th instant, at the quarter sessions there, Joseph Beeton was tried for robbing the North mail on the 29th of Nov. last, found guilty, and received sentence of death.—We do not recollect an instance of a mail robber having received sentence of death at a quarter sessions before. He is to be executed on the 20th of February.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Bury St. Edmunds, at the Assembly-Room there, it was unanimously agreed, That a petition be presented to parliament, expressive of the sense of the inhabitants on a reform in the representation of the people in parliament; which petition was immediately signed by 300 of the inhabitants then present.

The inhabitants of Dudley have already subscribed near 300l. to sell bread at a reduced price to the poor. Good beef has for several weeks been sold to the poor at the same

same place for three half-pence per pound.

A subscription is begun at Wolverhampton, to supply the poor of that place with bread at a reduced price; and in two days upwards of 400l. were subscribed.

At a meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, and principal inhabitants of the City of York, it appeared, that the sum of 961l. 11s. 6d. has been already subscribed (one-half of which at least is to be returned), and that the sum of 226l. 14s. 6d. had been given in voluntary donations, towards raising a competent sum of money to purchase and retail corn, flour, or bread, to house-keepers of low and distressed circumstances, within the city and suburbs, and also within the liberty of St. Peter, and the hamlet of Marygate, at more reasonable rates than the present market-price.

A subscription of the principal inhabitants of Banbury has been entered into, and a large sum subscribed to purchase corn, to make into bread for the use of the poor, which will reduce the price from 16d. to 1s. the half-peck loaf. The present subscriptions will enable them to continue the same laudable scheme till Lady-day next, or perhaps longer.

In Denbighshire the Ruabon and Wrexham colliers assembled in a riotous manner, and stopped every carriage laden with corn,

which they conveyed to Wrexham-market, and sold at their own price. The day following, they proceeded to Bangor, seized all the corn intended for Chester, to the amount of 18 loads, and availing themselves of every empty carriage they met, loaded them with the same, carried it to market, and disposed of it as before. Their violence did not stop here, for they extorted money and ale from the inhabitants, and were proceeding to further acts of outrage, when, fortunately, the Shropshire militia, to the number of 300 men, headed by Major Williams, marched from Chester, upon whose appearance they instantly dispersed, and have ever since remained quiet.

From Yarle in Denbighshire, that the distresses of the poor, from the badness of last year's harvest is truly pitiable. Great part of the corn rotted on the ground, and what was got in was fit only for the hogs. This, added to the stopping of the working of the lead-mines, has rendered the condition of the poor almost insupportable.

From Querndon near Loughborough, that the stables belonging to the White-Hart Inn there had been lately set on fire, and several valuable horses, the property of several gentlemen belonging to Mr. Meynell's hunt, perished in the flames.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hinckley has sent us the following exact state of the parish registers in Leicester, for the year 1782.

St. MARGARET'S.			
Baptisms; Males	—	45	106
Females	—	61	
Burials; Males	—	41	92
Females	—	51	
Marriages 33.			

St. LEOHARD'S.
A pro tempore appendage to St. Margaret's, having neither a church nor chapel, but a burying-ground.

Baptisms; Males	—	4	7
Females	—	3	
Burials; Males	—	7	9
Females	—	0	
Marriages 2.			

St. MARY'S.			
There is a general Infirmary within the precincts of the parish.			
Baptisms; Males	—	45	98
Females	—	53	
Burials; Males	—	50	107
Females	—	57	
Deduct for the Infirmary interments from the above 11.			
Marriages 30.			

St. MARTIN'S.			
Baptisms; Males	—	35	74
Females	—	39	
Burials; Males	—	21	70
Females	—	47	
Marriages 41.			

ALL SAINTS.			
Baptisms; Males	—	33	61
Females	—	28	
Burials; Males	—	33	72
Females	—	39	
Marriages 27.			

St. NICHOLAS'S.			
Baptisms; Males	—	12	20
Females	—	8	
Burials; Males	—	9	22
Females	—	13	

N. B. Methodists are included in the Established Church.			
The registers of all the Dissenters in Leicester comprised as under.			
Baptisms; Males	—	12	20
Females	—	8	
Burials; Males	—	16	30
Females	—	14	

* In this church is a large and very fine portrait of King Charles I.

From Liverpool we hear that a liberal subscription of more than 6000*l.* had been raised in that town at this dear time, for the support of the wives and families of those poor men who have been sent to serve their country by sea and land. One honest shop-keeper, who was applied to on this occasion, told the collectors, that he had but five shillings in the world unappropriated, but a groat of it was at their service.

From Chichester. At a meeting of the inhabitants assembled at the instance of Mr. Peckham, the recorder of that city, it was unanimously agreed to petition for a more equal representation of the people, and to adopt the petition of the county of York as their model. The Duke of Richmond declared himself a friend to the petition, as did Mr. Steel, one of the city members, who answered for his colleague.

From Ramsgate. That the *Oafta Junis*, Capt. Land, a large Dutch ship from the Texel to Batavia, under Russian colours; came on shore on the Goodwin Sands on the 23d inst. She is said to be richly laden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

January 1.

This being New Year's day, the same was observed at the court of St. James's as a grand Collar-day. At noon the Ode, written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Laureat, and set by Mr. Stanley, master of the King's band, was performed in the Great Council-chamber, before their Majesties, and the rest of the Royal Family, &c.—Previous to the Court at St. James's, a Privy Council was held at the Queen's Palace. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayorests were at court for the first time since his Lordship's mayoralty, when her Ladyship, and the Lady of Counsellor Newnham, brother to his Lordship, were presented to their Majesties.

The same day forty boys, educated in Christ's Hospital, and who are destined for sea, were presented to his Majesty by Alderman Alfop.

Wednesday 8.

Two ships loaded with wheat arrived in the river from Danzig, samples of which were carried to the Mansion-house, and are judged to be very fine corn and full of flour: several more are expected.

Monday 13.

This day the report was made to his Majesty in council of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution, viz. J. Booker for privately stealing two gold watches, the property of Mr. House, in his dwelling house, in Tower-street; Thomas Crowder, for breaking open the house of John Bradford, at Marybone, with intent to steal; Thomas Cope, for coining and counterfeiting the silver coin of the realm, called six-

pences, at a house in Rose-street, Spittlefields; John Johnson and John Lawson, for having in their custody a mould for counterfeiting the silver coin of this kingdom, and on which was an impression of a shilling; William Wood and John Fitzgerald, for assaulting John Mumford, a turnkey in Clerkenwell-Bridewell, where they were prisoners, and robbing him of one shilling and two pences, taking from him the key of the said prison, and letting several prisoners escape with them.

Wednesday 15.

The Rev. Edward Betham; B. D. late Senior Fellow of King's College, and now Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Greenford, in Middlesex, has given to the University 200*l.* in the funds, for the better maintaining and keeping in order the botanical garden; Mr. Betham, besides giving four exhibitions to King's College, has also founded and endowed a charity school at his own living.

The case of Mr. Hughes, of the Circus, in St. George's Fields, came on to be argued in the nature of an appeal before a full bench of Justices at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark; Sir Joseph Mawbey in the chair. After the pleadings of counsel were finished, upon the question being put, whether or not the appeal should be dismissed, there were 11 magistrates for the admission, and seven for the dismissal. Mr. Hughes was of course discharged from custody, as was also Mr. Astley, upon promising never to exhibit any thing more upon his stage. These men, not content with exhibiting feats of horsemanship in their amphitheatres, had introduced music and drolls in defiance of the law.

Friday 17.

Thomas Stokes was executed on Peterhill, near Canterbury, pursuant to his sentence, for robbing Bernard Astley, Esq. (son of Sir Edward) of seven shillings. This unfortunate man was 39 years of age; born at Wingham in East Kent, and in the early part of his life was a brewer's servant in the city of Canterbury, after which he married and served as a corporal in the East Kent militia, till he enlisted into the 1st regiment of Foot-guards. On the breaking out of the American war, he turned out a volunteer on that service, was there taken prisoner, and continued in that country till within a few weeks of his committing the robbery. On his return to England he had leave, upon furlough for twenty days, to go into the country, to see his friends, his wife, mother, and several sisters, being living in and near Canterbury. On the 6th of September last, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening, he assaulted Mr. Astley with a drawn sword, in the Dungen, in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, and robbed him as mentioned above. In the course of his trial for this offence, it appeared that he had not only

only robbed the young gentleman, but threatened, if he disclosed the robbery, he would swear that Mr. Atley had attempted an unnatural crime on him. This aggravation left no room for mercy; yet to the last he persisted in his innocence. Canterbury being a county (so made by King Edward IV.) causes are tried in sessions, by the Mayor and Justices, assisted by the Recorder; yet it is 28 years since any criminal has been executed.

Tuesday 21.

The House of Commons met according to their late adjournment before the holidays.

Wednesday 22.

Advice was received at the India House, of the loss of the Earl of Dartmouth Indiaman, richly laden from Bengal. She struck upon a rock on the coast of Pegu, and split in two from stem to stern, so that she lay open upon the rock for a short space of time, and those who continued upon the wreck (about 26 in number) were saved, among whom was a lady. Those who took to the boat, perished through eagerness. The Dartmouth was in company with the Chapman, who narrowly escaped the like fate. It is supposed her cargo was worth 200,000*l.* prime cost. The Captain, who was ill, died on board the Chapman. The news came from St. Helena, where the Chapman then was when the packet set sail. These ships had touched at Madras, where Sir Eyre Coote was then in perfect health, and the garrison well supplied.

Thursday 23.

Mr. Ogg, one of the King's Messengers, arrived at Lord Grantham's office, with the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, and Great Britain and Spain, which were signed at Versailles, on the 20th instant, by Mr. Fitzherbert, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and the Ministers of the Court of France and Spain.

The moment the messenger arrived, the following letter was dispatched from Lord Grantham's office to the Lord Mayor.

Sr. James's, January 23, 1783.

“ My Lord,

“ I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that a messenger is just arrived from Paris with the preliminary articles between Great Britain and France, and between Great Britain and Spain, which were signed at Versailles on the 20th instant, by Mr. Fitzherbert, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary of the aforesaid Courts.— The preliminaries with Holland are not yet signed, but a cessation of hostilities with that Republic is agreed upon.— I send your Lordship immediate notice of this important event, in order that it may be made public in the City without loss of time.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ GRANTHAM.”

M. Gerrard Rayneval, Minister from the
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Court of France, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Monday 27.

Thursday one of the greatest scenes of confusion happened at Portsmouth, that ever was remembered in that town. The Highland, or 77th reg. now quartered here, were ordered on Sunday to be ready to embark for the East Indies the next morning. In obedience to the order they assembled on the parade, but with a determined resolution not to embark, alleging as a reason that their arrears were not paid, and that they were enlisted on the express condition to serve only three years, or during the American war; and as they conceived those conditions were fulfilled, and that they were now intended for the East-India company's service, where none of their officers were going, they declared they would stand by each other to the last, and would not be compelled to embark for the East-Indies, as they believed their officers had bartered them away to that company.

The Colonel was not present, but the Lieut. Col. and the other officers insisted that they should embark; in consequence of which the soldiers surrounded them, violently beating the Lieut. Col. and several others, who narrowly escaped with wounds and bruises; after which they repaired to the magazine, or storehouse for the regiment, which they broke open, and furnished themselves with several rounds of powder and ball.

A party of the invalids were ordered out to prevent the highlanders possessing themselves of the parade guard-house, but being discovered before they gained that place, the Highlanders fired on them, killed one, and wounded one or two others, which compelled the invalids to retreat. In short, the whole was a scene of the utmost drunkenness, riot, and confusion. Sir T. Pye, and Sir J. Carter, the mayor, took every step in their power to appease them, and on their promising they should not be embarked until further orders were received, they separated, and returned to their quarters in the evening tolerably well satisfied; and this morning they have been informed their embarkation will not be insisted on.

Wednesday 29.

Mr. Wynn stated to the House of Commons, that there had been a riot of a most dangerous nature at Portsmouth; the particulars he had not heard, but he understood some blood was shed, and the riot was not quelled when the express came away. If he was rightly informed, he said, the men were, in some measure, justified in what they had done (if it was justifiable for men to be justified for mutiny). The men had been enlisted for three years, or during the war; therefore, when they found they were going to be sent to the East Indies, they mutinied, and, he understood, had killed one of the officers, and wounded several others. If the men had been enlisted on those terms, the hon. gentle

man insisted that faith ought to have been observed with them, and they were not, in his opinion, liable to be punished as persons who were guilty of mutiny without a provocation. He called upon his Majesty's ministers to declare what they had heard or knew of the matter.

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* said he had heard of the unfortunate affair, and was fearful that the officers who insisted the men were to blame; he knew, he said, that it was frequently practised by officers, who wished to gain rank, to offer to men terms which they were not authorized to do, in order to get them to enlist; in those cases the officers undoubtedly deserve the severest reprobation; but that, having made those terms with the men, the conditions ought to be duly observed, and the men set at liberty when the term was expired. The riot at Portsmouth, he said, was occasioned by the 77th regiment, who were under orders to go to the East Indies long before the articles of peace were agreed upon; and, if he was rightly informed, he said, the 77th regiment was raised not to stay at home, but to be sent wherever his Majesty's service should require; certainly they were as proper a regiment to be sent to the East Indies as any other; but he desired the House to remember, that he was always against raising those levies or regiments in the manner the 77th was raised, and he still thought it was a dangerous and impolitic mode. The attestations of many of the men at Portsmouth, he said, had been examined, and found to be for three years, or during the war; and certainly those men should not be considered in the light they would have been, had no such attestation been given.

Mr. *Burke* reprobated the mode used by many officers, of enlisting some men for three years, others for five, and in fact on any terms; and insisted that peace having taken place, the men who had enlisted for "during the war," were to all intents and purposes perfectly right in not going to the East Indies.

Gen. *Smith* desired it might not be set forth to the world, that it was an aversion to go to the East Indies, for he knew of the 83d regiment, that was quartered either at Guernsey or Jersey, being on the parade, turned out for church, when the orders came to them to go to the East Indies; they went to church, and returned thanks for the appointment.

Mr. *Burke* said, he did not mean to convey the idea that the East Indies was a bad place for a soldier; on the contrary, he believed it to be the best.

Lord *Maitland* said, he perfectly well remembered the regiment being raised, and he knew that many of the men did not understand English; but he was certain that it was the general idea held out to them at the time of their enlisting, that it was for three years, or during the war; therefore he was not surprised to find men averse to be sent abroad,

from whence, in all probability, they would never return, especially at a time when war was said to be at an end; but he should like to be at a certainty on what conditions the men were raised, therefore moved, "That the letters of service for raising the 77th reg. be laid on the table."

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* wished it to be postponed, as a person was gone down to inquire into the business.

Mr. *Dempster* was likewise of opinion, it would be better to postpone the business until the return from Portsmouth of Gen. Murray, who commands the regiment.

Lord *Norpb* seemed of the same opinion, and defended the measure of raising men in the manner the 77th had been; he did not recollect, he said, they were raised as fencible men, but persons to go to any part that should be required.

Sir *R. Harbom* mentioned, that he had received an account from Portsmouth, and the riot, he hoped, was over; but something speedy should be done in the business, as keeping the Indians there was a great expense to the proprietors.

Sir *P. J. Clarke* spoke in favour of the men; and hoped, if any delay was caused, the men would not suffer, or be shipped off, until the matter was enquired into.

Gen. Sir *G. Howard* said, he understood that the men were raised, as described, for three years, or during the war; and that it was testified on the back of their attestations.

Gen. *Ross* spoke a considerable time; but we were not able to hear him.

Mr. *Eden* said, whilst the 77th regiment lay in Dublin, they were remarkable for sobriety and good behaviour; and the officers were universally beloved.

The letter of service was produced, and ordered to lie on the table until the arrival of Gen. Murray, on receiving a promise from Mr. Sec. *Townshend*, that the men should not be sent abroad until an enquiry was made into the business.

Thursday 30.

This day the court-martial were convened for the last time, to receive the sentence pronounced upon the charges exhibited against Gen. Murray. The Judge Adv. read over the charges (29 in number), and the result was this; 27 of the charges were pronounced *frivolous* and *groundless*. Upon the other two, the General received a reprimand from the court: 1. for prohibiting the firing of any guns against the enemy without special orders from him. 2. for having put up some of the stores to public auction. After the sentence was read, the Judge Adv. addressing himself to Sir W. Draper, said, It was the pleasure of the Court, that he should make an apology to Gen. Murray, for having instituted the present trial against him. To which Sir W. acquiesced. The Judge Adv. made the same address to Gen.

Murray, for having wounded the feelings of Sir W. as a soldier, by his conduct during his command in Minorca. This the General peremptorily refused, declaring, That he was the protector of his own honour, and would leave that of every other man to his own vindication.

Friday 31.

Substance of the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France. Spain, and the United States of America.

Between Great Britain and France.

Peace to take place in all parts of the world as soon as the preliminaries are ratified. Newfoundland to remain to England as before the war; and, to prevent disputes about boundaries, the French fishery shall commence from Cape St. John on the eastern side, and, going round by the north, shall have for its boundary Cape Ray on the western side.

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to be ceded to the French, with liberty to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The French to have St. Lucia and Tobago.

The English to have Granada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Montserrat; the subjects of the French King that chuse to leave these islands, to be allowed 18 months to settle their affairs and dispose of their effects.

In Africa, the river Senegal and its forts to be ceded to France, and the island of Goree to be restored.

Fort St. James and Gambia, to remain to England. The gum trade to remain as before the war.

All the establishments formerly belonging to the French in India, to be put on the same footing as before the war, and the freedom of trade on the coasts of Orissa, Coromandel, and Malabar, to be free to the French either as private traders, or as a company.

Pondicherry, Kercal to be restored to the French, with the districts of Valanour and Babour, and the four contiguous Magans, Mahé, and the Comptoir at Surat, to the French.

The allies of France and England in India, to be invited to accede to the present pacification, and four months allowed them to make their decision. In case of refusal no assistance to be given the allies on either side.

Great Britain renounces every claim whatsoever relative to Dunkirk.

Commissioners to be appointed to agree upon new arrangements of trade on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience.

All conquests on either side not included in those articles to be restored.

The rest of the treaty between France and England, respects the time when the cessions are to be made, the prisoners released, the captures to cease, and the treaty ratified, which is fixed for one month or sooner, if it may be.

Between Great Britain and Spain.

Minorca to be ceded to Spain, and East and West Florida.

The English to have liberty to cut and carry away logwood, in a district that shall be allotted them.

Spain to restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas without exception.

All other conquests of what kind soever to be mutually restored; and all other treaties not herein mentioned to be in full force as heretofore.

The other part of the treaty exactly the same with France.

Between Great Britain and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the United States to be free, sovereign, and independent States, treats with them as such, and relinquishes all claim whatever to the lands and territories included within certain boundaries, which boundaries shall be described and delineated in a future Magazine.

The people of the United States shall continue to enjoy their fishery, in as ample a manner as heretofore on the coasts wherever British fishermen use; but not to dry their fish where settlements are actually made, or may hereafter be made without previous agreement.

That creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediments, to recover their debts heretofore contracted.

That Congress shall earnestly recommend to their respective legislatures, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties belonging to real British subjects, or such as were resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to remain in any part of any of the Thirteen United States for the term of twelve months unmolested in their endeavours for the recovery of their estates, &c. And that Congress shall recommend to the several States a revision of all acts regarding the premises, and to render the said laws consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of reconciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail; so that the estates of persons of the above description may have their said estates restored, they refunding for the same the bona fide purchase money to the present possessors; nor shall persons having any interest in such confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, meet with any lawful impediment in the prosecution for the same.

That there shall be no farther confiscations made, nor prosecutions commenced against any persons for or on account of the part they may have taken in the present war.

That there shall be a perpetual peace between the contracting parties, and all hostilities

ties both by sea and land shall forthwith cease; that the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall be immediately withdrawn, and that all American artillery shall remain in the forts and places that shall be evacuated.

The navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the Ocean, to be free to the subjects of both States.

Erratum in December, p. 598. Mrs. Mole left a very considerable part of her fortune to Mr. Baxter, her apothecary, partner with Mr. Bradney.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Tho. Ainslie, esq; collector of the customs at Quebec, a son and dau. 22d March, 1782.

Lady of Lord Macdonald, a son.

Jan. 10. Lady of Ld George Cavendish, a son and heir.

Lady of Ld Algernon Percy, a daughter.

15. Lady of Sir Hen. Hunlok, bart. a dau.

19. Lady of the hon. Wm. Eden, a son.

20. Lady of Cha. And. Pelham, esq; a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Hackney, Tho. Walker, esq; (son of the late Sam. W. esq; near Rotherham, eminent for having established the very extensive iron works there) to Miss Need, dau. of Sam. N. esq; late of Nottingham, a proprietor of the curious cotton mills, near Matlock, in Derbyshire.

Martin Hynes, esq; to Miss Sarah French.

At Edinburgh, Major J. W. Baillie, to Miss Ross, eldest dau. of Lt Ankerville.

Rev. Auriol Drummond, son of the late Abp. of York, and nephew to the E. of Kinnoul, to Miss De Visme, dau. of the late Wm. De V. esq;

Mr. Parker, upholder, in High Holborn, to Miss Brooksbank, dau. of Tho. B. esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace and deputy lieut. for the co. of Middlesex, and stockbroker.

Dr. Glynn, of King's Coll. Cambr. to Miss Charlotte Cooke, youngest dau. of the rev. Dr. Cooke, provost of King's Coll.

A. W. Taylor, esq; of Knight-Thorpe, Leic. to Miss Hall, dau. of the late rev. Dr. H.

Tho. Wright, esq; of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, to Miss Havers.

Dec. 26. Capt. Mieland, of the royal artillery, to the right hon. Lady Amelia Kerr.

27. At Norwich, John Harvey, esq; to Miss Keriton.

28. Mr. Crowther, to Miss Sarah Lewis.

Jan. 1. Peter Hawkins, esq; to Miss Orison.

Mr. Cookton, of Queensithe, to Miss M. Tankfield.

2. Jas. Maxwell, esq; to Miss Hammond, dau. of the late Dr. H. of Chatham-yard.

Mr. Bryan Troughton, of Bishopsgate-st. to Miss Vernon, of Coventry.

4. At Windsor, rev. Dr. Cha. Rostock, to Miss Rich, only dau. of Sir Robt. R. bart.

5. At Bath, Ld Vis. Palmerston of Ireland, M. P. for Hastings, to Miss Mary Mee, and dau. of the late Benj. Mee, esq; and sis-

ter of Benj. M. esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Major Pat. Irwin, to the hon. Miss Murray.

6. Edw. Carter, esq; to Miss Aldridge.

7. John Wordsworth, esq; to Miss A. Gale. At Windsor, Mr. Wm. Reddington, to Miss Ann Poppleton.

9. Rev. Jas. Colt, second son of the rev. Sir J. D. Colt, bart. to Miss Clarke.

10. Ld Vis. Deorhurst, eldest son of the E. of Coventry, to Miss Pitches, dau. of Sir Abra. P. kn. of Streatham, Surrey.

At Hone, co. Kent, Rich. Leigh, esq; of Hawley, to Miss Eliz. Mumford.

13. At Presbury, Lancashire, Francis Parry Price, esq; of Briny-piece, co. Flint, to Miss Wright, dau. of the rev. Mr. W. of Mottram St. Andrew.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Litchfield, rev. Mr. Bond, and his wife, who had lived together upwards of 40 years; they were both interred in one grave, at the cathedral church.

At Dublin, Mr. Tho. Pinto, a gentleman well known in the musical world.

Mr. Wm. Purdie, many years wine-merch. at Bath.

In U. Brook-st. Mrs. Stewart, relict of the late Adm. S.

The Lady of Benj. Blackden, esq; of Tring, co. Herts.

Hen. Hearst, esq; principal register to the Dean of Sarum.

At Pimlico, Mr. Jos. Webb, surgeon; whose tender health oblig'd him to quit business some years ago.

John Congreve, esq; of Bridgenorth.

Wm. Benn, esq; of Hare-street, Herts, son of the late Calvert B. esq; and nephew to the late Alderman.

Capt. Stephen Hooper, of Ramsgate.

Rev. Mr. Blair, of Whitechurch, Hants.

Mrs. Huntbach, aged 100, relict of the late Rupert H. esq; of Featherstone, Staffordshire.

Lady Anne Stewart, relict of John S. esq; of Blairhall, and dau. of the late Francis Earl of Moray.

At Windsor, Geo. Aylitt, esq; many years an eminent surgeon of that place, but had retired for some time. This gentleman was celebrated some years ago for his dispute with Mr. Bronfield, respecting the amputation of a limb of Mr. Barwell of Eton, which engaged the attention of the public, and particularly the faculty. The Narrative is to be met with in the Gentleman's Magazine about 25 years since.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Blomer, relict of lieut. col. Montagu B. of the foot guards.

In the Netherlands, one Marens, aged 100 years and 11 months. His father lived to the age of 104, and his mother to the age of 108.

Christ. Buckle, esq; brother to Adm. B.

In a prison in Flanders, one Peter Defaille, a most notorious villain as ever became the scourge of private life. Before he died he turned Roman Catholic, expecting in confession to find pardon for the innumerable acts of wicked-

wickedness which had towards his latter days began to torment his conscience. He was the second son of a good family in the West of England, bred an attorney, and as his father had 1500*l.* a year, he determined to have it, and forged a will, which disinherited his brother, and which passing through all forms fixed him in the estate. He came up to London, and without leaving that theatre of dissipation above once or twice ran through the whole, to the amount of 45,000*l.* Afterwards, when his flagitious acts had driven him from England never to return, he made a common jest of ruining his brother. He insinuated himself, as soon as he found poverty approaching, into the good graces of a beautiful young lady of great fortune, whom he married, and spent all her money; and in succession, in the space of eleven or twelve years, married five more wives, all fortunees, all which money he also spent: and these ladies died so very opportunely to make way for their successors, that when Defaulc's character was better known nobody made any doubt of his having poisoned them; very dark and suspicious appearances coming into the recollection of various persons. He then turned gambler, and hiring a large house, furnished it elegantly, but insured it for four times the value, and burnt it to cheat the insurers, by suspending a burning speculum, so as the sun should in its progress cast its rays through the focus on some combustible matter. He did this in the evening, and went out of town with most of his servants early in the morning. About one o'clock the house was on fire, and no suspicion fell on the master. After this an accumulated heap of other villainies, cheating an old lady out of a great sum of money, and fighting a duel in which he killed his man, he went to Flanders, but the gout and stone overtaking him, put an end to his career, and he died in prison for debt one of the worst men that ever became the scourge of private life.

At Godalmin, John Winshaw, aged 107.

At Ponte-ract, Mr. Frank, aged 109.

At Lanford, Eliz. Preston, aged 103.

Nov. 19. At Stratburgh, her R. H. the Princess Christina, aunt to the Elector of Saxony, and grand abbess of Remiremont.

Dec. 8. At Boughton, Cheshire, Narcissus Cha. Proby, esq; nephew to the late Dr. Narcissus Marsh, lord primate of Ireland.

23. At Naples, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. John Grover, proprietor of Doctors-Commons.

26. At Blackheath, Tho. Delafay, esq; an Italian merchant.

27. At Edinburgh, Henry Home, esq; Ld. Kames, judge in the courts of session and judiciary, well known in the literary world.

Lady Jane Flack, wife of Mr. F. attorney at law, and dau. of the late E. of Wigton.

At North-Kyem, Lincolnsh. Wm. Thompson, aged 108.

29. In Pall-Mall, in an advanced age, Mr. Graham, eldest of Dan. G. esq; late apothecary to his Majesty.

At Cranbrook, Kent, Mr. Stephen Hodson, aged 19, youngest son of the late rev. Hen. Hodson, of Sandhurst, in the same county; a young gentleman of a fine natural genius.

Princess Anthony of Saxony, wife of Prince Anthony, brother to the Elector, and fourth daughter of the King of Sardinia.

29. Mr. Christ. Sam. Geledneki, merchant. At Abingdon, Berks, Major Robt. Paul, of the Yorkshire volunteers.

Peter Owens, esq; one of the benchers of Lincoln's-Inn.

30. At Hammer-smith, Giles Columbine, esq; aged 62.

Mr. Jas. Franck, many years surgeon to Guy's hospital.

In Queen-square, happily released from a dreadful state of insanity, Edw. Stephenson, esq; neph. of the late Gov. S. The bulk of his fortune, which is considerable, devolves to his namesake, banker in Lombard-street.

At Mile-end, Tho. Hewitell, esq;

Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr. B. banker, Cornh. Mr. Dowse, formerly a vocal performer of some celebrity at Vauxhall, Marybone-Gardens, Sadlers-Wells, &c. He was found dead upon a dunghill at an inn in High Holborn.

31. Mr. Edw. Bowden, son of Hen. B. esq; of Bradninch, Devon, a young man of an excellent heart and amiable disposition.

Jan. 1. Rev. Tho. Greene, head master of Merchant Taylors school, and Hospitalier (or chaplain) of St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark.

Near Sevenoaks, in Kent, aged 103, Mr. John Hamilton, formerly a timber-merchant in the Borough.

Mr. Lucy, a very eminent attorney of South Molton, Devon. He was a descendant of Dr. Wm. Lucy, bp. of St. David's, and of the same family with Sir Tho. Lucy, out of whose park Shakespeare stole deer.

2. At S. Lambeth, aged 85, Edw. Waldo, esq; elder brother to Sir Tim. W. kn't.

At Balden, co. Oxford, Dr. Phaulwel Bacor, rector of that place, and vicar of Bramber, Suffex. This gentleman was of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. April 17, 1722, of B. D. April 29, 1731; and of D. D. Dec. 7, 1735. He possessed an exquisite fund of humour; and was a famous punster. He was author of an admirable poem in three cantos, called "The Artificial Kite;" first printed in 1719, and preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1756; and in 1757 he published no less than five dramatic performances, viz. 1. "The Taxes." 2. "The Insignificantants." 3. "The Trial of the Time-killers." 4. "The Naval Quack." 5. "The Oculist."

3. Mr. Wm. Caslake, coach-wheelwright to her Majesty.

At Enfield, in his 90th year, Mr. James Jarvis, an eminent farmer, whose disinterested ready benevolence and integrity have been long experienced by all who knew him.

4. At Enfield Highway, Mr. Ramden, 80ish, and master of the White Hart inn.

6. Mr. Tyce, formerly an apothecary in Whitechapel.

In Tower-str. Mr. Waring, surgeon.

Suddenly, rev. Dr. Jac. Dobree, of Enfield, aged 88.

At Ware, Mrs. Lister, relict of the late rev. Wm. L. many years pastor of a dissenting congregation there.

Miss Vernon, daugh. of Ralph V. esq; of Shrewsbury.

7. Mr. Eaglesfield, wine-merch. in Thames-street.

8. At Marybone, Phil. Wicklow, esq; of Barbadoes.

At Worcester, rev. Dr. Foley, uncle to Ld F. and dean of Worcester.

At Wrexham, in N. Wales, on a journey, Benj. Barlow, gent. late merchant of Norwich.

9. Ld Geo. Sulton, uncle to the Duke of Rutland, col. of the Nottinghamshire militia, and M. P. for Newark upon Trent.

10. At Dowdeswell, Kent, W. Rogers, esq; at Edinburgh, aged 82, Mrs. B. Crichton, mother to the late Alderman of Cheap Ward.

11. Capt. Cha. Fielding, of his Majesty's Ship Ganges. He married a sister of the E. of Winchelsea.

14. At Friburg's sauff-shop in the Haymarket, Mr. Cervetto, father to the celebrated violoncello performer of that name. This extraordinary character in the musical world was 702 years old in November last. He came to England in the winter of the hard frost, and was then an old man. He soon after was engaged to play the bass at Drury-lane theatre, and continued in that employment till a season or two previous to Mr. Garrick's retiring from the stage. One evening when Mr. Garrick was performing the character of Sir John Brute, during the drunkard's muttering and dozing till he falls fast asleep in the chair (the audience being most profoundly silent and attentive to the admirable performer), Cervetto (in the orchestra) uttered a very loud and immoderately-lengthened yawn! The moment Garrick was off the stage he sent for the musician, and with considerable warmth reprimanded him for so ill timed a symptom of somnolency, when the modern Naso, with great address, reconciled Garrick to him in a trice, by saying, with a shrug, "I beg ten thousand pardon! but I always do so ven I am *our musico pleat!*" Mr. Cervetto was a constant frequenter of the Orange Coffee-house, and was distinguished among his friends of the galleries by the name of *Nofy*.

16. Suddenly, in Bishopsgate-str. Mr. Mich. Bater, a quaker, and a very principal speaker in the societies of that fraternity.

Mr. Spence, sen. dentist, of Soho-square.

In Rolls Buildings, Mrs. Eliz. Merryman, aged 82.

Dr. John Breden, of Court, near Pangborn, Berkshire.

17. In Ma'dox-str. Hanover-squ. of an inflammation in his bowels, Wm. Patoun, esq; To the most amiable manners, and the most

perfect integrity and virtue, he joined great learning and a thorough knowledge of the fine arts. He had attained an uncommon degree of excellence in painting and music; was an adept in chemistry, and had made some important discoveries and improvements in colours, which, we hope, will not be lost to the public.

At Newbury, Berks, the Lady of rear adm. Fowke.

18. In Billiter-lane, in the 49th year of his age, Alex. Grant, esq; many years an eminent West India merchant.

19. At Stapleton, co. Leicester, Mr. Edm. Price, grazier, aged 102.

20. J. H. Wall, esq; of the Middle Temple, barrister at law.

At Wandsworth, A. Robertson, esq; aged 96.

21. Mr. Vellum, watch and clock-maker to the King.

Sir George Armytage, bart.

On Epping Forest, Mr. Downer, formerly a cheesefactor in Thames-street.

At Gloucester, aged 78, Jn. Simmons, esq;

In Gr. Ormond-str. of a decline, Mrs. M. Peachey, a lady of great benevolence.

22. In Whitechapel, J. Sherwood, esq; one of the justices of the peace in that division.

24. At his apartments in the Royal Academy, Geo. Mich. Moser, esq;

Sir Jarrit Smith, bart.

25. At Aberdeen, rev. Mr. Tho. Forbes, one of the ministers of that city, in the 74th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

27. John Cox, esq; mayor of Bridgewater.

28. In her 8th year, lady Anne Howard, dau. to the earl of Carlisle.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 4. Countess of Pembroke, one of the ladies of her Majesty's bed-chamber.

Mr. Alex. Chalmers, commissary clerk of the commissariat of Murray.

Rev. John Hume, M. A. dean of Derry, vice Mr. Emily, resign.

Arthur Tooker Collins, Walter Carruthers, Tho. Marriott, colonels of the marines, to be major-generals; as likewise John Tupper, of the marines, Wm. Dalrymple, of the 2d foot, Tho. Triggs, of the 12th foot, and Peter Craig, of the 56th foot, lieut. cols. to be cols.

8. The Hon. Order of the Bath conferred upon the right hon. Geo. Aug. Eliott, general of his Majesty's forces, and governor of Gibraltar; and also, upon Lieut. Gen. Cha. Grey.

11. Rev. Herb. Hill, by royal licence, chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon; and

Rev. John Bell, chaplain to the British factory at Oporto.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Cha. Grey, K.B. appointed general and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in N. America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, vice Sir G. Carleton, K.B.

28. Rich. Visc. Howe, Adm. Hugh Pigot, Cha. Brett and Rich. Hopkins, esq; J. Jeffries Pratt, J. Aubrey, esq; and the hon. Leveson Gower, appointed commissioners of the admiralty.

Promotions, Ecclesiastical Preferments, and Bankrupts.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

DR. Scott, appointed register of the court of faculties, *vice* G. Gollings, esq; dec. Mr. Henry Stevens and Mr. Jas. Townley, deputy registers of that court.

John Ibbetson, esq; late deputy secretary of the admiralty, appointed one of the principal secretaries to that board.

Sir W. Hamilton, K. B. and Sir W. Mufgrave, bart. trustees of the British Museum. (Harris and Gray, dec.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Tho. Holme, Woodton R. co. Norfolk. *vice* Mr. Francis, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Meeze, Horsham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Andr. Chambers, Swinderby V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Dr. Disney, refig. See vol. LII. p. 594. and p. 59 of this.

Rev. Jas. Steph. Lushington, M. A. Latton R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Prior, Ashby-de-la-Zouch V. co. Leicester, *vice* Mr. Cooper, dec.

Rev. Mr. Willis, Packington V. co. Leic. *vice* Mr. Pegge, dec.

Edm. Barry, LL.B. Weston Beggard V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Jn. Bromfield Ferrers, B. A. Beddington R. co. Surrey.

Rev. Fra. Toog, Aithorpe R. and Morton cum Hasconby VV. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Mounsey, Cawdby R. co. Linc.

Rev. John Moore, collated to the twelfth minor canonry in St. Paul's cathedral, *vice* rev. H. Waring promoted.

Rev. H. R. Berkeley, LL.D. Shelley Beauchamp, Worc. with Oinbury, Salop, RR.

Rev. Rich. Southgate, curate of St. Giles's, Steeping Parva R. co. Lincoln.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Edw. Emily, M.A. to hold Bishop's-Lavington R. co. Wilts, together with Gillingham V. with the chapels of Motcomb Eastover and Westover, co. Dorset. (An hospital, and a prebendary of Sarum, in exchange for the deanry of Derry.)

B—NK—TS.

THO. Bland, Sheffield, Yorksh. merchant. John Cartwright, Gracechurch-street, Lond. pastrycook.

Wm. Witton, Tooting, Surrey, brewer.

Anth. Fearon, New-inn-buildings, Wych-st. taylor.

John Haydon, Droitwich, Worcestersh. dealer.

Tho. Enchmarch and Rich. Enchmarch, Tiverton, Devonsh. merchants.

John Marfden and Rich. Hargraves, of Bird-sedge, Yorksh. merchants.

John Vetch, George-yard, Lombard-st. grocer. Walsingham Collins, of Charing-cross, money-scrivener.

Jn. Harraden, Chichester, Suffex, linen-draper.

Rich. Colverhouse, Sidney's-alley, Westminster. perfumer.

Jas. Blundell, of the Haymarket, dealer in music.

Tho. Turner, Blackman-st. Surrey, ironmong.

Angel Perez, Somerset-st. Lond. merchant.

Paul Meivier, Abchurch-lane, factor.

John Fred. Bernard, Christ-Church, Surrey. hat-maker.

Benj. Oram, of Lemon-st. Goodman's-field. tinman.

John Croft, of York, haberdasher.

Wm. Wigley, of Oxford-street, hatter.

John Sanders, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. mill

John Jackson, Little Bush-lane, London, cotton-merchant.

Tho. Blake, Gracechurch-st. Lond. haberdas. Jas. Vanommer and Peter Paul, of Pall-mall. silk-mercers.

Rich. Jefferis, of Bristol, linen-draper.

Phil. Dormer Stanhope and Marmaduke Teale, Clarges-st. Piccadilly, money-scrivens.

Mary Vanbergh, of Kennington, dealer.

John Hunter, Tudhoe, Durham, brewer.

Wm. Ashton, Warrington, Lanc. bookseller.

Tho. Halliley, Earlshaton, Yorksh. dealer.

Nath. Russell, of Northampton, innholder.

Tho. Harris, of Bettws, Salop, dealer.

John Butler, Leadenhall st. Lond. hosier.

Margaret Thomas and Rees Thomas, of Llangadock, Carmarthen. mercers.

Corn. Metcalfe, of Manchester, fustian-man.

Jas. Pearce, Old Burlington-st. West. taylor.

Wm. Thornton, Southampton-buildings, Ho

Jas. Laffels and Wm. Hinton, Little Queet st. coach-makers.

Wm. Cosplan, Poplar, Midd. starch-maker.

Rachael Phipps and Robt. Phipps, of Christchurch, Spitalfields, weavers.

Rich. Pitt, of the Haymarket, upholder.

Robt. Smiethurst, Birmingham, callico-printer.

Wm. Feltham, Fleet-st. Lond. hatter.

Sam. Crane, Kidderminster, Worc. dealer.

Hen. Norris, Oxford-market, cheesemonger.

Jas. Mason, of Bristol, tallow-chandler.

John Marriott and John Hill, of Manchester. merchants.

John Moss, Frodsham, Chesh. woollen-draper.

Rich. Collet Bradnock, Birmingham, jeweller.

Wm. Greenhill, King-st. Lond. hatter.

Peggy Lugg, Penryn, Cornwall, shopkeeper.

Tho. Bentley, of Leicester, hosier.

Jas. Pearson, Church-st. Westminster. glass-stainer.

Wm. Norton, Coventry-st. Piccadilly, upholster.

John Corke, of Withyham, Suffex, dealer.

Rich. Day, Holborn-hill, Lond. cordwainer.

Sam. Newton Riviere, N. Bond-st. goldsmith.

Wm. Galcoigne, Rugby, Warw. ironmonger.

Wm. Fowler, of Bethnal Green, dealer.

Wm. Finch, Littleport, Isle of Ely, ironmonger.

Sam. Pattison, of Birmingham, shopkeeper.

Jn. Rochford, jun. Stockton, Durham, grocer.

Jn. Evans, Llanelly, Carmarthen. ironmonger.

John Kennett, N. Bond-street, coach-maker.

Wm. Whitehead, of Theobald's-road, Mid. merchant.

Isaac Russell, Wittersham, Kent, victualler.

John Sharpe, Southwam, Yorksh. merchant.

Jn. Walker, Pater-noster-row, Lond. bookseller.

Sam. Watson, Baffow, Derbyshire, dealer.

Wm. Flack, Weymouth, Dorsetsh. dealer.

Tho. Porteus, Lime-st. Lond. merchant.

Jos. Stoke, Liverpool, Lancashire, dealer.

Geo. Iles, Chipping Sodbury, Glouc. butcher.

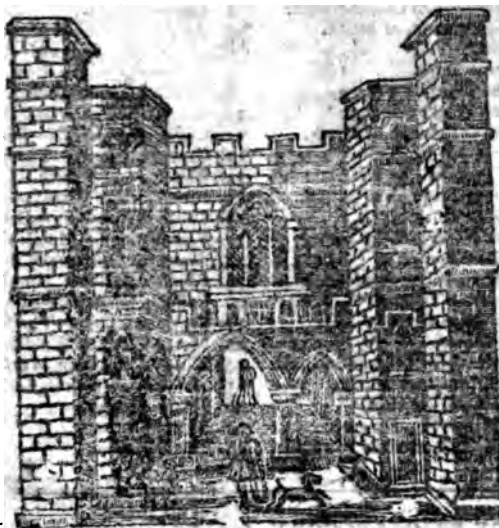
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1783.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1783.									
BANK Stock.	E. Ind. Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea O. Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	New Ditto
30					140				1777.
31					140 1/2				1777.
1	123 1/2				6 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
2					63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
3	124				6 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
4					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
5	Sunday				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
6					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
7	122 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
8	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
9					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
10	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
11	Ditto.				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
12	Sunday				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
13					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
14	122 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
15					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
16	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
17					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
18	Sunday				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
19					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
20	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
21					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
22	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
23					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
24	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
25					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
26	Sunday				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
27	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
28					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
29	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
30					64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.
31	121 1/2				64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2		1758.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby 2
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Gloucester 2
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For FEBRUARY, 1783.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Engraved with an elegant Print of the Statue of PETER the Great; a View of the Powder Plot House in Northamptonshire; and Mr. PORE's Design for his Father's Monument.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Feb. 1. Jane Shore—The Best Bidder.
 3. *Clandestine Marriage*—Triu. of Mirth.
 4. Venice Preserv'd—Too Civil by Half.
 5. West Indian—Triumph of Mirth.
 6. Hamlet—Ditto.
 7. Fair American—Ditto.
 8. Ditto—All the World's a Stage.
 10. Fair Penitent—Who's the Dupe?
 11. Fair American—Triumph of Mirth.
 12. The Committee—Ditto.
 13. Jane Shore—Too Civil by Half.
 14. Fair American—Triumph of Mirth.
 15. Isabella—The Lyar.
 17. Venice Preserv'd—Who's the Dupe?
 18. Cymbeline—Bon Ton.
 19. Grecian Daughter—The Apprentice.
 20. Confiscious Lovers—Triumph of Mirth.
 21. Fair Penitent—Too Civil by Half.
 22. Merchant of Venice—Triu. of Mirth.
 24. Venice Preserv'd—Englishman in Paris.
 25. Cymbeline—Triumph of Mirth.
 26. Isabella—Too Civil by Half.
 27. Maid of the Mill—The Divorce.
 28. Fair Penitent—Catherine and Petrucchio.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Feb. 1. *Mysterious Husband*—Rofina.
 3. Ditto—The Waterman.
 4. Ditto—Rofina.
 5. Artaxerxes—Lord Mayor's Day.
 6. *Mysterious Husband*—Rofina.
 7. Capricious Lady—Lord Mayor's Day.
 8. The Wallpoos—Rofina.
 10. Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
 11. Castle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.
 12. Capricious Lady—The Sultan.
 13. Merchant of Venice—Love A-la-Mode.
 14. Mer. Wives of Windsor—Maid's Mistrefs.
 15. Castle of Andalusia—Dev. up. Two Sticks.
 17. Fair Penitent—Maid's the Mistrefs.
 18. Artaxerxes—Barnaby Rattle.
 19. Much Ado about Nothing—Rofina.
 20. Castle of Andalusia—Positive Man.
 21. Capricious Lady—The Sultan.
 22. Merry Wives of Windsor—Rofina.
 24. King Lear—Lord Mayor's Day.
 25. *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*—The Quaker.
 26. Ditto—Rofina.
 27. Ditto—Ditto.
 28. Ditto—Ditto.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 10, to Feb. 15, 1783.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. q.	s. d. q.	s. d. q.	s. d. q.	s. d. q.
London	6 14	0 3	6 13	0 3	7
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	6 50	0 3	4 2	8 4	7
Berry	6 7 4	1 3	6 2	7 5	0
Hertford	6 10 0	0 3	8 2	7 4	1
Bedford	6 11 4	5 3	7 4	3 3	9
Cambridge	6 9 3	10 3	6 2	3 3	6
Huntingdon	6 3 0	0 3	4 2	1 3	4
Northampton	7 3 5	3 4	3 2	0 3	7
Rutland	7 2 0	0 4	6 2	4 3	4
Leicester	7 3 5	6 4	6 1	11 4	1
Northingham	6 7 5	3 4	8 1	11 4	0
Derby	8 0 0	0 4	6 2	6 5	0
Stafford	7 9 5	7 4	10 2	8 5	4
Salop	7 2 6	3 4	7 2	6 5	8
Hereford	6 6 0	0 4	8 2	2 4	2
Worcester	7 1 0	0 4	11 2	6 4	9
Warwick	7 7 0	7 5	1 2	10 5	0
Glocester	7 3 0	0 3	11 2	2 4	4
Wilts	6 3 0	0 3	9 2	8 5	5
Berks	6 9 4	3 3	4 2	9 4	3
Oxford	7 0 0	0 3	7 2	2 4	2
Bucks	7 1 0	0 3	10 2	3 4	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6 10 0	0 3	9 2	10 4	3
Suffolk	6 2 3	6 3	3 2	4 2	11
Norfolk	6 3 4	1 3	0 2	2 0	0
Lincoln	6 4 3	5 3	6 2	4 3	1
York	6 5 4	7 3	10 2	5 4	3
Durham	6 9 5	3 3	7 2	4 4	4
Northumberland	6 3 4	7 3	8 2	6 5	2
Cumberland	6 4 4	8 3	9 2	3 0	0
Westmorland	7 4 5	0 3	6 2	5 4	5
Lancashire	7 9 0	0 4	1 2	10 4	9
Cheshire	7 5 5	1 4	8 2	11 0	0
Monmouth	7 7 0	0 4	5 2	1 0	0
Somerset	7 1 5	0 3	8 2	4 4	1
Devon	7 3 0	0 3	11 1	10 0	0
Cornwall	6 6 0	0 3	6 1	10 0	0
Dorset	6 9 0	0 3	7 2	5 4	2
Hampshire	6 2 0	0 3	8 2	6 4	8
Sussex	6 2 0	0 3	6 2	5 3	2
Kent	6 5 3	3 3	6 2	6 3	2

WALES, Feb. 3, to Feb. 8, 1783.

North Wales	7 3 5	9 4	6 2	2 5	5
South Wales	6 11 5	2 4	8 1	8 4	2

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 28, to Feb. 18, 1783.

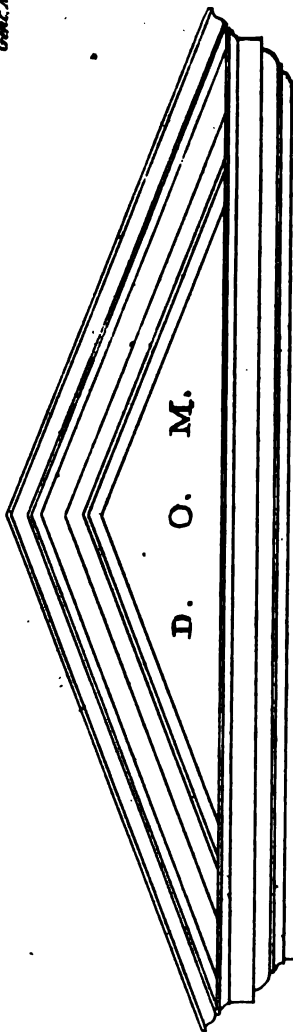
Christened.	Buried.
Males 777	Males 709
Females 677	Females 690
Whereof have died under two years old 455	

Peak Leaf 25. 102.

Between	2 and 5	110	50 and 60	150
	5 and 10	34	60 and 70	100
	10 and 20	57	70 and 80	68
	20 and 30	101	80 and 90	35
	30 and 40	140	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	121		



Genl. Mag. Feb. 1763



D. O. M.

ALEXANDRO POPE
VIRO INNOCVO, PROBO, PIO,
QVI VIXIT ANNOS LXXV. OBIIT AN. 1718.
PARENTI BENEMERENTI
FILIVS FECIT.

1. x x Leave room for 2 lines here.
2 x x Leave room for three letters between these two words



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY, 1783.



Feb. 1. **E** are told by Dr. Johnson, that Pope "had a strong inclination to unite the art of Painting with that of Poetry, and put himself under the tuition of Jervas;" that "a picture of Bérterton supposed to be drawn by him was in the possession of Lord Mansfield;" and that his "economy verses to Jervas show his power as a poet, but betray his ignorance of painting."

How far the knowledge of Pope might extend in the theory of that admirable science, I will not pretend to determine; but will beg leave to point out to the notice of your readers a too much neglected frontispiece to the edition of the "Essay on Man" in 1746; which is also preserved, I perceive, in the later editions of that poem separately, but has been unaccountably excluded from the collection of his works, where it would appear with peculiar propriety. A paragraph from Dr. Warburton's advertisement will explain the design:

"The reader will excuse my adding a word concerning the frontispiece; which, as it was designed and drawn by Mr. Pope himself, would be a kind of curiosity, had not the excellence of the thought otherwise recommended it. We see it represents the vanity of human glory, in the false pursuits after happiness; where the ridicule, in the curtain-cobweb, the Death's-head crown'd with laurel, and the several inscriptions, have all the force and beauty of one of his best-written satires: Nor is there less expression in the bearded-philosopher sitting by a fountain running to waste, and blowing up bubbles with a straw from a small portion of water taken out of it, in

a dirty dish; admirably representing the vain business of school-philosophy, that, with a little artificial logic, fits inventing airy arguments in support of false science, while the human understanding at large is suffered to lie waste and uncultivated.

Thus much, Mr. Urban, for introduction. I now proceed to the more immediate object of my communication. The kindness of a friend has favoured me with an autograph of Mr. Pope's directions to the Statuary for erecting a monument to his father at Twickenham, with the original sketch of the design. If you think it worth preserving, you will engrave it with the original directions. [See the Plate.] The letter which accompanied it was this:

"Mr. Bird: Pray forward y^e Monument, as above drawn, as soon as possible. Let it be entirely White Marble, and take a particular care that y^e Letters of the Inscription be rang'd just as they are here, with y^e Space of two Lines left void in y^e middle, & y^e Space of one Line at y^e End, in which Spaces there are future Inscriptions to be made. Your Care and Speed herein will very much oblige
S^t. Y^r most humble Serv^t.

A. Pope."

As a zealous admirer of this truly great Poet, I am tempted to request your insertion of another of his Letters, which will be new to most of your readers, being one of the last ADDITIONS to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

The Rev^d. Mr. B R O O M E
At PULHAM, near HARLESTONE
Nor
SUFFOLKE

By BECCLES Bag.

D^y 31 R.

I intended to write to you on this melancholy subject, the death of Mr. Fen-

can,

er to instill such principles into his mind, and that of his cousin Lyttelton, when they paid their visits to him. But the latter, he said, happily stood his ground, and made little or no progress in those perverse principles.

When Mr. West's Treatise on the Resurrection of our Lord was first advertised in the public papers, the point in the title-page being left *in medio*, and determining nothing, numbers of those who had conceived an opinion of his continuing a staunch unbeliever, sent for it to his bookseller, hoping to find their own disbelief therein confirmed. But, finding themselves disappointed, some of them were pleased afterwards to rank him in the class even of Methodists, &c.—Prejudice to the last degree! —Others ranked him amongst the Socinians: directly contrary to the former. How easy to invent names! — But his true character, to my certain knowledge, was a Christian, a Scholar, and a Gentleman. And one may justly apply to him what one of the ancients said of himself, "My name is *Catholic*, my surname is *Christian*."

He was very regular and exemplary in family religion: offered up prayers (those of the public liturgy) every day when well, at eleven in the morning; and then, when the weather was fair, rode out for his health. On Sundays he went to church (not to that of his own parish, but to St. James's, Dr. Clarke's church); and at evening ordered his servants to come into the parlour, where he read to them the late Dr. Clarke's sermons, and then went to prayers. He read them always himself.

One thing was somewhat singular: he always said grace himself at his table, though a clergyman happened to be present. He gave me his reasons of his own accord, and I did not disapprove them.

He had an elegant little seat, in view of the great metropolis; and all about it was neat. Lyttelton's epigram to him, in 1740, contains a just character both of the master and of his habitation.

* To Mr. WEST, at Wyckham.

Fair Nature's sweet simplicity,
With elegance refin'd,
Well in thy seat, my friend, I see;
But better in thy mind.

To both, from courts and all their state,
Eager I fly, to prove
Joys far above a Courtier's flimsy
Tranquillity and Love.

He bore his last illness in a very exemplary manner; — very patient, and entirely resigned to the divine will, &c.

He had formed an excellent design of proving the authenticity of the New Testament from many observations that had occurred to him from time to time, which he had begun to note down; and I remember he shewed me some valuable hints that had been communicated to him by Dr. Doddridge, particularly drawn from the concessions of Celsus, and others amongst the more early opposers of Christianity. He seemed to delight in that subject, and to be fully resolved to pursue it, if God should give him opportunities. I have heard him expatiate upon it in conversation with great clearness of judgement and strength of argument. What became of his preparatory papers upon it, since his decease, I know not; but have reason to believe, from what I have heard, that they were soon after destroyed, with many others, and perhaps all that he had left remaining upon any topics of theology, &c.

Bp. BURNET.

I remember, that the learned Mr. Baker of Cambridge expressed great esteem for his memory, when he lent me the *third* volume of the "History of the Reformation," which he said was a present to him from the Bishop himself.

Mr. Baker particularly acknowledged the great condescension and ingenuity of this great man, in the regard he paid to the animadversions which he had offered to his lordship upon some parts of that valuable history, and the favour of several very civil letters, wherewith the learned prelate had honoured him.

Bishop ATTERBURY.

—HIS famous sermon at the funeral of Bennet raised a curiosity to enquire into the man's (private) character: and it was found in some instances to be none of the best.—Dr. Young says, he was an admirable orator, both in the pulpit and in the House of Lords, &c. one of the best he ever heard.

Dr. HERRING, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn (afterwards Abp. of Canterbury).

He was generally admired for his excellent manner of preaching in that chapel, which, by the way, he had learned from Bp. Fleetwood, whose domestic chaplain he had been.

One

One of his auditors, being charmed with his eloquence, said of him to a friend, that he was a second *Tillotson*.

Another soon after said to the same gentleman, He is an *Arian*, He is an *Arian*. This latter auditor (would you believe it?—on second thoughts, why not the more easily believe it?) was the famous Hutcheson, author of the "*Principia*," &c.

See the different turns of mens' minds. — The one candid: the other rigid. The one an humble-hearer: the other a snarling controvertist.

—*In scirpo nodum queritans.*
Flere si nequeat superes, Acheronta movebit.

Et—* told me, that, waiting upon his Grace about the time that Dr. Ellis was promoted to the see of St. David's, and (according to his forward freedom) objecting to that promotion, as detrimental to liberty, &c. the Archbishop told him, that it was judged advisable, as the stick had been bent rather too far on the side of liberty, to give it now, in some proper measure, a bent towards the contrary side, &c.

The King had also desired the Metropolitan, that the evening of his days might not be disquieted by disputes about Church-affairs. And his Grace promised to use his best endeavours to make all things easy.

DR. DODDRIDGE.

I reckon it one unhappiness of this excellent man (my much respected friend) that, having early imbibed the notions of some particular systems, he could never totally dislodge them out of his mind in his age of riper judgement.

This hath been observed by others. See Brekel on Regeneration, &c.

The Doctor's parts were uncommon, his learning great, his moderation equally so, and his life and conduct truly Christian.

MR. JAMES HERVEY.

HE was an exceeding good Christian: very pious, charitable, humble, modest, and very sincere in all his conduct. He had a very considerable share of learning, which he properly applied

to the service of religion. He was polite in his conversation, and elegant in his writings. He was also very sincere and diligent in his endeavours to save the souls of men. His constitution was weak, and he laboured beyond his power, which helped to shorten his days. He had, in many things, a good discernment and judgement; in others these valuable abilities failed him; and he has been unhappy in his choice of systems.

He struck in early with the Methodists at Oxford, on account of their piety. They were then a small sect, devoted only to piety and charity, and were commendable in the exercise of both. Systems arose afterwards. Good Mr. Hervey unhappily engaged in them also; and thereby manifestly hurt his judgement.

J. J.

Mr. URBAN, Taunton, Feb. 17.

I approve the candor with which you offer to admit a defence against any misrepresentations that may be contained in a piece which you inserted in your Magazine for last month: and it appears to me a duty owing to those who have been unjustly aspersed—to the public—and to the reputation of your Miscellany, to embrace your proposal.

The piece to which I refer is an *Account of the Origin and Dissolution of Lord Shelburne's Connection with the Dissenters*, in a letter dated TAUNTON, and borrowed from a weekly paper called the ABSTRACT.

It is not my design to debate every assertion, or to dispute every representation, which that piece contains; though by waiving the discussion of them I would by no means be understood as admitting their truth and fairness.

As a Dissenting Minister at TAUNTON, I feel myself interested only in *one* charge, by which my brethren here and myself are injuriously and falsely traduced.

The writer is presumptuous enough to assert that "Lord Shelburne's scheme has been to render the Dissenting Ministers instrumental in conveying all kinds of information to their brethren who were stationed near him. Some business, the writer adds, was done in this way, as I HAVE SEEN in the very town from which I write. Every transaction of a political nature for some time was in the possession of his Lordship, through the correspondence of a Dissenting Minister with one of his dependents."

This

* Enough, no doubt, rector of Therfield, who gained his preferment by bawling for Sir Robert Walpole at his Lynn Election. A true account of him would be curious. He is somewhere mentioned by Lord Chesterfield. EDIT.

This paragraph, I must confess, raises my resentment at the effrontery which could dictate it; totally ignorant as the writer must be on the point which he so roundly asserts. It is incumbent upon him, as he would avoid the imputation of advancing a known falsehood and of assailing the reputation of others in the dark, to produce the proofs of what he so confidently advances. I call upon him in the name and with the consent of each of my brethren, the Dissenting Ministers in this town, and in my own name, to announce, in your next Magazine, his *own* name,—to say who is the Minister against whom he points his calumny—and to alledge the evidence of what he *has* seen. Let him explicitly specify the information which has been communicated to his Lordship—Let him declare to whom of his Lordship's dependents it was conveyed—Let him unfold the mode of intelligence by which his Lordship has been in possession of every transaction of a political nature here. He can undoubtedly declare all the circumstances of what he *has* seen. Till he does it, he must lie under the charge of attempting to impose on the public an *invention*—and *falsehood* of his own framing. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

MR. URBAN, *Preson Castle, Jan. 30.*
I HAVE sent you a view of the Gunpowder Plot House, in the garden at Newton Hall, near Kettering, in Northamptonshire, now the estate of the Duke of Montagu. It was in the possession of Francis Tresham, Esq. one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot in James I's reign, who was committed to the Tower for it, in which he died, before his trial, of the strangury, or else he had been executed with them. It is reported that the conspirators used to meet in this summer-house, as a retired place, to hatch their horrid plot; and, for greater security, they placed a conspirator at each window, Guy Fawkes the arch-villain, standing in the door-way to prevent any body overhearing them. To support their scheme, Thomas Tresham offered two thousand pounds; as Thomas Percy, another of the conspirators, did four thousand. Seven of them worked at the mine in the cellar under the Parliament-House from the second of December till Candlemas, and provided themselves with baked meats, to have the less occasion for sending out. Only half the house is now standing, but it appears to have been very magnificent, with stone ballustrades round the top. It is inhabited by a farmer; and no rewards

will induce any body to enter the Plot House after it is dark, as it is said Tresham and Guy Fawkes walk there. This Tresham declared in his dying moments that he had not seen Henry Garnet, the Superior of the Jesuits, for fifteen years before, and took it upon his salvation, when Garnet himself confessed he had frequently conversed with him within six months; although at first Tresham declared that ~~father~~ Garnet the Jesuit was privy to the conspiracy. They met behind St. Clement's church in London, and upon a primmer gave each other the oath of secrecy (as follows); and afterwards heard mass, and received the sacrament upon the same in the next room, viz. "You shall swear by the Blessed Trinity, and by the Sacrament you now propose to receive, never to disclose directly or indirectly, by word or circumstance, the matter that shall be proposed to you to keep secret, nor desert from the execution thereof, until the rest shall give you leave?"

ROBERT HINDE.

MR. URBAN.

Jan. 12.

As we were some time ago alarmed by accounts of the contagious disorder amongst the horned cattle having broke out in some parts near the sea coast; it may not be improper to apprise the farmers, that in case this disease should now, or at any future time, unhappily spread in this country, much benefit may be expected from inoculation.

In the third volume of the London Medical Journal, among other curious and valuable articles, we have an account, from M. Camper, that of the animals that have had this disease in Holland in the natural way two thirds have perished, whereas by inoculating calves, the loss has not exceeded two or three in a hundred. They are inoculated before they are four months old, and the symptoms are said to be very slight. M. Camper advises a repetition of the operation, that we may be sure the disease has taken place; because, for want of this precaution, some have had it, and died after having been thought secure.

In the same work M. Daubenton recommends the bleeding sheep in the lower part of the cheek, close to the root of the fourth grinder. This spot may be ascertained by a tubercle on the outer surface of the upper jaw, which may be easily felt by the finger on the surface of the skin. The angular vein passes immediately under this tubercle. J. B.

Though this Letter may seem unnecessary at present, when no such disorder reigns; yet as the matter which it contains is of the utmost consequence, it is thought proper not to suppress it.



Genl. May, Feb: 1783.

A View of the Barracks at Fort Mifflin, 1783.



Conclusion of Gen. Conway's motion of thanks to *Ld. Vis. Howe, &c.* See p. 22.

Gen. Conway afterwards moved the Thanks of the House to Lt. Gen. Boyd, Maj. Gen. Lamotte, Maj. Gen. Green, Chief Engineer, Sir Roger Curtis, and to the officers, soldiers, and sailors, lately employed in defence of Gibraltar.

Gen. *Ross* objected to that of Gen. Boyd, of whom he spoke in very pointed terms.

Earl of *Surrey* called him to order, as the General was not present.

Gen. *Ross* insisted, that what he had said proceeded not from pique, but from justice to his country.*

Mr. Burke, Gen. Conway, Gov. Johnstone, Mr. Rolle, Sec. Townshend, Chanc. Pitt, and several other Members, bore honourable testimony to the merit of Gen. Boyd. This, added to the testimony of Gen. Elliott, who was known to entertain a coolness towards him, determined the House in his favour; but

Gen. *Ross* moved an amendment, that the name of Gen. Boyd be left out of the motion; which being negatived, the General walked out of the House, and the original motion passed unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

December 13.

After the ordinary business of the House was gone through,

Earl *Fitzwilliam* rose. An idea, he said, had gone forth, that a very material difference prevailed between the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon and others of his Majesty's Ministers with regard to the independence of America, and the nature of the Provisional treaty; this difference, he said, was the subject of general conversation, and had excited in the minds of multitudes very unfavourable impressions of the designs of Ministers with respect to America. To quiet the public mind, therefore, and to satisfy the whole nation, he would, with their Lordships leave, put a question to the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon, which for greater accuracy he had committed to writing, and which, with their Lordships leave, he would read as part of his speech. No objection being made, his Lordship read as follows: "Is it to be understood that the independence of America is never again to become a subject of doubt, discussion, or bargain;

but is to take effect absolutely, at any period, near or remote, whenever a treaty of peace is concluded with the Court of France, though the present treaty should entirely break off? Or, on the contrary, is the independence of America merely contingent; so that if the particular treaty, now negotiating with that Court, should not terminate in a peace, the offer is to be considered as revoked, and the independence left to be determined by circumstances and the events of war?"

Earl of *Shelburne* said, no man was ever more averse to take refuge under the forms and orders of that House than himself; but there never was, he believed, an instance when a question of that import was brought into discussion before Parliament pending a negotiation for peace. Declaring war and making peace were the undoubted prerogative of the Crown. The King's Ministers were responsible for the measures they adopted. He would never therefore betray the secrets of the Crown; no, nor if the whole House were to rise and request it. At the same time he acquainted the House, that the treaty was signed; and that whatever the terms might be, they could not now be altered. He added, that in a few days the treaty itself would probably be laid before the House.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* was far from wishing his Lordship to betray the secrets of the Crown. The King's Speech, and the Secretary's letter to the Lord Mayor of London, declared that a treaty was concluded with the "United States of America." If then they were the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, they were to be considered as INDEPENDENT states; independent of the Crown and legislature of Great Britain. And if so, the question was answered, and he was satisfied; but here comes one of his Majesty's confidential servants high in office, and says the provisional articles do not extend so far; they are conditional, and depend on a measure that is yet in a very dubious state,—the present negotiation for peace with France. This is what, his Lordship said, he wanted to have explained.

Duke of *Richmond* began by arraigning the conduct of those who, in reporting the sentiments of others, had very improperly introduced and ascribed to him in another House opinions which he by no means approved (see p. 18). There never was, his Grace said, a treaty made, that did not to a certain degree depend upon contingencies. He mentioned

* Gen. Boyd had been Lieut. Col. of Gen. *Ross*'s regiment, when a difference arose between them.

tioned this only to shew the absurdity of arguing on a treaty, the provisions of which were not publicly known. He added, that the House might rest assured, that not only the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon, but every one of his Majesty's ministers, *avowedly* acted on the principle of putting a total end to of the American war.

E. of *Derby* expressed his astonishment at hearing his Majesty's Ministers talk of the secrecy of a measure which all the world knew, except the Members of the British Parliament. The question, his Lordship said, as stated by his noble friend, was so clear, so explicit, so comprehensive, and at the same time so candid, that he could not conceive what scruple the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon could have to answer it in the most satisfactory manner.

Duke of *Cumberland* thought the question such as the Earl of *Shelburne* ought not to be asked; but, if asked, clearly in the right not to answer. He assured the noble Earl, that, while he continued to act on the principles held forth in his Majesty's speech, he should have his warm support.

Earl of *Shelburne* thanked the noble Duke for his candour. With regard to the question pressed by the noble Earls, which, his Lordship said, he could not help considering as captious, what he had already declared (which was in the memory of every Lord present) he should repeat again, that he neither would nor could enter into an explanation of any matter inconsistent with his duty to the King, or injurious to his country. The great advantage of Monarchy was, that it entrusted to the Crown those important secrets of state which necessarily attend all negotiations with foreign powers, and which ought not to be divulged till they were brought to a certain point. If noble Lords were determined to annihilate the Royal prerogative, to destroy the responsibility of Ministers, and give them no farther trust during great public negotiations than from day to day, they should go to the King at once and tell him, "Sire, we were in distress; and we called in the aid of your illustrious ancestors to save us from popery and arbitrary power; we have for three reigns reaped the benefit of their attention to our interest and welfare; but not thinking that monarchy is any longer essential to our security, freedom, and happiness, we are determined to do all the

business of the Crown ourselves; and therefore, with many thanks for your care and kindness, we make you our bow, and intreat you to relinquish the trust." This would be consistent; but, while the Crown remained a part of the constitution, he could not conceive with what propriety Parliament could call for the secrets of those negotiations which the King might be carrying on for the purpose of peace. The noble Earl [*Derby*] thinks there is no danger in disclosing the terms of the treaty in question. The proper answer is, that those, who know the terms best, think otherwise.

Ld Viscount *Townshend* could see no reason why the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon should ascribe to the two noble Lords, who wished for an explanation, motives inconsistent with the true principles of the constitution. No man was more pressing than his Lordship when out of office for those secrets which he now guards so inviolably. It was, he said, his clear opinion that the ambiguity of which the noble Earls complained did exist; and that, if two different interpretations were both warrantable from the declarations of Ministers in the different Houses, it was the duty of the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon to reconcile them to the satisfaction of the public, who were so deeply interested in the event. To him the very name of the treaty was alarming. It was called a *provisional treaty*; and the provision was, that it depended on the conclusion of a treaty with France, by which America was rendered dependent on that power for peace.

Earl of *Derby* ridiculed the responsibility of Ministers in great and momentous concessions. He instanced the cession of Gibraltar. Should that important and impregnable fortress, either by the weakness or profligacy of Ministers be lightly bartered away, what atonement could Ministers make to the justice of their injured country for such a sacrifice? The imputation of antimonarchical principles deserved no serious reply, except to remind his Lordship that those were charges not to be listened to in silence, and which he would not tamely acquiesce in there or any where else.

Duke of *Manchester* thought the question put to the noble Earl in the Blue Ribbon very improper; and applauded his Lordship's firmness in not answering it.

Duke

Duke of Richmond declared, that, in the Cabinet, with respect to America, all the King's present Ministers were unanimous in the measures they had adopted; and, while they continued to pursue the principles on which they set out, they hoped for the confidence of Parliament, without which the best-concerted measures must be rendered ineffectual by an ill-timed opposition.

Earl Fitzwilliam reminded the noble Duke, that the noble Earl had placed himself in his present situation by means not perfectly consistent with the principles of those men with whom his Grace had always acted. The principles in which he had been educated, he said, and in which he should die, would never admit that a Prime Minister should be established, who had succeeded by those arts by which the noble Earl had raised himself to power.

Earl of Shelburne rose to call the noble Lord to order. He said, it had ever been the pride of his life to stand alone and unconnected with any set of men or party for his support. He had lived with a few friends in the habit of intimacy, but never entertained a thought of connecting himself with party to enter the King's Cabinet by force. He detested nothing so much as the idea of depending on the sandy prop of party for his support.

Earl Fitzwilliam replied, that he did not envy the noble Lord for standing single.

Here the noble Earl interrupted him to explain. With respect to his political conduct, though he stood unconnected with party, he said, he had had the honour to act with men of the first character for ability and patriotism,—with the noble President of the Council—with the noble Duke—and with others no less eminent for their virtues; to them he would appeal for the purity of his principles, and for the rectitude of his intentions.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in reply, said, that the noble Earl had been remarkable for acting in conformity to his own political creed. The world was no stranger to his motives. His Lordship was the only man in the kingdom who seemed not to know the motives on which he acted.

Duke of Richmond put an end to the conversation by declaring that in all his transactions with the noble Earl, he had found him fixed in his opinions, steady in his resolves, and clear and explicit

in the measures he meant to adopt; that he believed his Lordship to be above deceit; and that his sentiments were too noble to be debased by craft.

Lord Grantham rose, and after an animated exordium in praise of the great actions of those gallant officers whose names he was about to mention, moved the thanks of the House, precisely as moved in the other House, which passed without one dissenting voice.—This short digression from the proceedings in the House of Commons (the recital of which we professedly have in view) was the more necessary as what passed there on the first and subsequent days of meeting would not be sufficiently understood without this explanation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 13.

The House in a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt moved, that, towards raising the supply for the present year, four shillings in the pound be granted as a land tax.

Sir Joseph Marubey rose, and was entering upon an ample discussion of the present state of the nation, finances, and negotiations for peace, when he was called to order by

Mr. Coke (of Norfolk) who observed how fond some gentlemen were of debating in that House, and how little the public were profited by it. He thought the dignity of the House suffered by it.

The question was then put, and the motion carried without a division; as was that for imposing the ordinary duties on malt, &c.

Dec. 14.

Sir Roger Curtis's letter, in return to the thanks of the House, was read. No debate.

Dec. 16.

Lord Mahon brought forward his favourite plan for preventing bribery and corruption at elections, (see p. 71.) and moved that leave be given to bring in two bills; one to prevent bribery and corruption at elections; the other to lessen expences to members for shires, by rendering it more convenient for freeholders to give their votes. The motion was put and carried, and the Orders given for having the bills prepared.

A bill for preventing the sale of ships to our enemies was then taken into consideration; and the power granted by the bill to the Privy Council to permit such sale strongly opposed; but in vain,

The clause was carried.—The bill, however, by the vote is for the present rendered nugatory.

Lord Advocate stated to the House the progress of the East India business, and the situation in which it stood. The bill against Sir Thomas Rumbold and Peter Perring, Esq; were continued by Act of Parliament (see p. 79). But with respect to the resolutions made on the Bengal judicature, they stood in a very singular situation. The House had resolved, that the Gov. Gen. of Bengal be recalled; the Directors of the East India Company had passed a similar resolution for the recall of Gov. Hastings; but a court of proprietors, called some time afterwards; had thought proper to rescind, at least to suspend, the resolution of the Directors: how decent or justifiable this conduct was in the proprietors, he should not now discuss. He would only remark that here was a clashing of opinions of the utmost consequence to the public in general; and such as it would well become the wisdom of Parliament to take into their most serious consideration. At present he should only move, that all the letters that have passed between the Directors and his Majesty's Ministers on this subject be laid before the House; and, that the House may be in possession of the amplest information on this business, he would likewise move, that the Directors of the East India Company do lay before the House copies of all proceedings that have been had by the said Directors, or by any Court of Proprietors, relative to the recall of Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General of Bengal.

Gov. Johnstone entered into a justification of the proprietors of the East India company, on the ground of their knowledge of the importance of the services of their Governor, and the injury that would result to the company, by recalling him at this very critical time. He warned the House against proceeding with heat or resentment, on a business that required the coolest and most dispassionate investigation.

Mr. T. Pitt urged the same argument. He contended, that the proprietors had done nothing but what their charter authorized them to do; that they were fully competent to judge of the conduct of their servants; and that the interference of his Majesty's ministers on the occasion was highly improper.

Mr. Burke, on the contrary, censured with great severity the conduct of the proprietors, who, without a syllable of information before them, save what might arise in the course of the debates of that day, should directly fly in the face of Parliament, and take upon them to decide, in direct opposition to its resolves, on a subject which they had taken so much time to investigate, and with the merits of which they were perfectly acquainted. This conduct he thought equally unpardonable and unprecedented.

Mr. Sec. Townshend justified his conduct in the part he had taken, and produced the act of parliament that warranted his interference.

Gen. Smith condemned the proprietors; said, the utmost address was used in support of Governor Hastings; and pressed the necessity of speedily entering upon the regulation of the Asiatic affairs, while we had yet Asiatic affairs to regulate.

Lord Mulgrave rose, and seized the opportunity, while the House was on Asiatic affairs, to give notice of a motion he intended to make for the thanks of the House to Sir Edward Hughes, for his gallant services in India.

The House went into a Committee on the sufferings of the poor, and the means of relief.

Lord Mayor of London said, the price of wheat was so excessive, and that of barley so exorbitant, that it almost amounted to a prohibition of the use of it. Flour he did not think so scarce as monopolized; the only remedy for which was to open the ports for the free importation of that and other grain. He therefore moved that the act of the 21st of his present Majesty's reign, which prohibits the importation or exportation of corn to or from any of the places therein mentioned, should be repealed.

Lord Advocate felt as much as any member in that House for the sufferings of the poor, but could not consent that the corn laws of the kingdom should be rashly set aside merely to serve a temporary purpose. They were the only security to the growers of corn, that they should reap the fruits of their labour and industry, as they were themselves the greatest sufferers on every calamity arising from the intemperance of the seasons.

Other gentlemen spoke largely on the occasion.

occasion. The result was, that the Lord Mayor withdrew his motion, and instead of it substituted another, "That the importation of wheat-flour be permitted for a limited time, subject to a low duty."

Mr. Ord proposed an amendment, by adding rye flour, and all other kinds of grain; which, after some opposition, was agreed to.

December 17.

Lord Mulgrave brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, B for the thanks of the House to Sir Edward Hughes. He made several pointed observations on what had been said on former occasions. It had been said, that thanks should be voted to those only who had the *auspices*; in other words, to the commander in chief, because in him were virtually concentrated all the bravery, and the whole collected vigour of the fleet under his command. Thanking him therefore personally was virtually thanking the whole fleet. Possessed of this idea, it was not to be expected, his Lordship said, that he should move the thanks to any inferior officer, though he was lavish in the praise of Commodore King, the second in command, who had so nobly supported his commander in chief, and who had renounced the comforts of life, to go upon a service which few men ever appeared very forward to accept, only because he was well acquainted with the Indian seas, and thought that the experience he had gained in former years might now be employed to the advantage of his country. From what he had said, he hoped, however, that if any other member should move the thanks of the House to his gallant friend, Commodore King, it would be thought no inconsistency in him to rise and second that motion. It had likewise been said, that "thanks ought to be voted for brilliant actions only." He was of that opinion, and hoped that no gentleman would say that the actions of the 17th of February and 12th of April, when the gallant Admiral fought against a superior force, were not brilliant;—that "the service should not only be brilliant, but important;" that service must surely be important by which Madras, the key to the British possessions in India, had been preserved.—It had been agitated in that House "whether Gibraltar was the most valuable of all our foreign fortresses," and Madras had been named in competition with it.

Surely the fortress on which the preservation of kingdoms depends, can never be thought inferior to a barren rock; and if Gen. Eliott had been thanked for saving the former, the Admiral, who had preserved the latter, cannot be thought unworthy of praise.—That "the theatre should be great on which should be displayed the deeds that Parliament should honour with thanks." In conformity to this idea, Polybius had been blamed for comparing Timoleon for over-running two or three provinces in Sicily, to Alexander, whose conquests extended from Pella to the Ganges. If then praise is to be proportioned to extent of country, what honours must be due to the gallant Admiral, the good effects of whose gallant actions had been felt through all our settlements in the East? His Lordship concluded with moving, that the thanks of the House be given to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. for the important services performed in India by the Squadron under his command, on the 17th of February and 12th of April, 1782.

The Marquis of Granby seconded the motion.

Gov. Johnstone did not think that the 17th of February and the 12th of April were the most brilliant periods of that gallant officer's services; those days were highly honourable, he allowed; but, in the Governor's opinion, he served his country more effectually, when he carried his attacks against the Dutch settlements, and broke their power in the Carnatic. The taking Trincomalee, and landing his reinforcements there, were great and important services; and though some may think that his flying before the enemy was disgraceful, yet those who knew the great object he had in charge would applaud him for his conduct; he therefore would suggest to the noble Lord, whether it would not be better to leave out the two actions, and move the thanks, in general, for his meritorious services in India.

Lord Mulgrave said, he would readily close with the honourable member, if, by linking these two glorious actions, he could add to the gallant Admiral's praise. It was not, he said, because those periods were the most useful to the public, but because they were the most notable, that they were selected from the rest. Parliament never made a *jubilee* of thanks for seven years service. If they did, there were many other deserving officers in the navy, who had an equal claim

claim upon the House for that honour; and it would be introducing an odious distinction between officer and officer, to thank one and neglect another.

Mr. *Wrayall* seized the opportunity to warn the House of the dangers that threaten us in India. He was entering into a detail of the causes that led to our misfortunes, when he was called to order. He said, if the motion did not justify the digression, he would sit down; but added, that our danger there was greater than we were aware of; that *Monf. Buffu* was daily expected on that coast with three ships of the line, and a great reinforcement of troops, and that two Dutch ships of the line were expected to arrive much about the same time, and were to act in conjunction with the French.

Gen. *Smith* agreed with Governor *Johnstone*, as to the importance of the other services performed by Admiral *Hughes*; but could not help observing of how much greater consequence the two actions included in the motion were, particularly the latter, which Governor *Hastings* said had saved Bengal.

The question was put, and carried unanimously.

Ld. Newhaven then moved the thanks of the House to Commodore *King*, which were likewise voted *nem. con.*

Mr. *Pennington* then moved the thanks of the House to Sir *Eyre Coote*, for the important services he had rendered his country at the head of the army in the Carnatic.

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* said, that, from official correspondence, he was authorised to speak of that officer with the highest commendation, and therefore he should not oppose the honourable gentleman's motion; but he thought, by multiplying votes of this kind, the House would make them cheap. He therefore was of opinion, that for the future none but commanders in chief, who had signalized themselves on notable occasions, should be thanked by that House.

Gov. *Johnstone* spoke warmly in praise of Sir *Eyre Coote*. He declared there never was a commander on whom so much depended as did now upon that officer; nor a general who had done his country more honour by his bravery and conduct; but at the same time great praise was due to Governor *Hastings*, who had furnished him with supplies, without which all his abilities would have been ineffectual. The question was put, and carried *nem. con.*

December 18.

The House in a Committee on the corn bill.

The *Lord Mayor* rose, and wished to meet the approbation of the House respecting the period, to which the operation of the bill should extend, which he should move "until the 25th of August next."

Mr. *Dempster* begged the indulgence of the House to say a few words in favour of Scotland, where the crops, by the severity of the weather, had been in a great measure destroyed, or so greatly injured that the people in general were reduced to the utmost distress, and without foreign aid many must perish; he would therefore move, as the harvest in that country was generally later than in England, that "the bill should continue in force in Scotland till the 25th of September."

The *Lord Mayor* thought, if the honourable gentleman succeeded in his request, that the same indulgence should be granted to the people in the South as well as to those in the North; but a general cry of *No, No*, silenced his Lordship, when

Mr. *Whitbread* rose, and gave it as his opinion, that the relief the bill could afford would not be adequate to the necessity. The scarcity of corn was so great, as to threaten, if some more effectual methods were not taken, not a great dearth only, but an actual famine. He suggested a premium to foreigners to bring in corn.

Lord Mayor believed the bill would operate effectually. If not, a parliamentary bounty might hereafter be applied for.

Earl *Nugent* expressed his concern at what fell from the honourable member [Mr. W.], as it might be the means of preventing the success of the bill; for those who would otherwise have supplied us, would now desist in expectation of the bounty.

Mr. *D. Hartley* expressed his wishes, that no delay might be made to furnish the kingdom with corn; otherwise he feared a famine towards the end of the year would be the consequence. He thought 200,000*l.* vested in the hands of trustees, for the purpose of establishing a magazine of corn, to be sold to the public at a moderate price, would be a prudent measure.

The question on the original motion, and the amendment of Mr. *Dempster*, were put and carried; the blanks were then

then filled up, "the 25th of August in England, 25th of September, in Scotland."

Lord Beauchamp gave notice, that on the 29th of January he should submit two propositions to the House relative to the rights of Ireland.

The House in committee of supply, A
Mr. Ord in the chair.

Secretary at War, without entering into particulars, moved, that a sum not exceeding 623,027l. 13s. be granted to his Majesty upon account towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the army, &c. It passed without debate. B

A conversation took place between Sir Thomas Rumbold and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, which ended in putting off the second reading of the bill of pains and penalties till after the recess.

Mr. Fox then rose to make his promised motion, respecting the provisional treaty with America. He said, that having called upon such of his Majesty's ministers as sat in that House, to know the nature of the provisional treaty, they had given him a clear and explicit answer, with which he should have been perfectly satisfied, had not an explanation totally different been given by a minister in the other house; for while those in this House had fairly and roundly declared the treaty with America to be final, conclusive, and irrevocable, the minister in the other House as fairly and roundly asserted the contrary. Here, he said, he could not help remarking a new and unheard-of doctrine advanced in another place, that to answer any question relative to the nature of a treaty (finally settled) would be a breach of a privy-counsellor's oath; and that, under that persuasion, a noble Earl, high in office, had not only refused to give an answer to a single Member, but had declared that, "if the whole body of the second branch of the legislature were to join in the request, he would not satisfy them, because he could not think himself at liberty to betray his Majesty's secrets." If his Lordship was sincere in this declaration, in what an odious light must he look upon his colleagues! He must look upon them as perjured men. If the position were true, the framers of his Majesty's speech, the Secretary of State who wrote the letter to the Lord Mayor, nay the whole Cabinet, not excepting his Lordship, must all be perjured.

It is happy for a man to have a tender

conscience, behind which he may shelter himself from whatever he does not care to face. His Lordship acted wisely when he had recourse to his oath; no Jesuit could have given him better advice. But it is curious, said Mr. Fox, notwithstanding this diversity of opinion among ministers, to observe what pains they take to have it thought they are unanimous. Unanimous they may have been in making the treaty; but surely no two things upon earth can be more opposite than their explanations of it. In the address of this House the language of the ministers here was adopted, and his Majesty was thanked for having consented to the signing a treaty with the Americans on the footing of independence; but in that of the Lords no mention was made of independence. A man may differ in opinion from another, and yet may sacrifice his own opinion to that of others for the sake of unanimity; but who can suppress his indignation on finding that those, who unanimously concurred in the measure, differed as much as men could differ in the meaning of it? C
D This was a difference that he thought of the most dangerous nature to the public.

He exemplified this by repeating the transaction between himself and Lord Shelburne (see p. 10); and proceeded, What confidence can the other powers of Europe place in the ministers of this country, when they find that, how unanimous soever they may be in agreeing to a measure, they never can be brought to hold the same opinion when the meaning of that measure comes to be explained? What can the people of Ireland think, who were informed by a letter to the Ld Mayor of Dublin, written by Mr. Secretary Hamilton by order of the Ld Lieutenant, that the independence of America was finally recognized by England in a treaty which was to take effect between the two powers whenever we should make peace with France, when they hear, in contradiction to his Excellency's letter, that the first minister of this country has declared, that the independence is not finally recognized, but dependent on another treaty, the conclusion of which is at best but problematical? To come therefore to a full éclaircissement on this subject, it was his wish to see the treaty itself; not that he wished to press upon ministers any thing that might be thought to lie heavy on their consciences; if ministers would assure him there were any parts of the treaty not yet ripe for disclosure, and, when the treaty

should

should come to be made public, would put out those parts, he would withdraw his motion; for all that he wished to learn was, whether there was really a subsisting treaty with America, which would survive the present negotiations with France, though they should not end in peace. This being a reasonable curiosity, he expected support, though he courted none. He did not know, indeed, whether he might expect the support of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, who, by a strange way of reasoning, had brought himself to vote with ministers because they did not agree with one another; at all events, he hoped ministers would not shelter themselves behind their oaths. He concluded with moving, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before this House copies of such parts of the provisional treaty with America as relate to the recognition of the independence of that country.

Lord *John Cavendish* seconded the motion, but without adding any new argument.

Mr. *T. Pitt*, with the avowed intent of getting rid of the motion, rose, and moved the order of the day. He owned the ingenuity of the arguments urged by the hon. gent. who opened the debate; but there was not one of them that went to prove the necessity of producing the provisional treaty on this rather than on any future day. He was sorry that ministers had been so far thrown off their guard as to enter into explanations, which, if they did not amount to a breach of their oaths, were certainly a proof of their indiscretion; and, if he might be permitted to offer his advice, it should be, never to open their lips again upon the subject. He would not, he said, enter into the question of competency, how far that House might or might not interfere pending the negotiation for peace; but this he would make no scruple to assert, that it was more properly the duty of Parliament to revise treaties than to make them. The hon. gent. thought there could not be a diversity of opinion in that House, provided peace with the Americans was irrevocable. In that he was mistaken; for he [Mr. Pitt] hoped it was not. He was ready to agree to the independence, but he would have it the price of peace. He should not like the treaty to be final, because he would not have the claims of this country renounced till its enemies had ceased their

hostilities against it. The hon. gent. wished to see the treaty itself, to know the precise terms. Were not the Americans interested in the treaty? and did not they know the terms? If they were such as satisfied them, ought not the hon. gent. to be satisfied? He rejoiced, he said, that THEY were satisfied, and he hoped to see the day when all animosities should cease, and the two countries should again be united by the mutual ties of interest and amity. He concluded with moving the order of the day.

Lord *Mason* rose to second the motion. He said, the hon. gent. who moved for the treaty had mistaken what had passed in the other House; for when the noble Earl took shelter behind his oath, the question put to him was not relative to the nature of the recognition of independence, but to the contents of the treaty itself. He thought the conduct of the hon. gent. rather uncandid in another instance, in calling for that part of the treaty to be laid before this house from which ministers could derive no credit; while that which would do them honour was to be kept back. He therefore joined with his hon. friend in moving the order of the day.

Lord *Maitland* supported Mr. Fox's motion. His Lordship enforced the necessity of fixing a meaning to the provisional treaty from which ministers should never be able to recede. The ministers of foreign powers would then treat with us with a confidence they do not at present repose in the persons who have the management of our affairs. Ministers ought to know the advantages the enemy reaps by gaming to a certainty in our funds, while our own people, who are kept in the dark, are exposed a prey to our more enlightened neighbours. A Secretary of State had said, that if any thing had retarded the conclusion of the peace more than another, it was a report industriously circulated of the duplicity of the noble Earl at the head of the Treasury. Now the most effectual way to counteract that report was to produce the treaty in question, and to shew to all the world that his Lordship was sincere and honest.

Sec. *Townsend* denied that he had ever mentioned a report of the duplicity of the noble Earl; he had indeed intimated a report which he had heard, that the noble Earl was not sincere, and that by such a report the peace, perhaps, had been retarded.

Lord *Maitland* still maintained the word

word *duplicité* was the word used.

Earl Nugent had long foreseen the necessity of recognizing the independence of the Americans; and was surprized that some who were then most averse to the acknowledging it, were now the most forward to promote it. He was against the motion, because it was unprecedented to call for articles of a treaty pending a negotiation*.

Mr. J. S. Cocks opposed the original motion as altogether improper, while ministers were yet labouring to bring forward the general peace. It could answer no possible end but to gratify an idle curiosity, and might do harm by raising jealousies among the parties interested.

Lord North remarked, that the honourable gentleman who moved for the treaty only to be certain that it was final and conclusive, must not take it amiss, if those who believed it not to be final and conclusive should vote for his motion. It was a maxim with casuists that the support of one grave doctor was enough to make an opinion probable. Now in the construction of the treaty he had the opinion of two grave doctors, two great ministers, that it was not conclusive; hence it was fair for him to draw this conclusion, that it was at least doubtful whether it was conclusive or not. It had been stated by Mr. Fox, that he [Lord North] was determined to vote with ministers to-night, not because he agreed with them, but because they differed from one another. He owned he could not agree with them all, for the reason stated by the honourable gentleman; but he should have been glad to have been able to have agreed with them collectively: at any rate he should vote for the order of the day, as in that case he should agree with the ministers who sat on the Treasury Bench. He did not do this because he approved their conduct; (the advice of an hon. mem. [T. Pitt] had been thrown away upon them, perhaps: it came too late) but because this was not the reasonable moment for the production of the treaty, nor for answering the questions relative to it with perfect safety. He agreed likewise with the honourable

gentleman who made the motion, that there were differences, and differences of a very essential nature, in the cabinet, which certainly have their effect with foreign powers; but these differences were not likely to be reconciled in this House. It was in the cabinet where fixed and unanimous opinions were to be expected. The cabinet was composed of eleven men of great genius, long experience, and invariable constancy; a cabinet who had as many commissioners engaged at Paris in this important business; and if all these men had not been able to fix a precise meaning to this treaty, which was declared to be concluded with their unanimous consent, could it be expected that an unanimous explanation of it should be given in that House? The very idea of such an unanimity was ridiculous. His Lordship with much satirical humour entered into an enumeration of the grounds of the various contradictory explanations that had been given; he cited the King's speech, the Secretary's letter, the Chancellor's declaration, and the noble Earl's explanation in another place. Commenting upon all these, he said, if from so many contradictions any thing certain could be deduced, it must be, that the provisional articles meant nothing fixed. He was confirmed in this opinion by the King's speech, on which he would rather rely than on all the speeches *cum laudis warlorum* that have been published since. First it was said, independence was offered; 2dly, that the treaty was to be dependent on another treaty; and 3dly, that it was a *provisional treaty*. Now for his part he knew nothing that was provisional, that was not at the same time conditional, except a provisional oath, (he did not mean, he said, a privy councillor's oath, but) an oath of which the whole House had heard, and some of the members had no doubt taken; he meant the oath taken on the hours at Highgate, which carried its own abolition in itself. As to the advice given to ministers by the honourable gentleman who moved the order of the day, *not to open their lips on the occasion*, he thought now he permitted to praise it, as he was not in a situation to profit by it; and he wished that the honourable member had taken up the idea sooner, and had given similar advice to the predecessors of the present ministry, which he was charitable enough to suppose had never been dreamt of by those who

* His Lordship must have forgotten that not only the preliminary articles of the treaty of Utrecht were laid before parliament, pending the negotiation, but the substance of the treaty itself before its conclusion.

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guzzled, teized, and perplexed ministers with questions, to which it would have been improper to have given direct answers. His Lordship adverted to the argument of Lord Mahon, that it would be unfair to produce one part of the treaty, and keep the other back; which implied, that there were stipulations in it unknown to France. He hoped his Lordship spoke from authority, and there was reason to believe he did; for surely ministers would never emancipate so considerable a portion of the empire without some equivalent. In that hope, he wished not to interfere. Ministers were responsible for the terms they make; if they are bad, they are past remedy.

Mr. T. Pitt, in reply to what Lord North had said of his advice to ministers, declared he had no connection with them. His Lordship might suppose what he pleased; but he hoped he would do him the justice to say, that he had never been the adviser of a single measure of the late administration.

Mr. Hemmet was sorry to see divisions in the cabinet, when unanimity was so necessary to deliver this country from her difficulties. He recommended confidence in ministers, and voted for the order of the day.

Mr. D. Harley warmly espoused the motion, on the ground of jealousy. He believed the Earl of Shelburne to be a man of honour; and, if a man of honour, he could never set his name to the independence of America. He wished therefore to have a precise meaning fixed to the treaty by that House.

Mr. Byng lamented the division that had taken place between old and new friends. He thought the free and candid manner, in which Mr. Fox had called upon members, deserved open and manly returns; and he was sorry to see their lips closed, when, for their own credit, they ought to speak out.

Mr. Chan. Pitt said, he should profit by his honourable relation's advice. As a minister he should say nothing, but as a member of that House he thought the production of the treaty both unreasonable and unnecessary, and wished the motion to be withdrawn.

Mr. Burke warned ministers against the slippery ground of proud idleness. It might insinuate them from the dangers of the night, but would do little towards establishing their credit with the public.

Gen. Conway (commander in chief)

saw no such material difference between ministers as some gentlemen took pains to propagate. Be it dependent on this or that treaty, it was confessedly agreeable to America, and there had been no deviation, in the conclusion of the treaty, from the principles of that system on which ministers set out. As to the motion, he saw it deservedly disliked, and he did not believe the mover would dare to take the sense of the House upon it.

Lord J. Cavendish justified the motion on the ground of expediency. If the recognition was absolute, there could be no harm in producing the treaty. If it was not, it was fit the House should know it, to provide against the consequences of renewing the war.

Mr. Sheridan adverted to the declaration of a noble Duke in public company, and insisted he had his Grace's leave to mention it in the House. (see p. 18.)

Mr. Steele said, he had mentioned the conversation to the noble Duke, who declared he had given no such leave.

Mr. Sheridan avowed, that direct authority was given to Sir Cecil Wray by the Duke, to relate the conversation in the House.

Mr. Poyry was sorry to differ from his honourable friend who made the motion; but he thought ministers should be left free till the business was ended.

Mr. Fox entered into a full examination of all that had been said in answer to his arguments. That he did not dare to take the sense of the House upon his motion, he said, was what he did not expect from the right honourable gentleman who urged it; if the smallness of a minority had been a proof of the weakness of a cause, the honourable gentleman had often felt the effect of his own folly. The right honourable gentleman could see no material difference among ministers! How could he? The difference was no more than the independence or dependence of America, that was all! The American commissioners were pleased with it!—but were they pleased with the explanation of it? The advantages to be reaped by producing the treaty were manifest. All America would rejoice to see their freedom fixed; all jealousies would subside; the bond of friendship would be cemented; and their alliance with France would lose its energy. He testified that ministers on that day had not out-gone their injunctions; for though they had spoken,

spoken, he desired any man to explain what they meant. The King's speech breathed a pious hope that a similarity of language would be a bond of union. What shameful policy then was it for ministers to use a language which no mortal on earth could possibly understand! Had it been French, it might have been explained by means of an interpreter; but the Earl of Shelburne had used words to puzzle all interpreters. He sported for some time on this ludicrous play upon words; but concluded gravely, with hoping that ministers would not raise such distrust in the powers abroad as to prevent the conclusion of an honourable peace, the accomplishment of which was, he said, the wish of his heart; and the chief object of his motion was to facilitate that great end.

Mr. *Martyn* was for the order of the day, because he would give no obstruction to ministers in their negotiations for peace.

The question was now put for the order of the day, which was carried 219 to 46, majority against Mr. Fox 173.

Lord *Beauchamp* gave notice of a proposition he intended to move, after the recess—relative to Ireland.

December 19.

Lord *Advocate* moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the act of pains and penalties against Sir Thomas Rumbold, and Peter Perring, Esq.

Sir *Thomas* complained grievously of the hardships under which he laboured. He had applied to the Bank, he said, to transfer some stock for his private use; but to his great mortification was denied that liberty, by the Governor of the Bank. He could not say with what propriety that was done; but it was to him a grievous oppression.

Mr. *Jackson* was sorry he did not see the Governor of the Bank in his place, who would have explained the matter. He had himself heard that the honourable baronet had been offered his dividend.

Mr. *Burke* said, the honourable baronet could not be permitted to transfer, because it was not clear whose money it was. If the charges against him were made good, he would move that the money unjustly obtained should be restored to the right owners.

Sir *Thomas* replied to Mr. *Burke* by asking, If it was not his money, whose money it was?

Gen. *Smith* brought up a petition from Peter Perring, Esq; praying that

his name might be left out of the restraining bill; which was refused.

Col. *Ouslow* said, he had a petition in his hand from John Whitehill, Esq; praying to be relieved from the penalties of the bill passed last session against him. It was rejected, on the ground of his having fled from the justice of his country.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* expressed his concern at being absent yesterday, when a noble lord gave notice of a motion he had to make after the recess, relative to Ireland; because he would then have advised members, if they had it in contemplation to remove all ground of jealousy between the two kingdoms, to make a public avowal of such their intention before the recess. This, he said, was the more necessary as a late decision in the court of K. B. on an appeal from Ireland, had spread a general alarm through that country, which it would be prudent to appease.

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* flattered himself, that, when the matter should be explained in Ireland, the alarm would instantly cease. The cause alluded to had been removed into the King's Bench eighteen months ago, and the chief justice could no otherwise dismiss it than by a decision. According to the best information he had been able to collect, there was not another cause of the like kind depending. He assured the honourable member, that the cabinet of England meant to confirm the rights of Ireland in the amplest manner.

Gen. *Conway* gave the like assurance.

The Attorney-General rose, in justification of Lord Mansfield, who, without a violation of his oath, could not have dismissed the cause without decision; more particularly, as all causes of appeal from the King's Bench in Ireland came certified under the hand of the chief justice there.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* said, he did not mean to insinuate the most distant idea of blame on the noble lord who had decided on the appeal. He rose only to express his wish, that ministers would declare their intentions of their giving satisfaction to Ireland in the appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. *Fox* rose to explain the matter. He said, that, when he moved for the repeal of the act of the 6th of Geo. I. he meant to make a full and complete surrender of all the legislative and judicial powers of this country over Ireland; and he thought it his duty to declare

declare that those who had acted with him on the part of Ireland had acted on the same principle. He was willing at that time to have made use of the most clear and expressive terms that language could furnish; but the case was not without its difficulties; for the gentlemen who treated on the part of Ireland were so jealous of their rights, that they would not suffer the act to be worded so as that it should declare that England surrendered up all right to bind Ireland; because, said they, that would be admitting a pre-existing right in England, which we must ever deny. On the other hand Ireland, was to owe itself to desire that England should declare she never had any such right, because that was a proposition to which they knew England would never consent. The mode therefore which he had adopted was that which pleased each; and under that mode he meant to give up in future all right to legislating or expounding law for Ireland.

Mr. *Burke* moved for leave to bring in bills for the sale of crown lands, copying the motions he originally made on that subject, and they were all agreed to.

Mr. Chancellor *Pitt* gave notice, that after the recess he should resume the consideration of a reform in the representation of the people in parliament. He wished, he said, to draw information from every part of the country, and he believed during the holidays much might be obtained.

It was said, there should be a call of the H. against the time.

Mr. *D. Hartley* rose, to move a question, of which he had given notice the day before, and was surprised to find so thin a House. He supposed gentlemen had purposely absented themselves, that they might not meet a question which would draw from them their real sentiments respecting a renewal of the American war. He was afraid, he said, if the treaty now pending with France should be broken off, as he believed it would, that then the American war would be resumed. His object was to pin ministers down to abandon it; and he therefore moved an address to the Crown, nearly in the words of the famous resolution of February last, concluding with declaring those enemies to their country, who should ever advise the renewal of the war.

He was seconded by his brother Col. *Clay*.

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* moved, that the resolutions alluded to might be read; which being read accordingly, he observed, that, as they contained nearly the same words, the motion was unnecessary; and therefore, without debate, he moved to adjourn.

A Sir *Wm. Dolben* was utterly against renouncing the sovereignty of America without having in return a lasting peace. It had been said, Let us make peace now, it could not be lasting. Ought we then to give up the independence of America, which is a perpetuity, for something that may not be lasting for a single year? What, said he, will be come of our West India islands, if America should be a sovereign state; without those islands we should be like a body without hands, or, more properly, like some noble statue, with just so many of its limbs remaining as to shew that it was once a master-piece of art.

Mr. *Dampier* lamented with Sir *Wm.* the dismemberment of the beautiful statue.

D Gen. *Conway* observed, that Sir *Wm.* was running from the question, and called him to order.

Sir *William* was warm in reply. If the sovereignty of America was to be the sacrifice, he would never, he said, be the high-priest who should offer it up.

E up. Gov. *Johnstone* said, the act of last session, for vesting in the Crown the power, of compromising the differences with America, did not authorize Ministers to part with the supremacy over that country. He remarked on the letter to F Sir *Guy Carleton* so often mentioned, that it was sent to America before the act passed that authorised the writing of it.

Mr. *Fox* owned the fact; but said, it was his duty to do as he did, as an important measure of state was to be accelerated, and to take responsibility upon himself.

Some other gentlemen spoke warmly on the subject; and on putting the question for adjournment, the numbers were 51 against it, 13 for it.

Dec. 20.

Gen. *Smith* moved, that the entry upon the journals of the 4th of Dec. 1781 might be read, touching the revival of the select committee on India affairs; which being complied with, he moved, that a select committee be appointed, to consist of *Richard Smith, Esq.* and the same Members who were directed to act under the same power;

as the committee of the last session.

Ld. Adv. said, he would not oppose it, provided that it should not hereafter be pleaded, in bar of any specific proposition being brought forward, That the House ought not to decide upon it till the committee now moved for had made their last report, and they had the whole of the India business before them.

Gen. Smith said, that in the revival of the committee he had no other view than that which originally induced him to move for a committee two years ago, and that undoubtedly he never should make the existence of the committee a plea to oppose any proposition that the learned Lord might think it became him to bring forward.

Mr. Burke also rose as an advocate for a select committee; and assured the learned Lord that he would not lose a moment in endeavouring to bring the labours of the committee to a speedy issue. The motion passed without a division.

Mr. Grenville lamented his absence * when a noble Lord [*Beauchamp*] had given notice of two propositions respecting Ireland, which he had declared he would bring forward on the 29th of January. He said, he thought an earlier date necessary to take the affairs of that country into consideration. An alarm, he said, had gone forth, and had been industriously propagated, that the Ministers of England had not been sincere in their concessions to Ireland. He spoke from authority, he said, when he declared that no man could be more anxiously or more earnestly desirous of abandoning to Ireland all legislative and judicial rights than the present *Lt. Lieut.* of that kingdom, who with the public faith to be held sacred, and the sense of the nation signified in such a precise and explicit manner, that it should not be possible for any mistake or misconception hereafter to arise.

Mr. Sec. Townshend took this occasion to complain of an injury done him by a gross misrepresentation in one of the daily papers, in which he was said to have declared, in a conversation the preceding day, "That there were two or three causes of appeal that would still be held here." Whereas it was in remembrance of the House that his words were, that no more causes of appeal from Ireland would be heard here, and that the late matter in the Court of King's Bench was accidental. *Mr.*

Townshend was warm for punishing the printer who had thus dared to misrepresent him.

The *Speaker* rose, as it was a matter, he said, that concerned the orders of the House. He did not wonder at the Hon. Gentleman's warmth. Every private gentleman, much more gentlemen in high and respectable offices, must be hurt by such misrepresentations; but he submitted it to the Hon. Gentleman's consideration, whether the noticing what is printed in the public papers would not lend them an authority which now they have not; so that by degrees the world would be induced to consider whatever appeared in them not contradicted, as accurate and authentic. This consideration had its due weight, and the offence was passed over.

Lord Beauchamp was not a little surprized at having a business taken out of his hands, which he had signified his intention of bringing forward on the 29th of January. He understood it to be the privilege of a Member of Parliament, that, when he had undertaken any particular business in the House, it was not to be taken out of his hands by another. This was a privilege which he would never resign. Friend as he was to both kingdoms, his wish was to promote and secure a lasting harmony between them. As to the writs of error which had caused so much jealousy, they were effectually done away; for as an act had passed in Ireland to prevent the judges there from certifying into England the record of any proceedings in their courts of law, so of course there was a total end of appeals in the regular way; but still he held it to be sound law, that whoever may think himself aggrieved by a decision in Ireland may apply to the Court of K. B. in England, which Court, without an Act of Parliament to prevent it, is bound to entertain his cause, though if the cause originated in Ireland the decision in England would be of no effect. His Lordship thought, notwithstanding, such a law necessary.

Mr. Grenville did not want, he said, by his proposition on the 22d to interfere with his Lordship's motion on the 29th. They might or might not be of the same purport; but supposing they were of the same purport, did the noble Lord imagine, that a measure of Government, the consideration of which was of the utmost consequence to both countries, was to be delayed, in mere compliment to the notice of any individual

* In like manner as *Col. Fitzpatrick* had done the day before.

dual member, that he intended to bring something of the like kind forward on a future day: Nothing can be more unreasonable.

Mr. Burke rose and gave the very same meaning to the repeal of the act of George I. as Mr. Fox had given the day before. It was to be considered as a total dereliction; on the part of this country, of all claim to the right of legislative or judicial power over Ireland in all cases whatever.

Dec. 23.

The House were called to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, when the land and malt-tax bills, the corn bill and the bill, to prevent the sale of prize ships to foreigners received the royal assent, and the House adjourned to the 21st of January.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

THE Author of *Elfrida* and *Caracacus*, in his preface to *Freznoy's Art of Painting*, lately published, having mentioned, with due respect, the version of his predecessor Dryden, has the following remark on that by another hand. "Still less need I make an apology for undertaking it after Mr. Wills, who, in the year 1754, published a translation of it in Metre without Rhyme. I call it so rather than Blank Verse, because it is devoid of all harmony of numbers. The beginning, which I shall here insert, is a sufficient proof of the truth of this assertion.

As Painting, Poesy, so similar
To Poesy be Painting; emulous
Alike, each to her Sister doth refer,
Alternate change the office and the name;
Mute verse is this, that speaking picture
call'd.

From this little specimen the reader will easily form a judgment of the whole."

I beg leave, however, to give a more favourable sample of the same gentleman's poetical abilities from the same performance. I first set down the original; the translations of Wills and Mason shall be subjoined.

S: premum in tabulis lumen captare diei,
I sanus labor artificum; cum attingere tantum
Non pigmenta queant: auream sid. ve'pere
Seu modicum mane albenem; five atueris
actam

Post hyemem nimbis transoso sole caducam:
Seu nebulis fœkam accipient, tonitruque re-

but. an.

To aim at the meridian blaze of day,
Which colours cannot reach, is frantic toil;
Chuse rather the mild evening's golden
beams; [light;
Or the pale morning's grey and modest
Or when, assault the heavens, the storm now
o'er, [stretch'd clouds,
The sun gleams forth; or wrapt in but-
Swoln with loud-bursting thunders, red it
glazes.

WILLS, p. 43.

Vain is the hope by coloring to display
The bright effulgence of the noontide ray,
Or paint the full-orb'd roler of the skies
With pencils d'pt in dull terrestrial dyes;
But when mild evening sheds her golden
light;
When morn appears array'd in modest white;
When soft effusion of the vernal shower
Dims the pale sun; or at the thundering
hour [his head,
When, wrapt in crimson clouds, he hides
Then catch the glow and on the canvass
spread.

MASON, p. 41.

The unprejudiced critic will determine on the fidelity and general merit of these different translations of the same passage. It must be acknowledged that the *full-orb'd ruler*, the *thund'ring bear*, the *soft effusion*, &c. may tend to seduce the judgment of a mere modern reader. Let me ask, however, if any one could have formed a true estimate of the quality of Mr. Wills's *whole* performance, from Mr. Mason's specimen.

Yours, &c.

* * *

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield-Close, Feb. 1.*

THE following account of the elegant Cathedral at Lichfield, from its foundation to the present time, including a series of 1500 years, will doubtless be an acceptable present to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, I beg leave to solicit the assistance of the intelligent and ingenious towards making it more perfect than it is, as it was hastily compiled by a learned gentleman well known in the literary world.

"IN the various persecutions of the Christians by the heathen Roman Emperors, that of Diocletian, which began about 300 years after Christ, was one of the most dreadful, and fell particularly upon the Britons, who were destroyed by the most excruciating deaths; when neither old age nor infancy, manhood nor weakness, were spared, but cruelly raised like a conflagration. In this their extreme distress, three British kings raised a weak undisciplined army to oppose
themselves

these veteran barbarians; and a battle was fought on the borders of Staffordshire, where the Christian army and their three kings were all massacred; their carcases and bones burnt, and heaped upon a hill, according to the ancient custom of burial after a battle, and covered with a mount or tumulus, which is called **BARROW-COP HILL** to this day, being the largest and highest tumulus amongst many in this county, and within a short mile of this city.

"When these dreadful persecutions were over (which, contrary to the hope of the persecutors, much increased, instead of suppressing, the Christian religion), Constantine the Great became its protector, and subduing his rivals, particularly the bloody tyrant Maxentius, under the banner of the cross, he gave to Christianity a legal establishment. But, having fixed his seat of empire in his own city Constantinople, the western part of the empire was, in the following ages, overrun by Goths, Vandals, Lombards, &c. and obliged to recall its armies from Britain, with the flower of the British youth, to the defence of Gaul and Italy. The Britons, thus robbed of their own strength, were overrun by the Picts, who poured upon the Highlands [Scotland], and ravaged the country. The Britons in their distress called in the Saxons to their assistance, who subdued the Picts, but treacherously attacked and conquered the Britons also, driving them by degrees from all the fertile part of the country into Wales and Cornwall, and thus settled their famous *heptarchy*.

"The seven Saxon kingdoms were at first all heathens, and lived awhile in tolerable harmony with each other. At length Oswius, the warlike king of Northumberland, fell upon the wealthy kingdom of Mercia, containing all the counties between the Trent and the Thames, and subdued it. He was so bigotted a heathen as to put his own two sons to death, for having embraced Christianity; but afterwards bitterly repenting, was himself converted, and building the cathedral of **LICHFIELD***, on the spot near which the forementioned battle had been fought, and the Christian army so cruelly massacred, he called the place *Lichenfeld*, or the Field of dead Bodies—*Lichen*, in Saxon, signifying a dead body; which in Staffordshire and the neighbouring counties is still retained: the gates of the cathedral church yard (and those of several parishes) through which funerals are carried, being called *Lich-Gates*, now, by vulgar error, *Light-Gates*.

"The Mercian cathedral being thus founded, the Northumbrians driven back into their own country, and the Mercian kings restored, they became Christians, and reigned in great prosperity for three centuries, when the great Offa ascended the throne, who, finding the cathedral greatly out of repair, restored and rendered it more splendid than before, making it archiepiscopal; but that honour was not continued.

"About three centuries afterwards, the weather had so greatly injured the cathedral, the roof being only covered with shingles, that Bp. Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. pulled it entirely down, and rebuilt it upon the present magnificent scale. He roofed it with that noble stone vault, which is the admiration of architects, and worthy the inspection of the curious. He then covered the whole with lead. Bp. Langton, about the year 1246, added the light and beautiful lady-choir, with its highly-ornamented screen (a correct drawing of which was lately made by an artist in the town for Mr. Pennant). The Bishop also enlarged the Cloister, and fortified it with a strong wall and deep fosse, still in part remaining. Barrow-Cop Hill, the tumulus of the three slain kings, with a figure of the present church, was made the city arms.

"Nothing very remarkable happened to the cathedral from this time to the Reformation, when Coventry, which had been long united to it, was again disjoined, and its monastery seized by the king.

"When the civil war broke out, the nobility and gentry garrisoned the Cloister, and defended it against the parliament army under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gell; the former, a virulent fanatic, and enemy to cathedrals, raised a battery in the street called Dam-Street, and early in the siege, while standing under a porch, directing the bombardment, he was discovered, from the battlements of the lady-choir, by a deaf and dumb gentleman, named Dyott, who levelled his musket at him, the ball glanced on the lintel of the porch, and entered his eye (the spot where Lord Brooke stood is still distinguished by a pavement of white pebbles, and the lintel, through which the ball passed, is now preserved in Mr. Green's valuable museum. The descendants of Mr. Dyott now reside at Frocton, about a mile and half from Lichfield). Notwithstanding the loss of the General, Sir John Gell continued to fight, battered down

* The present cathedral was begun in 1243.

the central, large, and beautiful spire, and within a month the garrison surrendered. As this seems the first cathedral that was seized after a long and obstinate resistance, the rage of civil war was then let loose. The roof was entirely stripped, the carved work, monuments, and statues, were destroyed, and the church used as a stable for the troop-horses.

"In the course of the war Prince Rupert besieged the Close again, and understanding the art of war better than the former besiegers (who attacked the *Strongest* instead of the *weakest* part), he raised his batteries in Gay-Field, a rising hill north of the church, and which overlooked the whole Close, and made the garrison submit on the second day of the siege. The Restoration followed soon after.

"Amidst all the tyrannies, sequestrations, and pillages, made upon the church of England, Dr. John Hacket shewed himself its adherent and hero, and offered his body even to martyrdom, rather than disobey its ordinances. He was, at the beginning of the civil war, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn; and when the parliament, as the commons alone called themselves, had voted down the liturgy of the church of England, and forbidden the use of it under the severest penalties, Dr. Hacket continued to read as before the daily service; and, though a serjeant with a trooper rushed into the church, commanding him with threats to desist, he, with a steady voice and intrepid countenance, continued, on which the murderous bigot thrust his pistol to his head, threatening him with instant death: the untaunted priest calmly replied, "Soldier, I am doing *my* duty, do *you* do yours;" and with a still more exalted voice read on: the soldier, abashed, left the church.

"After the Restoration, this Protestant champion was made Bp. of Lichfield; and with the same zeal with which he had defended its rights and ceremonies, he set about the restoration of his cathedral. In the morning after his arrival at Lichfield he visited all his servants by day-break, and with his coach-horses and lured servants he began the great work of cleaning the Ancient Stable, to such a deplorable state had the enemy reduced it. By his large contributions, and by assiduously applying to and intreating every gentleman in the diocese, and almost every stranger that visited it, he is said to have raised 25,000*l.* in that one undertaking. The names and sums of the church's contributors are painted over the

prebendaries stalls in the choir. Thus he restored the cathedral to its present tolerable state. As he found the episcopal palace in ruins, he procured two prebendal houses, that in which Mr. Howard now lives, and the present Register's office, which he built as a banquetting-house to the other. He finished the church about the same time, and consecrated it with great pomp, formed a service on purpose, and gave three magnificent entertainments, the one for the dean and chapter, and all the members of the cathedral and clergy of the diocese; one for the gentry; and one for the bailiffs, aldermen, and corporation of the adjoining city.

"The rich circular west window, in front of the cathedral, was raised by the Duke of York, in the reign of Charles II. whose statue is over it, and underneath those of the Kings of Israel. This window was ornamented with coloured glass, 1776, by the will of the late benevolent Dean Addenbrooke. About the same time the lead was taken from the roof, and slate substituted in its room.

"The present Dean and Chapter have greatly repaired and beautified the chapter-house, over which is the library, containing many valuable but few modern books, some manuscripts of worth, particularly a copy of Pope of Nicholas's Valor, a Folio-illuminated Chaucer fairly written, and a curious book of Architectural Drawings, done in France. Mr. Seward resides at present in the Bishop's palace."

Dimensions of the Church.

Length from the East to West is 411 feet, side isles 66 feet, breadth of the body 153 feet, the two West spires 183 feet, and the great spire 256.

Hoping that this sketch may be enlarged and improved, I remain, Mr. Urban, your very old friend and correspondent,
B. V.

MR. URBAN, *Rotherham, Feb. 17.*

I SHOULD be glad to know whether the brother of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons be not the author of a volume of *Miscellanies*, published within these six years; and whether any of the "Satires in French Verse," which Mr. L. F. Roubiliac is said to have written (see p. etc.), be now extant—Perhaps some of our many valuable correspondents could furnish you with some memoirs of Wm. Parnum, esq; whose death I was sorry to see mentioned in your Magazine for last month. Yours, &c. P. E. F. S.

MR.

MR. URBAN;

THE learned and ingenious Mr. Walpole, among his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, vol. I. page 51, 4to. edit. describes a picture by John Mabuse, representing the marriage of King Henry the Seventh. "By the Queen (says he) is a figure *above all proportion with the rest*, unless intended, as I imagine, for an emblematic personage, and designed, from its *lofty stature*, to give an idea of something above human. It is an elderly man, dressed like a monk, except that his habit is green, his feet bare, and a *spear* in his hand. As the frock of no religious order was ever green; this cannot be meant for a friar. Probably it is St. Thomas, represented as in the martyrologies, with the instrument of his death. The queen might have some devotion to that particular Saint, or might be born or married on his festival. He that as it may, &c."

Mr. Walpole will perhaps excuse me if I offer a conjecture on this subject, which seems even to have puzzled him who of all men is best qualified to remove such difficulties. I believe the personage before us was designed for Saint *Longus*, *Lungis*, *Longius*, or *Longinus* *. I mention his name with these variations, as they have all presented themselves in the course of my desultory reading.—The soldier who attended the crucifixion was thus denominated by catholic writers, from *λόγχη*, the *spear* or lance, with which he pierced our Redeemer's side. He is so employed in the *Ironmonger's Play*, one of the Chester Mysteries, among the Harleian MSS. (No. 1013.) in the British Museum :

* *Caypbai.*

Longus, take the *spear* in hande, &c.

Longus.
O Lorde, I see no sea nor lande †
This seven yeares in good fay.

Quartus Judens.
Have this *spear*, and take good heede,
Thou must doe as the byshopp thee byde,
A thing that is of full greate neede, &c.

Longius.
I will doe as ye byde me,
But one your perill it shall be :
What I doe I maye not see
Whether yt be evill or good.
Tunc Longius lancea perforat Christi latus, dicens
High God of heaven, &c.
What I have donne well wott I neere,
But on my hands and on my *spear* :
Out water runneth, &c."

In the picture described by Mr. Walpole, as well as in several prints I have seen, St. *Longius* has this *spear* (from which his name is derived) in his hand.

It now remains, that the *superior height* of his figure should be accounted for. Perhaps some early painters, relying on another etymology, supposed the name of *Longius* was meant as indicative of uncommon stature ‡. Certain it is, that in ancient engravings, this personage is made invariably and disproportionably tall. That he was esteemed so, even to a proverb, I infer from the following passage in Lilly's *Anatomy of Wit*, 1581. p. 44. 6.—"If he be cleanly, they [women] term him proude; if meane in apparel, a sloven, if *tall*, a *Lungis*; if short, a dwarfse." Would Lilly have used such an illustration, if it had not been familiar to his readers?

What connection this peculiar Saint might have with the superstition or fortunes of Henry's Queen, I leave to be investigated by Mr. Walpole, who is better acquainted with her character and history, than I am ||. In the lottery of

* Those who desire to know more of this Saint, may find an account of him in the *Golden Legend*, Wynkyn de Worde's edition, 1527, p. 98. b.

† He was blind till after this event. His piety, on the restoration of his sight, entitled him to a place on the muster-roll of sanctity.

‡ Varr. ap. Non. 2, 484. uses *Longurio* for a tall, *slim* fellow; and Cæsar, B. G. 7, 84. has *Longarius*, for a pole of the same description.

|| The introduction of this Saint, whoever he be, was probably owing to a want of some figure to fill up the compartment opposed to that in which the king and the bishop of Imola are placed. The partiality of the painter, on this occasion, had ample scope; and we may have no means of accounting for his selection of a supplemental favourite. We cannot, however, suppose the meanest Saint in the calendar was without his votaries, who sought every opportunity to do him honour. A Saint depicted, was a Saint propitiated.

On reverting to the *Anecdotes*, &c. I find the following remark, which till this moment had escaped me, and ought not to be suppressed. Having observed, on the authority of Descamps, that Mabuse first treated historic subjects allegorically, Mr. Walpole adds,—

"This allegoric figure seems to agree with the account of Descamps, mentioned above, and Mabuse might have learned in Italy that the Romans always represented their *divine personages larger than the human*, as is evident from every model whereon are a *Genius* and an *Emperor*."—*Valuit quantum valere posset.*

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conjecture the foregoing one may prove a blank, and yet I hazard it without reluctance. Should it deserve support, the author of the *Anecdotes of Painting in England* can undoubtedly supply it; and if it appears too *recherché*, I am sure at least he will treat it with such urbanity and good humour as mark his printed, though unpublished, *Reply* to poor *Dean Milles*, on the subject of the *Wardrobe Account*, and other particulars relative to the conduct of *King Richard the Third*.

I am, Sir, felicitating you on the improved plan of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, your most obedient servant, &c.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

IN Chambers's Cyclopaedia, under the article "Epitaph," are inserted the following beautiful lines, as an example of the elegant simplicity to be observed in this species of composition; they may serve also as a model of the pathetic:

Immatura peris: fed tu, felicior, annos

Vive tuos, Conjux optime, vive meos.

They are said to be truly worthy the Augustan age, but their author is not mentioned, nor the persons they relate to. It is principally with a view to supply these omissions that I thus solicit the aid of your ingenious supporters. With respect to the lines themselves, I cannot help thinking that their author must have seen a most elegant sepulchral inscription in Fleetwood's *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge*, which I believe was copied by him from Gruter's larger work.—As neither of these books are in every body's possession I shall make no apology for transcribing it for the perusal of your classical readers, who, I trust, will hardly repent of the trouble.

In dextro Urnx Latere.

Si pensare Animas sinerent crudelia Fata,
Et posset redimi morte aliena salus,
Quantulacumq; meæ debentur tempora vitæ
Pen'altem pro te cara Homonæa libens.
At nunc quod possum fugiam lucemq; Deosq;
Ut te matura per Styga morte sequar.
Parce tuam conjux sictu quassare juventam
Fataque mœrendo sollicitare mea.
Nil profunt lachrymæ nec possunt Fata moveri:
Viximus, hic omnis exitus unus habet.
Parce ita nonnunquam similem experiare dolorem,
Et faveant votis numina cuncta tuis.
Quodq; mihi eripuit mors immatura juventæ
Iq tibi victuro proroget ulterius.

In sinistro Latere.

Tu qui secura procedis mente parumper
Siste gradum quæso verbaque pauca lege.
Illa ego quæ claris fueram præmata puellis
Hoc Homonæa brevi condita sem tumulo.
Cui formam Paphiz Charites tribuere decorem
Quam Pallas cunctis artibus erudiit.
Nondum bis denos ætas mea viderat annos
Injecere manus invida fata mihi.
Nec pro me quæror hoc morte est mihi tristior ipsa

Mæror Atimeti conjugis ille mei.

Sir tibi terra levis mulier dignissima vita

Quæque tuis olim perfuere, bonis.

To the sagacious author of *Jupiter and Saturn*, p. 520 of your last volume, I recommend the perusal of the following passage in Selden's *Table Talk*: "The greatest conjunction of *Jupiter and Saturn* happens but once in 800 years, and therefore astrologers can make no experiments of it, nor foretell what it means (not but that the stars may mean something, but we cannot come at them). Suppose a planet were a simple or an herb, how could a physician tell the virtues of that simple unless he could come at it to apply it?"

S. E.

MR. URBAN,

THE remarkable degree of health which distinguishes the last year, 1782, when compared with any former as registered in the bills of mortality, has induced me to revise some calculations which I made a few years ago, chiefly to see if the late improvements in cleansing the city, and admitting fresh air, had any apparent effect on the healthiness of the inhabitants of the metropolis; and the benevolent reader will join with me in perusing the result with pleasure.

It is needless to state the arguments for or against the authenticity of the bills of mortality as *absolute and exact registers*, whoever has an inclination to enquire further concerning this very interesting subject, may meet with satisfaction from abler hands by consulting a collection of the yearly bills of mortality from 1657 to 1758 inclusive.

But it does not appear that any objection can be reasonably made against the evidence of these bills in the following *comparative views*, except the custom of burying in cheap private burying-grounds, which is said to have prevailed within these few years. What the numbers thus buried are, and why they are not registered in the parishes in which the burying-places lie, are enquiries

worthy the attention of the magistrates of the city.

Average of Christenings from 1700 to 1709, both years inclusive.

10 years	15,594
from 1710—1719	16,856
from 1720—1729	18,239
from 1730—1739	17,019
from 1740—1749	14,526
from 1750—1759	14,749
from 1760—1769	15,960
from 1770—1782, 13 years	17,225

Average of Burials from 1700 to 1709, both years inclusive.

10 years	20,943
from 1710—1719	23,826
from 1720—1729	27,361
from 1730—1739	26,087
from 1740—1749	26,060
from 1750—1759	20,849
from 1760—1769	23,180
from 1770—1782, 13 years	21,205

Average of Burials exceeding Christenings from 1700 to 1709, both years inclusive.

10 years	5,348
from 1710—1719	6,969
from 1720—1729	9,122
from 1730—1739	9,069
from 1740—1749	11,554
from 1750—1759	6,100
from 1760—1769	7,220
from 1770—1782, 13 years	3,979

Total of Burials exceeding Christenings 590,014

The increasing mortality which began at the year 1720, and continued to the year 1749, seems to point out the era when the metropolis was deluged with spirituous liquors. The decreasing mortality from the year 1750 to the year 1770, shews the salutary effects of the restraint which were put upon the retailers of spirit, the high duties increased the price, and, in some measure, rendered intoxication too expensive for the poor; the venders were also obliged to dilute the spirits with water, to bring them to their former price. May we not pronounce with certainty that the great decrease of burials and increase of christenings from 1770 to 1782 ought to be imputed to the salutary effects of the late alteration and improvements, which, by cleaning the streets and removing obstructions, have rendered the air less noxious. The total of burials exceeding christenings since the year 1700 amounts to 590,014; so that allowing the city to contain 700,000 people, it has destroyed near six-sevenths of the number of its

inhabitants in little more than the age of man, in 82 years; this calculation sets the following advice of an eminent physician to the affluent and unengaged, who have the power of chusing their place of residence in the strongest light:

"Ye who amid his feverish world would wear
A body free of pain o' cares a mind,
Fly the rank city, shun its turbid air;
Breathe not the chaos of eternal smoke
And volatile corruption from the dead,
The dying, sick'ning, and the living world
Exhal'd, to fully Heaven's transparent dome
With dull mortality. It is not air
That from a thousand lungs reeks back to
thine,
Sated with exhalations rank and fell,
The spoils of dunghills, and the putrid thaw
Of nature, when from shape and texture the
Relapses into fighting elements:
It is not air, but floats a nauseous mass
Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things."
Yours, T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Battle of Hastings, No. I. I the following passage:

"Kynge Harrolde turnyng to his leegemen
spake;
My merrie men, be not caste downe in mynde
Your onlie lode for aye to war or myght
Before ym Junne has donde his twilke, you'll fynde
Your lovyng wyfe, who erst dyd rid the lode
Of Lurdanes, and the treasure that you ha
Wyll falle into the Normanne robber's hond
Unless with honde and harte you plaie th
manne." Ver. 34—3

Whether the poem from which the above passage is taken, is a translation by Rowley from the Saxon of Turg the monk or was written by Chatterton is, I apprehend, not likely to be so decided: but of the many Rowleian and Anti-Rowleians who have engaged in this controversy there are probal several who clearly understand the list I have quoted. To them therefore beg leave to apply for an explanation the verses printed in Italics, and likewise much wish to be informed to what historical occurrence the author has alluded in these words,

*Your lovyng wyfe, who erst dyd rid the lode
Of Lurdanes.*

By inserting this request in your useful and wide-circulating Miscellany you will oblige your constant reader.

S. V

MR. URBAN,

IT is a pleasure to be contradicted I had almost said to be confuted, an opinion, provided it be done

born, and out of every 11½ which were buried.

From 1732 to 1742, one died of the small pox out of every 8½ which were born, and out of every 13½ which were buried.

From 1742 to 1752, one died of the small pox out of every 8½ that were born, and out of every 13½ that were buried.

From 1752 to 1762, one died of the small pox out of every 7 that were born, and out of every 9½ which were buried.

From 1762 to 1772, one died of the small pox out of every 6½ which were born, and out every 9½ which were buried.

And lastly, from 1772 to 1782, one died of the small pox out of every 7½ which were born, and out of every 9½ which were buried.

I believe that inoculation was first heard of in England from a letter written by the late Lady Mary Wortley Montague, from Adrianople in 1717; but it was very little practised before the year 1750.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

I Have often read with singular pleasure the three volumes of Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry; and as the field which the author travels over has many intricate paths, a candid mind would easily forgive a few errors.

Quas aut incuria fudit,

Aut humana parum cavit natura.

Had the author the pride of a Warburton, every one would have gladly seen him taken down: but why should the good humour of Tom Warton be exposed to the cynical cavils of an ill-mannered Zoilus? My respect for Mr. Warton has induced me to peruse The Observations on his History, and notwithstanding the bold method adopted by the writer, I cannot help considering his suppositions "as far distant from fact, as his wild discourses are from solid argument."—In proof of my opinion I shall take notice of a few things. With regard to the first cavil, that Mr. Warton should have commenced his history with a view of Saxon poetry, I can by no means agree with the anonymous Observer. As Mr. Warton professed to treat of English poetry only, what had he to do with Saxon, although the English tongue is in some measure derived from that language.—He might as well

have given us a view of Latin and French poetry, as we are indebted to those two languages for almost as much as we are to the Saxon.—What foundation has the Observer then for his ill-natured reflection? Almost all his other remarks have the same tendency as the first, particularly the second and third, which will not bear an answer.—In the seventh page of the Observations the writer abuses Mr. Warton for attacking poor old Cotgrave for "absurdly" interpreting *mangoneau*, an old-fashioned sling.—Mr. Warton, being sensible of his mistake, in his emendations and additions to the second volume, directed the words "absurdly," and "It is a catapult, or battering ram," to be struck out.—Had the quick-sighted Observer, who boasts so much of his penetration, perceived this circumstance, he might have spared himself the trouble of a useless piece of criticism.—It is evident that Mr. Warton did not want any assistance in this place.

The Observer, p. 10, has denied that anciently in England ladies were sheriffs of counties.—It has been observed by one of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, that the sheriffdom of Westmorland is hereditary, and that a female might sometimes be sheriff.—Is not this a sufficient vindication of our poetical historian? Heritable sheriffdoms, which did not exclude either sex, were anciently not uncommon, particularly in Scotland, as we learn from Sir David Dalrymple. See Annals of Scotland, vol. I. p. 215, in nota. To avoid needless citations from the Observer's book, I will follow his manner.

P. 11, 12. Here we have a great deal of criticism concerning a passage in Fitzstephens's Description of London, which Mr. Warton misunderstood.—I will give Fitzstephens's words, "*Lundonia et modernis temporibus, reges illustres, magnificosque peperit, imperatricem Matildem, Henricum regem tertium, &c.*" Heaune and Strype understood the words of King Henry III. the son of John, and it is very clear Mr. Warton was led into an error by them. The first person that set this matter right was Mr. Pegge, and I dare lay my life the Observer had his knowledge from him, but he should certainly have noticed his authority. Perhaps he wished to persuade the world, that no one could discover mysteries but himself.

P. 13,

P. 13, 14. Mr. Warton corrected his mistake, "that the story of patient Grisilde was the invention of Boccacio," in his *Emendations and Additions* to the second volume. Did you ever read them, Mr. Observer? You have plundered as well as abused Mr. Warton.

P. 17. I will tell you something, Mr. Observer, which I believe you do not know already, that the Earl of Douglas and a large party of Scots were present at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. They made half of Hotspur's army.—Why was not this battle then fought against the Scots?

P. 24. The Observer thinks that those were no Scottish Saxons. In the reign of the Conqueror, great numbers of Saxons retired into Scotland, and met with a favourable reception at the court of Malcolm, who had married a sister of Edgar Atheling. Not only the manners of that people, but even their language was introduced at court, and in every part of the Lowlands. The Highlanders, tenacious of their ancient usages, viewed this with disgust. Hence arose the antipathy between these two people. If Mr. *Wraghton* will not look into Boethius's *Fabulous History*, he may consult the very accurate and curious *Annals* of Sir David Dalrymple.

P. 28. Was the Observer the first person that discovered that Turgot died in 1115, and not in 1015 as Mr. Warton thought? No, no, he perceived this circumstance in Dr. Milles's edition of Rowley's *Poems*, or in the pamphlet which attacked Mr. Warton's eighth section: but he never chuses to mention his authority. He is quite in the right; we might call his originality in question.

P. 38. Here the Observer denies that the play entitled *Gammer Gurton's Needle* was printed in 1551. Mr. Hawkins has placed it in "The Origin of the English Drama," and in his preface to the play informs us, that according to Mr. Oldys's *Tables* (MS.) it was printed in 1551. Does not Mr. Warton say the same? Let the Observer bring proof to the contrary; and if he can, the blame will rest on Mr. Oldys, and not on Mr. Warton, who quotes Mr. Oldys for his authority.—I have another thing to tell you, Mr. Observer: *Gammer Gurton's Needle* was actually played on the stage in Christ's College, Cambridge, soon after the year 1551. See Mr. Hawkins's preface to "The Origin of the English Drama," p. 8.

"I have at length, Mr. Urban, complicated my design of exposing to the public eye, a tolerable specimen of the numerous errors, falsities, and plagiarisms" of the *Observations* on Mr. Warton's *History*; and remain yours,

B. R.

MR. URBAN.

Feb. 17,

AS in my life I never engaged in controversy from any other motives than that of a desire to investigate truth, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you with my sentiments, that it is pretty well time to tie up our stockings: I am induced to this from having lately made a discovery, that makes me change my opinion. Among the *Actes* anno 5 and 6 of Ed. VI. Chap. 7. In an *acte* limiting the tymes for buicing and sel-lyng of wolles, mention is made of chamblettes, wolsteade, faies, flamine, *knitte hose*, *knitte* peticotes, *knitte* gloves, *knitte* sleeves, hatte, coives, capps, arrasse, tapiserry, coverlectes, girdles, or any other thing used to be made of woolle. Richardus Graftonus, typographus Regius excudebat, *Mense Junij*. 1552. Fol. This book is unnoticed by Ames, as were also the other acts of the 1, 2, 3 and 4 years of the same king by the same printer. Before the Rowleians can avail themselves of this retraction, it will be incumbent on them from every motive of equal candour and justice to produce some evidence of the existence of this manufacture in, or before, the time of the supposed *Rowley*.

Once more, yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN.

Feb. 18.

EVERY syllable of the divine MILTON is in my opinion worth notice. I send you two of his pieces, which, though printed in most editions of his *Poems*, have not had that nice attention paid them, to which they are so justly entitled. The former of these, the first of his English verses in print, is copied *literatim et punctuatim* from the second folio of Shakespeare in 1632: and is

An Epitaph on the admirable Dramaticke Poet, W. SHAKESPEARE.

What neede my *Shakespeare* for his honour'd bones,

The labour of an Age, in piled Stones
Or that his hallow'd Reliques should be hid
Vnder a Starre-ypointing Pyramid?

Deare Sonne of Memory, great Heire of
Fame,

What needst thou such dull witnesse of thy
To be

that liberality of sentiment and manner, which ought to be as inseparable from the character of a scholar, as it is from that of a gentleman. For this, if for no other reason, it is impossible that I should be angry with *Candidus* for having denied my assertion, that the *Provençal* language was spoken in *Valencia, Catalonia, &c.* as well as in the province from whence it took its name: although what he has said on that subject appears not to me of sufficient weight to make me change my former opinion. It might seem ostentation to produce a number of authorities, when one alone will suffice: I shall therefore content myself with the single testimony of *Velasquez*, at the same time referring my learned and liberal Opponent to the Preface of *Don Antonio Bastera* to his *Crusca Provenzale*, Vol. I. Roma 1724. fol. in which he will find much useful information on this subject. “*La Poesia Provenzal, à Lemosina (says Velasquez) es la vulgar mas antigua que se conoce en Europa, y fube con la misma lengua Provenzal hasta el figlo undecimo. Esta Poesia se extendio por todas las Partes donde se hablaba se hablaba el Language Provenzal, à Lemosin: esto es en el Condado de Languedoc, en el Rosellon, en Provenza, en el Condado de Barcelona, en el Reyno de Valencia, y el de Murcia, en Mallorca, Menorca, Cerdena, y otras partes, en que aun oy permanece.*” See page 27th of the *Origenes de la Poesia Castellana* por Don Luis Joseph Velasquez, en Malaga, 1754. From the above passage *Candidus* will, I doubt not, be led to acknowledge not only that the *Provençal* language was spoken in *Valencia, &c.* but that he was also under a mistake, when he supposed the *Provençal* and *Lemosine* to be two distinct languages: and I presume I need not remind him that *Sarmiento* in the 503 Sect. of his *Memoirs &c.* expressly calls *Mosen Jordi a Lemosine*, which of itself is sufficient to justify Mr. Warton in calling him a *Provençal* Writer.

P. S. I cannot take leave of the subject without returning my thanks to *Candidus* for the honour he has done me in mistaking my pen for the very superior one of Dr. Warton; between whose style and mine, if he condescended to engage in the controversy, I believe a much more essential difference would be found, than *Candidus* is pleased to say he perceives between mine and that of my brother-adversary in the cause of Mr. Warton.

A. S.

MR. URBAN.

A Correspondent who signed Q. S. in your Magazine for December last, very properly noted an error in the bill of mortality given by the society of parish clerks for the last year; taking notice at the same time of the great disparity which there is between the numbers baptized and buried in the year 1782, and those which were baptized and buried in the year 1762; and requesting that some person, who is capable, would endeavour to account for the difference which this circumstance seems to point out in the population within the bills of mortality.

This correspondent is warmly reprehended by another of your correspondents, *Such a one by name*, in your last magazine, for supposing that this difference implies any alteration in the population within the bills of mortality. That no justifiable arguments can be drawn from the bills of mortality for a single year is very just: but when the number of baptisms has been increasing, with great regularity, through a series of 20 or 30 years, it seems reasonable to suppose that the cause of it must be sought for in something else than the variability of “female prolificness,” to which N. I. would wholly ascribe it. Neither can it be doubted, if no additional encouragements to matrimony have taken place in that period, that it points out, and with great certainty too, an increase in the number of inhabitants. Now as nothing of this kind has happened in the city of London, and as the number of baptisms has been increasing very gradually for near 30 years past, there can, I think, be no doubt that the number of inhabitants is greater now, within the bills of mortality, than they were between the years 1750 and 1760, let Dr. Price, or N. T. say what they will to the contrary.

But admitting it was otherwise; why should we suffer ourselves to wax warm on the occasion: warmth only leads to error; and your correspondent N. T. is a remarkable instance of it. For to prove that the difference between the number of baptisms in the two years, mentioned above, arises wholly from the greater degree of female fecundity in the latter year than in the former; and to bring, as he thinks, a fact directly in point to prove it, he quotes the Bills for the years 1682 and 1683; between the numbers of baptisms in which, he says, there is a greater difference than there is between the numbers baptized in the years 1762 and

and 1782. But observe the consequence of being *warm* on any subject: quoting, as I suppose, from *Kirch's* collection of the Bills, in which there is an error of the press, he writes 12653, instead of 13653, as he might readily have seen, if he had taken time to add up the number of males and females. And this reduces his difference of 2082 to 1082. This however is not the only error that N. T. has suffered his warmth to hurry him into: We naturally expect, when a man writes for the public eye, that he takes some pains to make himself a master of the subject; much more do we expect this of him when he attempts to rectify the mistakes, and reprehend the conduct of another: but so far is N. T. from having done this, that he does not appear to have read enough the Bills of mortality to understand their meaning in the very article which he says Q. S. has quoted, and *probably* misunderstands. Had N. T. given himself the trouble of comparing a few of the bills with one another, he would readily have seen that Q. S. has quoted the sense, if not the words, with great exactness: and farther, that the whole mistake lies in the parish clerk's writing, *increased* instead of *decreased*. N. T. adds that it is agreeable to the common modes of expression on these occasions to understand by " *increased* in the burials" that the living population is so much higher. I never saw it so understood, and much question whether any Author can be pointed out who has so understood, or so used it.

With respect to the decrease in the burials, N. T. has assigned one very good reason for it, without supposing any decrement to have happened in the number of the inhabitants; though I

cannot agree with him and Mr. Howlett in the extent to which they suppose that cause to have operated, but rather agree with Mr. Wales* in ascribing that decrease to a variety of other causes, and in supposing that the number of inhabitants (within the limits of the Bills of Mortality) are *not* much, if at all, more numerous than they were at the time of the revolution. They are however undoubtedly more numerous now than they were between the years 1750 and 1760; and, I think, considerably less so than they were between the years 1720 and 1730: at which period, I am persuaded, more inhabitants lived within the compass of the Bills of mortality than have lived there either before or since; and this was perhaps the unperceived cause of that rage for building which began soon after that time, to take place in the out-skirts of London, and which has since been carried to such an enormous extent.

Many people are fond of attributing the decrease of the burials within the Bills of Mortality to the salutary consequences of Inoculation. For the satisfaction of such, I have been at the pains of making out the following table: the bare inspection of which will sufficiently shew the fallacy of that supposition; and also prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that however useful inoculation may have been to individuals, the manner in which it has been practised within the bills of mortality has been productive of much injury to the community at large; and I believe always will be so in populous towns, if it be suffered to be put in practice at the discretion of every one who chuses, and in what manner and plan they think fit

Years.	Died of the Small Pox.	Baptized.	Died in all.
From 1702 to 1712	12368	155326	213973
From 1712 to 1722	20990	174781	245404
From 1722 to 1732	23309	181491	274042
From 1732 to 1742	19929	165436	271832
From 1742 to 1752	17554	144311	242376
From 1752 to 1762	21144	149204	204632
From 1762 to 1772	24369	162833	235124
From 1772 to 1782	23399	179758	231452

From this table it appears that one died of the small pox out of every $12\frac{1}{2}$ that were born, and out of every $17\frac{1}{2}$ which were buried between the years 1702 and 1712.

That between the years 1712 and 1722, one died of the small pox out of every

$8\frac{1}{2}$ that were born, and out of every 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ which were buried.

Between 1722 and 1732, one died of the small pox out of every $7\frac{1}{2}$ that were born,

* See his Inquiry into the present State of Population in England and Wales.

"As some tall cliff exalts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the
storm."
Deserted Village.

With regard to the proofs of poetical imitation adduced by your correspondent, it may be observed, that an identity of phrase and diction is a much surer note of plagiarism than a coincidence of sentiment and thought. The same precise arrangement of words in whole sentences may always be considered as a clear and decisive proof of imitation. Though there be no defending coincidences of this kind, yet in compositions of genius the rule may be understood with some limitations. Perhaps no better apology can be offered for Gray and Goldsmith than the following observation of the learned and amiable Dr. Hurd: "Great readers, who have their memories fraught with the stores of ancient and modern poetry, unavoidably employ the sentiments, and sometimes the very words of other writers, without any distinct remembrance of them, or so much as the suspicion of having seen them." A more remarkable instance of Goldsmith's imitation of Young might have been found in the following lines of his beautiful ballad of Edwin and Angelina:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long!"

"Man wants but little, nor that little long."
Night IV.

P. 508. The Hermit of Parnell is preferred to the Allegory on Man, commended by Dr. Johnson. The preference is just, for without doubt the Hermit is the most popular of Parnell's productions, and, measuring its merit by his own excellent standard, "the approbation of the common unprejudiced unpedantic reader," Dr. Johnson might have pronounced a judgment less subversive of the agreement he would establish between criticism and common sense. Of the popularity of the Hermit, critically speaking, no good reason can be given without having recourse to the attraction of the subject, which is pleasing even in the prose of Dr. Henry More †, for the poem itself is too elaborate in the versification, and the meaning in many places, from a profusion of ornament, too involved and intricate for vulgar comprehension. The following couplet may be produced as an example of perplexed construction and metaphorical obscurity.

* Essay on poetical imitation.

† See More's Dialogues.

"There, by the moon thro' ranks of trees
they pass,
Whose verdure crowned their sloping sides
of grass."

Without understanding the word *sides* in the last line in a sense which is by no means common or obvious, the couplet might be pronounced unintelligible.

P. 426. col. 2. l. 52. for *was*, read *were*, and for a *misfortune*, read an *inconvenience*; l. 54. dele *owing*; p. 427. col. 1. for *St. Andrew* read *St. Andrew's passion*; in the note for *Livington*, read *Covington*; p. 428. col. 2. l. 3. for *renewed* read *received*; p. 429. col. 1. l. 15. for *powlet* read *owlet*, l. 31. for *work* read *passage*; p. 430. col. 1. l. 37. for *author's*, read *writer's*. OTHO.

MR. URBAN,

I SHOULD be glad to know, to whose stall Gen. Eliott succeeds as Knight of the Bath? The only two vacancies that I have lately heard of are those of the Earls of Breadalbane and Ligionier. One of these was filled by Sir John Jervis, and the other by Sir Charles Grey. Can this be a supernumerary stall, as Lord Rodney's was said to be?

NESCIO.

MR. URBAN,

IN a note on Mr. Huntingford's dedication of his Monosrophic poems to Dr. Warton (see vol. LII. p. 537), you have expressed a wish that the Dr. was *admodum reverendus*, as he is there termed, because he would be a *right* reverend prelate. But, with submission, *reverendus* or *venerabilis in Christo pater* is, I apprehend, the proper title of a bishop: and Master Ainsworth informs me, that the primary signification of the word *admodum* is *very*. Accordingly, therefore, to this construction, the author, by the help of that second sight with which all poets are, or at least think themselves endued, meant to preface,

No, Doctor, thou shalt be a Dean; for *very* reverend is the address that modern Deans expect to be honoured with. What exclusive pretensions they have to it from ancient usage is left to the gentlemen of the Herald's Office to decide; but I have a notion, that in leases granted by a Dean and Chapter, the customary style of the Dean is "right worshipful."

When Dr. Swift supposed Harley to have uttered the verse above quoted, it is certain, that by the recommendation of the Earl of Oxford he was become a

Dean

Dean complete*. Unluckily Dr. War-
ton's stall is at present in the air. May
he however, soon feel himself

Devoutly loling in his seat;
The silver verge with decent pride
Stuck underneath his cushion-side.

And may this decanal stall be a *gradus*
ad, an ascent to, the episcopal bench!
Such are the sincere wishes of his and
your humble servant, W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

THE Hon. Daines Barrington, being a
great corrector of the errors of o-
thers, cannot take it amiss to have his
own corrected, especially when he at-
tacks one of the greatest literary charac-
ters that this or any age has produced.
The seventh Essay of his Miscellanies is
an attack in form upon the Linnæan sys-
tem, which may fairly stand by its own
merit, or if it wants any support, I might
refer to Pennant, Latham, Rousseau, and
a thousand others, but especially to Dr.
Pulteney's account of the writings of
this illustrious Swede.

I have no design to stand forth as the
champion of Linnæus and his system, but
shall only rectify some mistakes which
Mr. Barrington has committed, and an-
swer some of his objections.

First, he affirms that Linnæus makes
no mention of Pennant†; whereas he has
referred to him in a great number of
places, as any one may see who will con-
sult the *Systema Naturæ*, pp. 67, 127,
132, 136, 168, 172, 175, 176, 179,
183, 184, 195, &c. &c.

I will not undertake to defend the La-
tinity of Linnæus against such respectable
authority as Lord Kaimes's and Mr. Bar-
rington's; though, if his language be
not always Ciceronian, it is at least of-
ten pointed and nervous, sometimes clear,
and always concise. Nor do I know
that he understood French or English.
His not quoting Buffon is however no
proof that he did not understand the first,
because he might have another reason for
this omission; and I verily believe he had
a sovereign contempt for this very popu-
lar writer. There is presumption that
he understood the second, at least in a
certain degree, not only from his refer-
ring to such authors as are published both
in French and English such as Albin,
Edwards, Catelby, but also to Grew,
Petiver, Sloane, Bradley, Sibbald's Scot-
land, Russell's Aleppo, Borlase's Corn-

wall, Anson's Voyage, The Philosophi-
cal Transactions, &c. I am aware that
the greatest part of his references are to
figures, which he might make without any
knowledge of the language; but in p.
217 of his *Systema* he commends Mr.
Pennant's description of the Soland goose
as an excellent one.

As an instance of a description which
cannot easily be comprehended, Mr. B.
produces that of the Woodcock. The
expressions are not very clear, as Mr. B.
quotes it from the *Fauna Suecica*: and
probably Linnæus thought so himself,
for he corrected it in his later work, and
it stands thus in the 12th edition of
the *Systema Naturæ* †: "Habitat in Eu-
ropâ; hybernat in Angliâ; victitat
lumbicis. Noctu volitat, reditque
iterato eadem viâ aëreâ, sed depressi-
ore." This is intelligible enough;
and the Hon. writer, publishing in 1781,
might have taken the description from a
book printed in 1766, it being but fair,
to give a quotation from the last work or
edition which an author publishes.

The trivial name which Linnæus gives
to the Woodcock is not an adjective, as
Mr. B. supposes, but a substantive, and
therefore does not mean that it frequents
the country, but that it was called *Rus-
ticola* by Gesner, the most respectable of
the elder naturalists. It may not be a-
miss to observe, that when Linnæus's
trivial names begin with a capital letter,
they are substantives.

Mr. B. gives the Horse as another ex-
ample of the same sort ‡. I cannot say
that Linnæus appears to me to have been
very happy in every part of this description,
but he has made amends in many others.
That some of them at least are very ner-
vous and full, and contain a great deal of
matter in little compass, I may appeal to
the articles *Elephas* p. 48, *Canis* p. 56,
Felis Catus p. 62, *Ursus* p. 69, *Lepus* p.
77, &c. &c. and to the excellent gen-
eral observations at the bottom of many
of the pages.

But Mr. B. goes much farther, and
scruples not to affirm ¶ that the Linnæan
system "hath in many instances been pre-
judicial to the knowledge of that very
subject which it is intended to incul-
cate." He supports this extraordinary
paradox with the following reasons:

First §, that the whole animal kingdom
(except insects) is comprised in 332 pages
octavo, and therefore the *Systema Naturæ*

* This does not seem quite so "certain;"
as, after Harley spoke as above, Swift "de-
parted, travelled a hundred leagues." *EDD.*
† P. 263, note.

* P. 264.
‡ P. 265.
§ P. 267.

† P. 243.
‡ P. 266.

is no more than a dictionary, like Cole's or Hederic's. To this I answer, that if Linnæus's book were indeed nothing more than a mere nomenclator throughout, with all natural objects systematically arranged, and the generic and specific characters of each, like the second volume, which contains the vegetable kingdom, it would be still a valuable work, though no more perhaps than a kind of dictionary. But it is impossible to open a page of the first volume, containing the animals, without seeing, that, besides all this, there are many references to the best authors who have described or figured the animal, that the places it inhabits are pointed out, and that there is generally a description of its person and manners.

Secondly, that "those who are zealous admirers of the Swedish Professor seldom go beyond the elementary knowledge of their instructor; or, in other words, so much time is taken up in mastering the Linnæan elements, that we grow old before we can apply to any particular branch of this comprehensive study." To this I answer, that they who would study science without elements had better never study it at all, that genuine elements of natural history are not to be found but in the works of Linnæus, or in such as have taken them from him; and that the same objection might be made with equal force against learning grammar at school, or Euclid at the university. That Linnæus's admirers have actually gone beyond the elementary knowledge of their master, I appeal to the seven volumes of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*.

Thirdly: "the celebrated Mr. Gray thus speaks of the Linnæan system, not much to my edification, for though he is pretty well acquainted with their persons, he is not so with their manners." To what Mr. Gray thus said pettishly and superciliously enough, when he was little acquainted with Natural History, Mr. B. adds, that "when we have found some account of an unknown animal in this celebrated work, what further instruction do we really procure, but that Linnæus hath either seen or heard of it? Surely this amounts to very little, whilst the habits of the animal, the uses for which its limbs are peculiarly adapted, &c. deserve only the name of Natural History, or can be really interesting."

To this I answer, that had Linnæus not said one word of the manners of animals, he had done all he promised in his work; and it would have been a very useful one. He has however *ex abundanti* said enough to shew us that he was well acquainted with the manners of animals, and as much as was consistent with his view of brevity. To be convinced of this, I only beg the candid Naturalist, if he understands Latin, to open the first volume of the *Systema* at hazard, for the places are too numerous for me to pretend to give the references. Mr. Gray conceived a better opinion of Linnæus when he had made a farther progress in Natural History; and took infinite pains with this very book which Mr. B. endeavours to degrade; adding the vernacular names of every country in Europe, and elegant descriptions of such animals as he could procure, particularly insects. This manuscript is in the hands of Mr. Mason; and though it could add nothing to the lustre of Mr. Gray's reputation, would be of great service to Natural History if it were published.

"An acquaintance with their manners" (says Mr. B.*) is only to be attained "by attending to the animals of our own country." Which is just as if we were to say, that the only method of acquiring a general knowledge of mankind, and the customs and manners of different nations, is to stay at home.

"The great use (says the hon. writer again†) of publications like those of Linnæus, is to find out the animal or plant which one happens to see." He instances the insufficiency of the *Systema* for this purpose in the *Brown Linnet*‡. The male has a red head and breast; when the bird moults in a cage it never recovers this redness; and of this circumstance Linnæus makes no mention. But his system professes to be a system of nature, not of art, and therefore should give birds as they are found at large, not as altered by captivity. This circumstance was however noticed in the *Fauna Suecica*; and if Linnæus did not think it worth repeating, it is no great wonder.

But Linnæus says nothing of the nest, colour and number of eggs, how long the hen sits, what sort of note it has, &c. This would have been all very well, but it was no part of Linnæus's design; and had he told all this of every animal, his

* P. 268.

† Ibid.

‡ P. 269.

book might have been very entertaining, but it would neither have been portable, nor convenient for the common use of students.

"After all (says Mr. B.) what instruction have I reaped by consulting Linnæus, but that the common Linnet is one species of *Fringilla*, noticed by him? which is about as much knowledge as is picked up from a common dictionary."—It happens that Linnæus has said as little about the Linnet as about most of the birds, but even of this we learn the classical, generical, and specific marks of distinction, its place of abode, at least in Sweden; we have a significant name to call it by, and references to eight of the best ornithologists, where we may find figures, descriptions, and history of, manners in abundance: and is all this nothing?

Another instance of the insufficiency of the *Systema* is in the Goldfinch*, in Linnæus's description and account of which Mr. B. finds no more material circumstances than in the other.—Here, however, is something more than a mere description; for in four or five lines he has the following circumstances: 1. It haunts juniper grounds throughout Europe. 2. In winter it feeds on the *capitata*, or thistles, and the like. 3. It collects seeds. 4. It sings very loud in a cage. 5. A mule bird is bred between this and the Canary-bird. 6. This mule produces, but the next generation not. There is also some description both of the bird and this mule.—To this Mr. B. objects, 1. That the Goldfinch does not frequent junipers in England. This is true; but it does in Sweden; and if Linnæus had consulted foreign Naturalists, he would not have made his proposition so general. 2. That he does not understand what part of the juniper this bird is to feed upon during the summer. I answer, that it might feed on the berries, which the shrub is very seldom without: but the truth is, Linnæus says nothing of its feeding on juniper, but only *habitat in Europa Juniperetis*, which it may do for other plants that grow there. Mr. B. also accuses the Swedish Naturalist of misleading him in saying, that the tips of the quill and tail feathers change to white in the autumn, and black in the spring; whereas with us they continue the same through the year. This is probably the case only in the Northern countries, where changes to white are more common; and Linnæus

should again have restrained his proposition, which he would have done had he consulted other *Fauna* more, and the Naturalists of other countries. Whereas Mr. B.* bids us have recourse to "the ornithologist who hath lived in, and observed the animals of the country where the bird may be found in its wild state: if that country be England, Willughby and Pennant." This is very true; and we cannot apply to counsel more learned in English Natural History. But, if we consult these alone, we shall frequently fall into the errors just mentioned, our knowledge will be partial, and we shall be apt to advance particular truths into general ones. For the history of an animal peculiar to any country, the Zoologists of that country ought, *ceteris paribus*, to be consulted; but, when animals are widely diffused, it is a curious part of Natural History to enquire into their changes, and to see whether their manners are the same in different countries: and all this cannot be done by confining ourselves to one local *Fauna*, or even the general history of any one person, whose knowledge will of course be local and partial.

Yours, &c.

P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,
THE late Rev. Mr. Lloyd, whose death is registered p. 95 and p. 149 of your last volume, was made known to your readers so long ago as 1748, in which year your Magazine was enriched, in p. 471, with his translation of some elegant Latin lines accompanying it. The subject is "The Husbandman's Meditation in the Field."

In p. 240, col. 1, erase line 51. In answer to T. S. in p. 277, Browne Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals" represents Dr. Lupton as installed Prebendary of Durham in February, 1715; whereas his sermon on the anniversary of Bishop Crewe's consecration was preached in July, 1721, his Lordship having been then fifty years a Bishop.

Your communicative correspondent at Litchfield, p. 281, may be referred to Hearne's "Discourse concerning some Antiquities found in Yorkshire," which will probably satisfy him as to part of his enquiries. It is subjoined to the first volume of Leland's "Itinerary," in which there is a draught of a similar weapon with "an ear or loop on one side only."

SCRUTATOR.

* P. 270.

* P. 270.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IN compliance with my promise in p. 27. I proceed with the memoirs of Mr. Lamb; and, happily for your readers, am enabled to gratify their curiosity in a much more ample and interesting manner than my researches could otherwise have reached.

It appears from Stow, as cited by Sir John Hawkins in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, whence the present memoirs are almost literally copied, that Mr. WILLIAM LAMB was born at Sutton Valens in the county of Kent; and although his profession was that of vocal, or to speak more precisely of choral, music, he was a free brother of the company of Clothworkers of the city of London. He was thrice married, and dying in the year 1577 was interred in the parish church of St. Faith under the old cathedral of St. Paul.

As the chief employments of Mr Lamb were public munificence and private bounty, the history of his life may in a great measure be said to be involved in that of his charities, for which reason a bare enumeration of them, together with such circumstances as tend to point out the beneficial effects, and shew the state of them at this day, must supply the want of more ample materials.

We must suppose him to have arrived at a state of great affluence, and to have quitted the chapel at the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, for his name does not occur in the chapel establishment of his immediate successor; and also, that his wealth was derived from a source abundantly more plentiful than the emoluments of his profession, a poor one indeed, that yielded him, in common with others of the first eminence in it, no greater a stipend than *7d. ob. per diem*.

That he enjoyed the favour of his Prince appears from Stow; and that by him, who was as good a judge as he was a lover of music, he might be distinguished either for his voice or skill in his faculty, may well be presumed, and in that profusion of grants that followed the suppression or religious houses, which afforded instances of the most capricious bounty, it is not improbable that he might by an immediate act of royal benevolence be preferred, as his monumental inscription imports, from the rank of a gentleman to that of an esquire. Stow, without any intimation of this kind, relates, that he was in a condition to make purchases,

for he expressly says, that he purchased of Edw. VI. the hermitage (described in last Mag. p. 27.); but if, as a later writer asserts, he obtained the same by a grant from Hen. VIII. which we may suppose to have been voluntary, his ability to do charitable and munificent actions is in a great measure accounted for.

But whether it was by this means, or by marrying with well-jointured widows. (for we are told that he had no fewer than three wives,) or both, that he became rich, we are not so much concerned to know, as how he bestowed his wealth, and what monuments of his liberality are now remaining; and as touching these particulars the following is the sum of what is related.

And first we are told, that in the town of Sutton Valens in Kent, the town of his nativity, he erected a free grammar-school, endowing the same with a salary of 20l. a year for the master, and 10l. a year for the usher, and that in the same town he founded and endowed six alms-houses, with yearly pensions of 10l. for poor persons inhabiting the same.

To the Free School at Maidstone, in the same county of Kent, he gave 10l. yearly for ever.

He also gave to poor Clothiers in the county of Suffolk, and the towns of Bridgenorth and Ludlow, 100l. severally.

He founded a Conduit near Holborn, hereafter described, and caused water to be conveyed thereto at the expence of 1500l. and gave to one hundred and twenty poor women pails wherewith to carry and serve water.

He also founded the Chapel near Cripplegate, endowing it with lands and tenements for a stipend for a minister,* and a surplus to be applied to charitable uses.

Besides these, he made the following Donations:

To the Parish Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 15l. to the bells and chime.

To the Company of Stationers † 6l. 13s. 4d. for the perpetual relief of the poor of the parish church of S. Faith

* The chaplain to the Clothworkers company for the time being is usually the minister of this chapel. The Rev. Richard King, M. A. is their present chaplain.

† In the list of Benefactors to this Company, in their public hall, the name of William Lamb stands foremost. EDIT.

under

under St. Paul's, namely, to twelve poor people twelve pence in money, and twelve pence in bread, every Friday throughout the year.

To Christ's Hospital in London 100*l.* to purchase lands, and 6*l.* yearly for ever.

To St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark 4*l.* yearly for ever.

To the Hospital of the Savoy he intended a donation of 100*l.* but, by reason such agreement could not be made as he thought convenient, the same took not effect.

For the relief of poor prisoners in the two Compters, Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, King's Bench, and the White Lion, he gave as follows, viz. to the two Compters 6*l.* each, and to the other prisons six mattresses each, the whole number amounting to two dozen and a half.

Further he gave for the marriage of poor maidens 20*l.* to be equally divided among forty such.

He also bequeathed legacies to his servants and one hundred and eight frieze gowns to as many poor men and women attendants on his funeral, and directed that the remnant of his goods after his burial should be dispersed where need and reason required.

Of these several charities, as various in their nature as laudable in their intention, there are two that more particularly attract the notice, and excite the curiosity, of the Antiquary; these are the Conduit north of Holborn, which is but ill-described by such as have written on the public edifices of London, and its adjunct, that at Holborn-bridge, and his gift to the Company of Clothworkers: concerning the former of these two Stow thus speaks: "Neer unto Holborne he founded a faire Conduit, and a Sraudard with a Cocke at Holborne-bridge to convey thence the wasse. These were begun the six and

twentieth day of March, 1577, and the water carried along in pipes of lead more than two thousand yards, all at his own costs and charges, amounting to the sum of fiftene hundred pounds, and the worke fully finished the foure and twentieth of August in the same yeere."

Elsewhere and more fully to the purpose the same Author writes: "There lyeth a streete from Newgate west to the end of Turnagain Lane and winding north to Oldbourne Conduit. This Conduit by Oldbourne Crofs was first builded 1498. Thomasin, widow to John Percival, Major, gave to the second making thereof 20 markes, Richard Shore ten pounds, Thomas Kneetworth and others did also giye towards it. But of late a new conduit was there builded in place of the old, namely, in the yeere 1577, by William Lambe, sometime a gentleman of the Chappel to King Henry the Eighth, and afterwards a Citizen and Clothworker of London, the water thereof he caused to bee conveyed in lead from divers springs to one head, and from thence to the said Conduit, and waste of one cocke at Oldbourne Bridge, more than two thousand yards in length."

And to ascertain more precisely the situation of this Edifice, he farther says, that from "the west side of this Conduit is the highway, there called Snor [now Snow] Hill, stretching out by Oldbourne Bridge * over the water of Turnmill Brook, and so up to Oldbourne Hill."

From the second of the passages above-cited, we learn that the water that supplied the Conduit was first conveyed from divers springs to one head 2000 yards distant therefrom. The particular spot of ground that concentrated these several springs is not pointed out by the author, but, computing the distance of yards,

* By the confluence of many springs that issue from Hampstead and the other hills north of London, a water-course is formed, which anciently obtained the name of the River Wells, and afterwards that of Turnmill Brook, from the mills erected thereon. It is now become a mere common sewer, and may be traced from near Keatish Town to Bagnigge Wells, thence to the bottom of Clerkenwell Green, and along the east side or foot of Sadron Hill, whence crossing Chick Lane it passes under the paving in the valley between Snow Hill and Holborn Hill, which two acclivities were formerly joined to each other by a bridge of Stone called Oldbourne Bridge. From thence this water runs under the Fleet Market, and so onward, emptying itself into the Thames on the west side of Black Friars Bridge. There is more said of the River Wells by Stow than at present it seems ever to have deserved. Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, pag. 5, mentions the Fleet, a little river, whence Fleet-street took its name, that was formerly able to bear vessels, as appears, he says, in some Parliament Rolls. It may be suspected, that the River Fleet is no other than the Wells, and the rather is the latter is said to have been capable of bearing ships laden with merchandise up to Oldbourne Bridge, which fact is also ascertained by the like evidence of Parliament Records or Rolls.

yards, this we find done by the Author of the New View of London, published in two volumes, 8vo, who, though anonymous in this Work, is well known to be Edward Hatton, Surveyor of one of the Offices of Insurance from Fire, who, under the Head of Fountains, Bridges, Conduits, &c. has the following article: "Lamb's Conduit, at the north end of Red-lion-street near the fields, affords plenty of water clear as crystal, which is chiefly used for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre's parish, the fountain-head being under a stone marked S S P in the vacant ground a little east of Ormond-street, whence the water comes in a drain to this Conduit, and it runs thence in lead pipes to the Conduit on Snow-hill, which has the figure of a Lamb on it, denoting that its water comes from Lamb's Conduit."

There is good reason to suppose that Lamb's Conduit on Snow-hill was destroyed in the fire of London, which, though for the joke's sake it is said to have begun at Pudding-lane and ended at Pye-corner, may be traced some hundred yards further northward, even to the south-end of Cow-lane, and consequently beyond the area in which that edifice confessedly stood.

It is true, that till within about twenty-five years past a Conduit, but a dry one, as all the city Conduits had been for many years before that, was standing in the place now speaking of, but its form plainly shewed it to be of later erection than 1577, when a kind of mixed Gothic style distinguished the buildings of that era; whereas the latter Conduit, for so we assume it to be, was in so pure and classical a style of

architecture, that the design of it might, without injury to his memory, be attributed to Sir Christopher Wren himself.

To describe the Building with as much accuracy as mere memory will enable us: its plan was an equal-sided quadrangle: a kind of rustic basement about ten feet high formed the first stratum or story, and in this was the pipe out of which the water issued. Above that, the square form still continuing, four faces were presented to view, resembling not a little that Tabernacle in the Rotunda at Rome, exhibited by Mr. Evelyn in his Translation of the *Sieur de Chambray's* Parallel of ancient and modern architecture; with Corinthian columns in the angles, and an entablature consisting of architrave, freeze, cornice, and a pediment over each face. From each of the angles sprung the roof in a sloping concave line, resembling the diagonal line of a groinced arch inverted, and on the apex thereof stood a Lamb, a rebus of the founder's name, with its head towards Holborn-hill.

This goodly fabric, doubtless for the elegance of its form and its situation in an area, a meeting of three ways, from each whereof it might be viewed with advantage, was suffered to remain some years after Cheap-side, Aldermanbury, and other of the city Conduits, had been taken down. It is true, that for near half a century before the demolition of the former, the flux of water to almost all of them had been either totally interrupted or intercepted, the reason of which was, that the plentiful supply of water from the Thames and the New River had rendered most of them in a great measure useless.* Nevertheless,

* Before a method was found of conveying water by wooden pipes into the streets of London, and from thence by pipes of lead into the several houses, the inhabitants thereof had no other means of supply than by fetching it from the Conduits, or paying men who made it their business to bring it from thence. One of these persons we find characterised by the name of Cob, a water-bearer, in Ben Jonson's Comedy of Every Man in his Humour: the vessels they brought it in were caulked tankards, and held about three gallons; they were hooped round like a pail, and in figure were a frustum of a cone; they had a small iron handle at the upper end, like that of an ale-house pot, and being fitted with a cork bung, or stopple, were easily portable on the shoulders of a man. One of these vessels is still used in the representation of the above Comedy. As the last instance in remembrance of their actual use the following may be relied on: About the year 1730, Mr. James Colebrooke [father to Sir George], a very wealthy man and a banker, had a shop nearly adjoining to the Antwerp Tavern behind the Royal Exchange. Opposite thereto and against the wall of the church of St. Benner Fink, was a spring of water with a pump, from which a porter, employed to open and allow water and sweep the shop, every morning duly at eight o'clock fetched water in such tankard as is above described. There were also women whose employment it was to carry water from the Conduit in pails, a more commodious vessel for a woman's use than a tankard: this may be inferred from Lamb's gift, before mentioned, to poor women, of 120 pails to carry water.

the fountain or spring head of the Conduit at Snow-hill, though it ceased to supply that aqueduct, was, by the erection near the end of Red-lion-street of what was called Lamb's Conduit above described, rendered useful to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood nearly coeval therewith, namely, Ormond and the adjacent streets. This Conduit, at the time of erecting the Foundling Hospital, was taken down and the water conveyed to the east side of Red-lion-street, at the end; and gives the name of Lamb's Conduit-street to the north half thereof. The access to the water is by steps descending to the pipe whence it issues. The following inscription on this Conduit contains somewhat of its History, but reflects great disgrace on the pretended proprietors of it for suffering it to be such a receptacle for filth of the worst kinds, that a person ready to die with thirst must nauseate the thoughts of quenching it here.

On this Spot stood the Conduit
Commonly called and known
By the Name of LAMB'S CONDUIT,
the property of the City of London,
which was rebuilt in the Year MDCCXXVI
by the said City; And tho' so lately built
Was taken down in the Year MDCCXLVI
At the request of the Governors and Guardians
of the Hospital for the Maintenance
and Education of exposed and deserted
Young Children,
in order to lay open the way,
and make the same more commodious:
The waters thereof are still preserved,
and continued for the public Emolument,
by building an Arch over the Same,
and this Compartment is erected
to preserve the City's Right and Interest
in the said Ground, Waters, and Springs.

The Conduit on Snow-hill having escaped the fate of other buildings of the same kind, continued to hold up its head till about the year 1755, when the Dæmon of devastation suggesting to the rulers of the ward, or of the parish, that though it could not be approached by a carriage of any kind without difficulty, and therefore could be no obstruction, it was yet visible, and therefore must be a nuisance, it was demolished, and an obelisk with lamps round it erected in its place, but that also being found a nuisance was soon after taken down by the city commissioners for paving.

This Conduit, as were most others in the City and in Westminster, upon such occasions of public rejoicing as the marriage of a king, or the birth of a prince, was formerly made to run with wine. This method of exhilarating the common people was easy in the practice, and far less expensive than could be thought, were we to suppose the efflux of the wine equal to that of the water, but it was proverbially slow, and seldom emitted a stream bigger than a straw.

The industrious and accurate Mr. Newcourt, in his Repertory, vol. I. p. 368. thus corrects an error of honest Stow, who supposed Mr. Lamb to have died in 1577; which, says Newcourt, must be a mistake.

“He (the said Lamb) died (saith Stow) in the Year 1577, which must be a Mistake; for his Will proved in the Prerogative-Office bears date March 10, 1579, and a Codicil annex to it, Apr. 1, 1580, both which were proved, June 2, 1580, so that it is plain he died between the first of April, and the beginning of June, that Year. Stow likewise tells us, that then (i. e. in 1577) he gave this Chapel to the Clothworkers of London, with other Tenements, to the Value of 50l. per ann. to the intent they shall have a Minister to say Divine Service there; tho' I am induced to believe, that it was about two or three Years before that Time; for in this very Will of 1579, he speaks of Lands and Tenements given by him in a Will, dated in the 16th of Queen Elizabeth, (which must be in 1573 or 1574) but mentions not what Uses, to the Company of Clothworkers, which former Will, as to that part of it, he confirms in this latter.”

From Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, page 119, we learn, that this munificent Person was buried in the Church of St. Faith, under that Cathedral, heretofore called Ecclesia Sanctæ Fidis in Cryptis (or in the Crowds, according to the vulgar expression) and which being a Parish Church was after the Fire of London united to that of St. Augustine near St. Paul's; and in the Plan which he has given of that subterraneous Edifice, he has pointed out the very spot where Lamb was interred, and a pillar standing in his time, on which was

* It served as a parish church for the Stationers and others dwelling in St. Paul's Church-yard, Fleet-roffer-Row, and the places near adjoining: and many eminent Stationers are buried therein.

affixed a Plate of Brass with the following inscription:

William Lambe, so sometimes was my name,
Whiles alive dyd runne my mortall race,
Serving a Prince of most immortal fame,
Henry the eight, who of his Princely grace,
In his Chappell allowed me a place.

By whose favour, from Gentleman to Esquire
I was prefer'd, with worship for my hire.
With wives three I joynd wedlock band,
Which (all alive) true lovers were to me,
Joane, Alice, and Joane; for so they came
to hand, [grees?

What needeth prayse regarding their de-
In wifely truth none stedfast more could be,
Who though in earth deaths force did once
dissever,

Heaven yet, I trust, shall joyn us all together.
O Lambe of God, which sinne didst take
away;

And as a Lambe was offred up for sinne,
Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy flock
astray, [to winne

Yet thou, good Lord, vouchsafe thy Lambe
Home to thy fold, and holde thy Lambe
therein;

That at the day, when Lambes and Goates
shall sever, [for ever.

Of thy choice Lambes, Lambe may be one
I pray you all, that receive Bread and Pence,
To say the Lord's Prayer before ye go hence.

Stow adds, (though Sir William
Dugdale has not pointed out any con-
nexion between the two inscriptions)
that the following Verses were engraven
upon the upper Stone of his Tomb:

As I was, so are ye,
As I am, you shall be.
That I had, that I gave,
That I gave, that I have.
Thus I end all my cost,
That I felt, that I lost.*

I make no apology to Mr. Urban
for the length of this extract. To the
reader, I am sure, none is necessary.
To the learned Author of the Memoirs
which furnished it, my best thanks are
due, for having thus enabled me to
perfect the notes of

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Ruben
D'Mount in the last month's
Magazine, p. 37. is so ambitious of be-
ing thought a connoisseur in Gothic ar-
chitecture, that I shall no longer hazard
my own reputation in this matter, but
refer him to Mr. Bentham, who in his
well-written History of the cathedral
church of Ely has determined the con-
troversy from the irrefragable authority

* The four last lines have been thus trans-
lated by Mr. Jeffreys:

*Prodigi, amici numero, parvisque reliquit,
Sed dila pauperibus in ac quique gressu manet.*

EDIT.

of Mr. Essex and the late Mr. Gray:
whose judgements no man of real sci-
ence will call in question.

"The term *Gothic* applied to architec-
ture was much used by our ancestors in
the *last* century, when they were endeav-
ouring to recover the antient Greek or
Roman manner: whether they had then
a retrospect to those particular times
when the Goths ruled in the empire, or
only used it as a term of reproach to stig-
matise the productions of ignorance in
barbarous times, is not certain: but I
think they meant it of Roman architec-
ture; not such, certainly, as had been in
the reign of Augustus (which they
were labouring to restore); but such as
prevailed in more degenerate times,
when the art itself was almost lost, and
particularly after the invasions of the
Goths; in which state it continued many
ages after, without much alteration.
Of this kind was our Saxon and earlist
Norman manner of building, with circu-
lar arches and strong massive pillars,
but really Roman architecture, and so
called by our Saxon ancestors them-
selves. Some writers call all the an-
cient architecture, *without distinction*
of round and pointed arches, *Gothic*; tho'
I find of late the fashion is to apply the
term solely to the latter; the reason for
which is not very apparent. The word
Gothic no doubt implies a relation some
way or other to the Goths, and if so
then the old Roman way of building
with round arches above described seems
to have the clearest title to that appella-
tion; not that I imagine the Goths in-
vented or brought it with them; but
that it had its rise in the Gothic age,
or about the time the Goths invaded
Italy. The style of building with point-
ed arches is *modern*, and seems not to
have been known in the world, till the
Goths ceased to make a figure in it.
Indeed I have not yet met with any satis-
factory account of the origin of pointed
arches, when invented, or where first taken
notice of. But whatever gave occasion to
the invention, there are sufficient proofs
that they were used here in the reign of
Henry II.—In that of Henry III. the
circular arch and massive column seem
wholly to have been laid aside, and the
pointed arch and slender pillar substi-
tuted in their room.—To what height
of perfection *modern* architecture (I
mean that with pointed arches, its chief
characteristic†) was carried in this king-
dom, appears by that one complete spec-
imen of it, the chapel of King's Coll.

† Mr. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*,
vol. I. 109.

Eam.

Cambridge." These are the observations of Mr. Gray (pp. 37, 38.) and in p. 34, Mr. Bentham observes, "I think we may venture to say that the *circular* arch, *round headed* door and windows, massive pillars, &c. were universally used by them (the *Normans*) to the end of Henry I's reign; and all our cathedral, and most of the abbey churches, besides innumerable parochial churches were either wholly rebuilt, or greatly improved, within less than a century after the Conquest and all of them by *Normans* introduced into this kingdom." Let us hear another authority equally competent on this subject. "The fabric of Winchester cathedral, erected by Bishop Walhelm, who began it 1079, was of the *Saxon* architecture, not greatly differing from the Roman, with round pillars, *round-headed* arches and windows, &c. as appears by the cross-issles and tower which remain of it to this day.—Wickham rebuilt it in the style we commonly call *Gothic* and *pointed* arches, &c." Lowth's life of Wykeham, p. 216. Compare also Mr. Warton's Description of Winchester, p. 17, 84, 85. Wren's Parentalia, p. 291. Ducarel's Anglo-Norm. Antiq. p. 101.

Upon the whole, it seems to be clear that *Gothic* architecture, strictly so called, began in the reign of Henry III. with the *pointed* arch, from which it occasionally varied in some instances, but not so, I believe, as to form a distinct æra, to the *elliptical* *subtlet* arch: consequently Mr. Ruben D'Mountt again mistakes (Vol. LII. p. 480) in calling the reign of Henry III. the *middle* æra of this architecture, and still more in denying p. 37. that *circular* or *semicircular* (though the former word most frequently is used by better writers than your humble servant) are *Saxon* or *Norman*.

He may turn his back on me as a *ca-viller* if he pleases; but I will venture to affirm that neither Temple nor any English classical writer would have said that any thing happened "*during* the *waves*," but would have interposed some such word as "the raging of the waves." We say *during* the *fire*, or *during* the *flood* or *storms*; but not *during* the *flames*, the *waters*, or the *winds*: at least, with submission, I do not recollect it.

And here I close my controversy with Mr. Ruben D'Mountt.

If it will be any satisfaction to your correspondent W & D, see p. 38. (and I am sure he will not be offended) I

could tell him that there is both a street and an alley in Paris called by the name of *St. Fiacre*, yet I do not find any such company there now as the *Stocking-knitters*; but the *Geographie Parisien* (a sort of book very much wanted for London) places the "*Manufactures des Bas au metier* dans tous les endroits privilegies et differens quartiers de Paris;" and adds, that Henry II. in 1559. was the first who wore *silk stockings* as a piece of magnificence in honour to the marriage of his sister Margaret of France with the Duke of Savoy: yet this seems to be a mistake, because Henry was on his death-bed when this marriage was solemnized (Montf. Mon. Fran. V. 59.).

St. Fiacre, when he came first from Ireland in the 7th century, lodged in the extremity of what was afterwards the parish of St. Lawrence, and gave name to a parish in which a church was dedicated to him and to St. Jesse, another traveller from Brittany, who took up his lodging there about the same time. Charles VI. 1415, allowed the establishment of a brotherhood of St. Fiacre, and 1627 the Dutchess of Aiguillon gave this church one of his vertebrae, which the chapter of Meaux 1627 gave to her uncle Richelieu. This saint had a statue at the corner of the street where this church stands (Le Beuf Hist. du Diocesi. de Paris, I. 487, 489.). D. H.

Feb. 6. 1783.

D. H. desires Mr. Urban will infer an acknowledgement of his mistake respecting his remark on the supposed omission of *Leaveland* in Mr. Delaunay's New Map of Canterbury Diocese.

MR. URBAN,

IN the obituary of one of your Magazines for 1782, we are told, Samuel Harding, poet, died, who was in his manners like Savage, and in his person like Pope. But you have been imposed upon. I knew him well at Oxford; and seriously assure you, he was an illiterate, low, and drunken man, pretending to write verses; by which means he introduced himself into company, and was treated as an ignorant buffoon. He was deformed, by being in a small degree hunch-backed, but otherwise strong in his person and constitution. His course of life would have killed Pope in a month. You may now perhaps think with me, and justly, that he was almost in every respect unlike the two famous men whom he has been said to resemble.

Yours, &c.

G * *

Authentic

140 *Conclusion of the Dialogue between Ossian and St. Patrick.*

Authentic Detail of Particulars concerning OSSIAN and his Poems, continued from p. 36.

32.
CHUIR shinn Deo-gheine ri Crann
Bratach Fhein bu gharga Trus'h
Lom-lan do Clac'haibh oir
Aguinne bu mhorra Meas.

33.
Jommaid Cloimh Dorn-chan oir
Jommaid Sroil ga chuir ri Crann
'N Cath Mbic Cumhail Fean nan fleadh
'Sbo Lionfar Sleadh ofair Ceann.

34.
Jommaid cotan, jommaid Triach
Jommaid scia as Ierich dharamh
Jommaid Draoisich's mac Rìogh
'Scha raibh fear riamh dheu gun arm.

35.
Jommaid Cloigid maifich cruaidh
Jommaid Tuath is Jommaid Gath
'N Cath Rìogh Lochlin na'm pios
Bu lionfar Mac Rìogh is Flath.

36.
Rinneadir an 'Nuirnig chruaigh
'S bhriffcdear air Buaidh na'n Gall
Chrom thinn ar Ceann an fa Chath
Is rein gach Flath mar a Gheall.

37.
Hachair Mac Cumhail na'n Cuach
Agus Manus na'n ruag gun Adh
Ri cheil 'ann an Tuitim an tflaaidh
Chlerich nach bo cruaidh an Cas.

38.
Go'm be fnd an Turleum tean
Mar Dheanna a bheridh da Ord
Cath fuilich an da Rìogh
Go'm bo ghuinneach briogh an Colg.

39.
Air briffcadh do Sge an Dearg
Air eridh dhoibh Fearg is Fraoch
Hailg iad an Buil air an Iar
'S hag iad Spairn an da Laoich.

40.
Cath fuileach an da Rìogh
San leinne bu chian an Clois
Bha Clachan agus Talamh trom
Amofglaidh faoi Bhonn an Cpis.

32.
We set up decently to a standard the colours
of fierce Fingal: they were full of golden
stones, and with us much esteemed *.

33.
Many a gold-bilted sword, many a flag was
raised to its staff; in the hospitable son of
Comhal's battle: and many a javelin was a-
bove us †.

34.
Many a coat of mail, many a hero, many a
shield, many a great breast-plate, many a
king's son; and there was none of them
without a weapon.

35.
Many a handsome steel helmet, many a bat-
tle-ax (the *Luchabar Ax*, see *Gal. Ant. p.*
261.), many a dart, in the host of arms of
the King of Lochlin of shells; and many
heroes, the sons of kings.

36.
They prayed fervently, and the forces of the
strangers were broken: we bowed our heads
in the battle, and every hero did as he had
promised ‡.

37.
The son of Comhal of the drinking horns,
and Magnus the unfortunate, met together
in the middle of the multitude: Clerk, was
not that a dreadful case?

38.
Was not that a close fight, like the strokes
of two hammers, the bloody battle of the
two kings, whose countenances were very
furious ||?

39.
After the red shield (*Sge Dearg*) was broken,
their countenances being fierce; they threw
their weapons to the ground, and the two
heroes wrestled for the victory §.

40.
The bloody battle of the two kings; we
longed for their separation: there were stones
and heavy earth, opening below the soles of
their feet **.

* This verse, like the former, is transposed. In Macpherson it precedes verse 31. "We reared the sun-beam of battle, the standard of the king: each hero exulted with joy, as waving it flew on the wind. It was studded with gold above, as the blue wide shell, of the nightly sky." The word translated by Mr. M. Sun beam, *Deo-gheine*, was by Mr. Darrach interpreted, Colours; as being more intelligible in English, though less literal.

† "Each hero," adds Macpherson, "had his standard too, and each his gloomy men."

‡ This verse is not only Christian, but even fanatic: in Macpherson it is expressed somewhat differently: "The gloomy ranks of Lochlin fell, like the banks of the roaring Cona: our arms were victorious on Lena, each chief fulfilled his promise."

§ The following verses are as analogous to the battle of Fingal and Swaran, Fingal, B. V. as the verses foregoing to the passages above quoted, from Macpherson: "When the two heroes met, there was the clang of arms! There every blow, like the hundred hammers of the furnace: Terrible is the battle of the kings; dreadful the look of their eyes."

§ "Their dark-brown shields (*Sge Dearg*) are cleft in twain. Their steel ties broken from their helmets. They fling their weapons down. Each rushes to his hero's grasp. Their knawy arms bend round each other: they turn from side to side; and strain, and stretch, their large and spreading limbs below."

** "But when the pride of their strength arose, they shook the hill with their heels. A creak tumbled from their places on high: the green-headed bushes are overturned."

41.
Leagur Rìogh Lochlan gan Adh
Am fianaila Chaich air an Raoch
'Sair san gad nach bhon air Rìogh
Chuiridh ceasgeal nan bu Chaoil.

42.
Bin nuair huir Connan Maoil
Mac Mo'nadh bha riabh ri Hòle,
Cumor ruim Manus nan lan
'Sgo sgarrain an Ceann re Chorp.

43.
Cha neil agam Cairdeas na Gaoil
Riurfa Connain Mhaoil gan Fhoalt
O'n harla m'ìn Grafan Fhein
'Saufa leum na bi faoi fu'd Smachd

44.
O harla thu'm Grafabb fein
Cha'n iomhair mi Beud Flath
Fuafglath mi busa o'm Fhein
A Laimh Threun gu cur mor Chath.

45.
'Sgeibh thu do raeghin aris
Nuairheid thu do'd Thir fein
Cairdeas is common doghna
Na do Laimh achuir faoi'm Fhein

46.
Cha chuir mi mo Laimh faoi'd Fhein
Neian a Mhairtheas Cail am Chorp
Aon Bhuille Taoighe Fhein
Saithreach deinn no reinneas ort.

47.
Mi fein agus Mathair is Goll
Trior bo mho Glonn san Fhein
Ged na sinn gun Draosich no Colg
Ach casteadh ri Hord Cleir.

41.
The unfortunate King of Lochlin was over-
thrown, in presence of the rest, among the
heath; and, though it did not become a
king, his feet and hands were tied*.

42.
Then says, bald-headed Connan, son of Mor-
nah, who was always drinking, " Hold,
Magnus of the swords, whilst I sever his
head from his body."

43.
" I have no friendship nor love for thee, bald
Connan without hair: but though I am in
Fingal's mercy, I would rather be so, than
under thy authority."

FINGAL. 44.
" Since thou art in Fingal's mercy, I will
allow no harm to thee: I will set thee at li-
berty from amongst my heroes; thou strong
hand to fight the battles!"

45.
" And thou shalt get thy own choice again,
when thou shalt return to thy own country a
friendship and unity always, or else to be re-
venged of our heroes † "

46.
" I will not take revenge of your heroes, as
long as there is breath in my body; nor will
I strike one stroke against myself. I repeat
what I have done to you ‡."

47.
Myself, my Father, and Gaul, were the
three who had most children, amongst our
heroes; though we are now without strength,
hearkening to clergymen's orders.

Many curious remarks might be made on the language of the foregoing poem, which abounds with words derived from the Latin, Danish, and Saxon tongues; as Clerich, Chorp, Fhir, Nochd, from the former; Barc, Jarla, Cotan, Bristeadh, from the latter: many particularities also worthy our attention occur in the style and versification, as the paucity of epithets, the love of alliteration (see verse 29, l. 1.), and the frequent repetition of lines in every respect the same, as in Homer, probably with a design to assist the memory (as verse 3, l. 4, v. 28, l. 4, and v. 42, l. 4 — v. 14, l. 1, v. 42, l. 1, &c.); but as it would infringe too much on your Magazine to enlarge upon these subjects, I shall leave them to the acuteness of your readers.

Shaw, the last antagonist of Ossian, observes, that he could not meet with any songs, in the Highlands, which mentioned Swaran King of Lochlin: but that they all spoke of Manus or Magnus a name of later times. Perhaps the foregoing might be one of the songs he met with.

* At length the strength of Swaran fell; the King of the Groves is bound.

† In the sixth book of Fingal, this passage also is found: " Raise to-morrow," says Fingal to Swaran, " raise thy white sails to the wind, thou Brother of Agandecca.—Or dost thou chuse the fight? The combat, which thy fathers gave to Trenmor, is thine!—that thou mayest depart renowned, like the Sun setting in the West!"

‡ " King of the Race of Morven," said the Chief of refounding Lochlin, " never will Swaran fight with thee, first of a thousand heroes!" I found these parallel passages, on a slight comparison of the above poem with Macpherson; perhaps a stricter search might find out many more. This poem, under the title of Manus, has been likewise published by Mr. Smith, Gal. Ant. Edinb. 1780, p. 250; but the parallel passages, in his copy and mine, are scarcely so numerous as those above quoted from Macpherson: our copies agree only in the 16th, 21st, 22d, 35th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th verses of the above poem. Even the story of these two copies is not the same: in Smith, besides many other differences, the poem concludes with the death of Manus; in my copy, Manus is only bound, like Swaran in Macpherson.

The two following songs I received from Mac-Nab, at the same time with the last. The former of them relates to the Death of Dermid: the History of a Song on which subject I have already sent you, Mr. Urban, on the authority of Mr. Stuart of Blair*. The differences, which appear between the following song, and that described by Mr. Stuart, are not very great; and they serve mutually to explain one another. I there observed, that another song on this subject, much longer, and containing a greater number of circumstances, had been inserted by Mr. Smith, in his *Galic Antiquities*†. That poem opens with an address to Cona, and Mount Golbun; and after describing Fingal's going out to hunt on the latter, relates, that Dermid hearing the cry of the dog, left the embraces of his wife, to join the chase. His wife, following him, meets with an old man, mourning over his wife and son; the latter of whom, having fallen at the chase, through the loss of his spear, the determines to pursue her husband, with a supernumerary one. Dermid joins Fingal, and engages the boar, incited by the promised rewards of that monarch. He loses his spear, but receives another from his wife, who is slain herself, by a wandering arrow. With the second spear, he pierces the breast of the boar; but the shaft being broken, he draws his sword, and kills the animal. Connan, the Thersites of the Highland songs, who had been Dermid's rival in love, then dares him to measure the boar; which he does, first in the same direction with the bristles, and receives no injury: but, being farther provoked by Connan, measures him again the contrary way, and the bristles piercing his feet, he is slain‡. His wife, not yet expired, mourns over him; and then dies. Their interment is described, and the poem concludes with Ossian's funeral song. Such is the history of Smith's poem, which in some respects coincides with the following, and in many differs from it: what few parallel passages there are I shall insert in the notes. Mr. Darrach, the translator of the former, was so kind as to translate these also for me.

Mar mharb Diarmad an Torc nimhe.

How Dermid killed the poisonous Wild Boar.

ESDIBH beag ma's aileibh Lao'idh
 Air chuideachd a chaoidh fo chuidh
 Air Beinn Ghuilbeann's air Fuinn fial
 *Sair mac o Duine nan Sgeul truagh:
 Dh' imis iad s bu mhor an sheall
 Air mac o Duine bu dearg beul
 Dol do bheinn Ghuilben a shealg.
 Tuirc, nach fèadh airm a chaoidh
 Dh' eirich a bheist as a suain
 Dh' amhairc i uair an gleann
 Dh' fhairich i faragra nam Fian
 Teachd a soir's a nìar na Ceann.
 Mac o Duine nach d' obdaimh
 Chuir e'n t sleghe an gail an Tuirc
 Ebris e'innt 'an crann mu thri
 Bu reachdar leis a bhi fa mhuic
 Tharruing e shean laon o'n Truail
 Bhoigneadh buaidh anns gach blar
 Mharbh mac o Duine a bheist
 Thachair dha fear a bhi slan
 *Shuidh sinn uil air aon Chnoc
 Luidh mor s'prochd air Ceann fath Fial
 Air bhi dha fada na theid
 Labhair e's gum b'ole a chial

GIVE ear for a little, if you are fond of a poetical account, of those people that are now dead; and that went to Mount Golbun: and likewise of hospitable Fingal, and the Son of O Duine of the Mourning Tales. They prevailed, with great treachery, on the Son of O Duine of the Red Lip, to go to Mount Golbun, to hunt a wild boar, that no weapon could subdue. The beast awakened out of his sound sleep, he looked about him round the glen, and perceived the noise of the heroes, (*Fian*) coming east and west about him. The Son of O Duine, who never shunned a warlike enterprise||, aimed his javelin at the boar; broke the shaft thereof in three pieces, and was displeased to find it so in the boar. He drew from the scabbard his trusty blade, that obtained victory in battle: the Son of O Duine killed the beast, and he himself was safe. We all sat upon one hill, at which time Fingal was seized with a deep melancholy: after a long silence, he spoke in a fierce manner: "Dermid! measure the boar, how many feet he measures to the

* See Mag. for December last, p. 571.

† Gal. Ant. p. 187 to 202.

‡ The mode of mensuration here meant was performed by putting the feet one before the other along the boar's back, according to the original mode of measuring by the *yo r*.

|| Smith (p. 194.) gives this passage as follows: "With all his terrible might the chief lifts his spear; like a meteor of death red issuing from Lano's cloud, a flood of light, it quick descends. The head is lodged in the rough breast of the boar: the shaft flies over trees, through air. His sword is in the hero's hand, the old companion of his deeds in the hour of danger. Its cold point pierces the heart of the foe. The boar, with all his blood and foam, is stretched on earth." Smith adds, that the Clan of Campbell, said to be descended from Dermid, assume the boar's head for their crest from this event, Smith calls Dermid the son of Duino, p. 198; Macpherson calls him the son of Dubno. Fingal B. V.

4 Tomhais a Dhiarmaid f'a fochd
Cia mead troigh 's an Torc a Niar
"Seath troighe deug de fhiar thomhas
Tha'm frioghan na Muice fiadhaich
Cho'n e sin iddir a tomha's
Tomhais a ris i Dhiarmaid
Tomhais a Dhiarmaid a ris
Na aghaidh gu min an Torc
'S leasfa doroghairga chionn
Tuil 'igh nan arm rann-gheur goirt.
Dh' eirich e sb' en turas gaidh
Thomhais e dhoibh an Torc
Tholl am friogh bha nimheil garg
Bonn an Laoich ba gharbh san trod
"Aon deoch dhambs' ad Chuach Fhina
Fhir nam briathra blatha binn
Fon chail mi mo bhrigh 's mo bhlaoch
O choin, gur truagh mur tabhair
"Cho toir mise dhuit mo Chuach
'Scha mho chabhras mi ar t iota
O's beag a rinn thes dom' leas
'Sgur mor a rinn thu do m'aimhleas
"Cha d'rinn mise cron ort riamh
Thall na bhos, a noir na niar
Ach imichd 'le Grain am braidd
Sa huir gam thobhairt fa gheasfaibh.

Gleann fith an gleann fìar rar taobh
'Slion 'ar guth Feidh ana, 's join,
Gleann an tric an raibh an Fhianan
A Nor 's an iar an deigh nan Con
An Gleann fìar fos Beinn Ghuilbin ghuirm
'S aillidh tulachan tha fo'n Ghrigin
'Sric a bha na sruthain dearg
'N deigh do'n Fhianbhi feal an fheidh.
Sin e na shine air an Raon
Mac O Doin' air a thaobh feall
Na shine re laobh an Tuirc
Sin sgeul th'agair duit gu dearbh.
Guill ei deadh oir is eah
'S an eigin nan Creach nach gana
Lamh bu mhor Gaisg is griomh
O choin mar tha'n faoidh fa ghleanno.

"westward!"—"Sixteen feet of seat measured, the bristles of the wild boar measured!" (Fingal) "That is not all the measure; measure it again, Dermid, measure it, Dermid, again, against the bristles!" "for so doing, you shall have your choice of my warlike weapons*."

He got up and undertook the hard task: he measured the boar to them. The venomous coarse bristles pierced the soles of the hero's feet, and severe was the enterprise †. "One drink out of Fingal's cup (*Chuach Fhian*)! You with the warm sweet words! Since I have lost my strength and vigour in this attempt, it is cruel if you deny me."—"I will not give you my cup (*Chuach*), nor will I quench your drought; as you have done little to please me, and have done much to offend me."—"I never did you any harm, up or down, east or west; but proceeded rashly to recover myself of my metamorphoses †."

The glen alongside of us is dark; numerous there are the ruttings of deer, and the voices of blackbirds: in that glen, the heroes often went east and west, after their dogs: the glen under verdant Mount Golbun, whose hillocks are the fairest beneath the sun: where often the rivelets ran red, after the heroes had killed their deer. There, extended on the green, lies the Son of O Duine, stretched on his lovely side along the boar, and clad in all his armour. This tale of truth have we to tell. Alas! Great is our loss! The hand that performed many valiant deeds! the chief of warriors lies in the glen!

In the foregoing poem it deserves to be remarked, that Fingal is not only treated with little reverence, according to a former observation of mine ‡, but is even represented as guilty of treachery. Mr. Stuart's Narration of the Death of Dermid agrees with the poem above in this respect; whereas Mr. Smith has chosen to re-

* Smith (p. 194) alters this passage a little; and ascribes it to Connan, in the room of Fingal, as I have already said. "Measure, said Connan, that little soul, the boar which thou hast slain! Measure him with thy foot bare, a larger hath not been seen!" The foot of Dermid slides softly along the grain, no harm hath the hero suffered. "Measure, said Connan, the boar against the grain! and thine, chief of spears, shall be the boon thou wilt ask." The soul of Dermid was a stranger to fear; he obeyed again the voice of Connan. But the bristly back of Golbun's boar, sharp as his arrows, and strong as his spear, pierces with a thousand wounds his feet.—Dermid falls, like a tall pine on the heath." A boar sixteen feet long is vast indeed!

† Smith omits this conversation: he thus speaks of it in a note, p. 195; "Such as may here miss the dialogue, concerning *Chuach Fhian*, or the medicinal cup of Fingal, will remember, that it is of so different a complexion from the rest of the poem, that no apology needs be made for rejecting it, as the interpolation of some later bard." Smith probably found it not easily susceptible of ornament, and inconsistent with his plan, as throwing the blame on Fingal; which were certainly sufficient reasons for his omitting it. I am not adequately acquainted with the secret history of Dermid, to explain what is meant by his metamorphoses, in my copy.

‡ See Mag. for December last, p. 571.

present it differently; and more agreeable with the uncontaminated honour of Fingal, in the rest of his publication, and in the *Offian* of Macpherson. Smith also attempts, in a note, p. 194, to palliate and cover the superstitious notion of the fatal consequences produced, by walking along the back of a boar, in a direction contrary to the bristles: no doubt, because he would have us suppose, that the natives of the Highlands, unlike all other nations, have been ever guided by truth and reason. I wish the same intention had not hid many similar notions from the publick: for it is among such traditional prejudices, that we must look for national character, and the true knowledge of mankind. Reason is ever the same, but folly diverse. They would also, at the same time, have stamped greater authenticity on the poems which should have contained them.

I am inclined to suspect, that there are in the foregoing song some words directly derived from the English, as *Bheist, thri,* &c. (To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,
IT is with the utmost surprize I read in your Magazine of last month an intention announced of inserting, in the *Biographia Britannica*, a Life of CHATTERTON. Good heavens, Mr. Urban, what is the merit of an impostor, debauchee, and suicide, that he should be handed down to posterity under any other characters? Are they titles to a place in the Temple of Fame in that work whose original edition was called by an excellent judge, "*Vindictio Britannica; or, a Defence of every body.*" (Walp. Royal and Noble Auth. II. 68.). But, perhaps, in order to maintain a reputation for impartiality, the present editors mean to give the Devil his due, and to record how a youth of 17 could impose on men of maturer years and abilities in this enlightened age. Then why not record the tricks of Miss Canning, Mrs. Tofts, Pishmanazar, and all the dextrous ones? Dr. K. was ashamed to retain Bp. Atherton, who, in the words of his biographer Mr. Oldys, was at least "a very remarkable warning-piece in history to future ages," and yet wishes to insert a life not less vicious and immoral. Is this to write a history, "with a due regard to the chief privileges of human nature, and with feelings especially of the moral kind?" (Pref. to 2d Edit. p. xxx.)

But with what materials is this history to be written? Is it to be supposed that

any Bristolian will assist in a detection of Chatterton? This would be at the same time a detection of Rowley. Mr. Surgeon Barret, whose History of Bristol must now become as much *felo de se* as poor Chatterton, must for ever feel it his interest to suppress every evidence of the imposture, to a single thread-paper. Mr. Pewterer Catcott has been hissed off the stage; and the poor Dean of Exeter, who has been so basely *Dewitted*, cannot add to the memoirs of this wretched boy any thing more than has appeared in his Preface, and in Mr. Thistlethwaite's, and his own sister's letter. D. H.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 8.
THERE is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Tamworth in Staffordshire, that Dr. Jeremy Taylor lived and studied some time during the civil wars at Maidley-Hall near Tamworth (now belonging to Lord Weymouth).—I should be glad to see it confirmed or disproved. Yours, WILL CURIOUS.

MR. URBAN,
THE periodical publications which abound in the present times contribute so much to the instruction and amusement of the nation, that I am pleased to see them encouraged. The authors of them are in general careful to reject every inducement to vice and impiety; except those who professedly follow a plan, adapted, I hope, only to a small class of readers. That the good end of these publications may not be perverted, I must beg you to admit a hint to the ***** Magazine, concerning the Parody of our Catechism, which unfortunately appeared in it some little time ago. I am willing to impute the admission of it rather to a thoughtless than a vicious temper. It wore the appearance of wit; but not of wit made subservient to the cause of piety and virtue. Let us not, however, raise its consequence by a criticism upon it; but only remark, that many readers seeing such a parody in a work, the end of which is generally good, and the circulation extensive, may be induced to regard the appointments of the church, and our religious service, in a less serious light than, I trust, the Proprietors of the ***** Magazine would desire. I am not a purchaser of that publication; but the occasion of this hint was pointed out to me by a young reader of it, whose sense and good disposition made him think it merited reproof.

Yours, &c.

G * *

25. Epi-

25. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXII. For the Year 1782. Part I. 4to.*

THIS volume has been uncommonly tardy in its publication. The reason we cannot ascertain.

ART. I. *Account of a new Kind of Rain. Written by the Count de Gioeni, an Inhabitant of the Third Region of Mount Etna*.*

This describes a most singular phenomenon; a coloured cretaceous grey water, which, after evaporating and filtering away, left every place covered with it to the height of two or three lines; and all the iron-work that was touched by it became rusty. The shower extended over the fields about seventy miles. By a chemical analysis, the earth contained in it exhibited a martial principle in a metallic form, and not in a vitriolic substance, and therefore discovered a volcanic origin. How it came to be mixed with water is explained in various ways, here mentioned. Such rains have been described in Sicily by ancients and moderns. The paper bears no date but "this day May 8th," but it mentions "the 24th instant," which, both as to month and year, is unintelligible.

ART. II. *Nova Experimenta Chemica quæ ad penitiorem Acidæ et Pinguedinis grati cognitionem valere videntur. Scribat D. Laurentius Crellius, &c.*

This is a continuation of a series of chemical experiments, on an acid obtained from fat. They are dated from Helmstad.

ART. III. *Observations on the Bills of Mortality at York. By William White, M. D. F. A. S.*

From these, and other registers, we have the pleasure to find that the births, in general, are more numerous, and the deaths fewer than formerly; from 1728 to 1735, the births at York exceeded the burials 68; in 7 years, or 98 annually. From 1770 to 1776 the burials decreased 313, or 44½ annually. Births increased 520, or 74½ annually. Births exceed the burials 148, or 21½ annually. Males born in 7 years 1666, or 238 annually. Buried 1476, or 210½ annually. Females born in 7 years 1657, or 236½ annually. Buried 1699, or 242½ annually. By the number of houses, 3,000, 4½ people to a house, 12,750 are the number

of inhabitants; or 474, the average of annual births, multiplied by 27, gives 12,798. The deaths, 46 years ago, were 1 in 21½. Now they are decreased to 1 in 28½.

ART. IV. *Account of a monstrous Birth. By John Torlese, Esq. Chief of Anjingo.*

This was a child of a Nair woman. It had but one body, at the extremity whereof were two heads, one larger than the other. It had four hands and arms perfect, three legs, &c. One head would sleep whilst the other was awake; or one would cry and the other not. It lived three days. A sketch is annexed.

ART. V. *Experiments with Chinese Hempseed. By Keane Fitzgerald, Esq.*

By the account here given, this seems to be a very valuable commodity, and, in consequence, as some of the best seed has been sent for from China, rewards may be hoped for from its culture and manufacture from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

ART. VI. *An Account of some Scoria from Iron Works, which resemble the striated Filaments described by Sir William Hamilton. By Samuel More, Esq.*

There seems an exact similarity between the productions of Mount Vesuvius, and of the volcano in the Isle of Bourbon, and some of the scoria here communicated, in its capillary state, of one of the largest works in England for smelting iron, the furnaces of Art thus forming filaments by means similar to those which produce them in the eruption of the great furnaces of Nature.

ART. VII. *An Extract of the Register of the Parish of Holy Cross, Salop, being a Third Decade of Years from Michaelmas 1770 to Michaelmas 1780, carefully digested in the following Table. By the Rev. Mr. William Gorfuch, Vicar.*

The first Decade was published in the Phil. Transl. vol. LII. part I. art. 25. The second in vol. LXI. art. 6. In 1755 the inhabitants here were 1049; in 1780, 1113.

ART. VIII. *An Experiment proposed for determining, by the Aberration of the fixed Stars, whether the Rays of Light, in pervading different Media, change their Velocity according to the Law which results from Sir Isaac Newton's Ideas concerning the Cause of Refraction; and for ascertaining their Velocity in every Medium whose refracting Density is known. By Patrick Willson, M. A. &c.*

* This article is in Italian. A translation is in the Appendix.

This cannot be understood without a diagram.

ART. IX. *Quantity of Rain which fell at Barrowby, near Leeds.* By Geo. Lloyd, Esq.

Totals, 1778, 28 0 inches; 1779, 29 05; 1780, 22 9; 1781, 25 6. Average 26. 3875.

ART. X. *Account of an improved Thermometer.* By Mr. James Six.

To remedy a striking inconvenience of the common thermometer, Mr. Six has constructed one which shews accurately the greatest degree of heat and cold which has happened in the observer's absence. It consists of two tubes of thin glass, the one about 16 inches long, and $\frac{5}{16}$ sixteenths of an inch in diameter; the other smaller, with the inner diameter about $\frac{1}{20}$ twentieth, joined to the larger at the upper end, and bent down, first on the left side, and then upwards again on the right. This glass is filled with highly rectified spirits of wine, to within half an inch of the end, excepting that part of the small tube which is filled with mercury. Thus, when the spirit in the large tube is expanded by heat, the mercury in the small tube on the left side will be pressed down, and consequently cause that on the right side to rise; and cold will produce the contrary effect. Within the small tube, above the mercury, a small index is placed, immersed in the spirit of wine, so filled as to pass up and down; and, being carried up with the mercury, does not return with it when it descends; but, remaining fixed, shews distinctly, and very accurately, how high the mercury had risen, and consequently what degree of heat or cold had happened. A magnet, when occasion requires, is applied to the tube, to move each of the indexes down to the surface of the mercury. For a more exact idea the plan is necessary, which, as far as we can judge, seems ingeniously to supply this great desideratum. For a method to adjust the divisions on the scale to the inequality of the tubes, we must refer to the article.

ART. XI. *On the Parallax of the Fixed Stars.* By Mr. Herschel, F. R. S.

The whole diameter of the annual orbit of the earth being but a mere point, when compared to the immense distance of the stars, trigonometry, it is well known, wants a proper base. To supply this deficiency, Mr. Herschel endeavours the investigation of its parallax by improvements that he has made, and still

hopes to make, in his telescopes. For the method which he has taken, seemingly free from the errors of the former, we must refer to the article, as it requires a diagram. Mr. H. affirms, that "the stars will bear a higher degree of magnifying than other celestial objects," and has carried his powers as high as 6450, the centres even then remaining distinct enough to measure their distances with sufficient truth.—With higher powers too he discovered several stars to be double, which he had before set down as single. This method of double stars having many advantages in investigating the parallax, Mr. H. has now, for some years, been examining the heavens, and collecting a catalogue of such stars; some before recorded, but most observed by himself, and has divided them into several different classes: 1. Those which require a very superior telescope, the utmost clearness of air, &c. 2. Those that are proper for estimations by the eye, or very delicate measures of the micrometer. The power should not be much less than 200. 3. All that are more than 5 but less than 15" asunder. The power here may be from 40 to 100. 4, 5, and 6. Stars that are from 15 to 30", from 30" to 1', and from 1' to 2', or more, asunder. Mr. H. then delivers, as postulata, "a theory of the annual parallax of double stars, with the method of computing from thence what is generally called the parallax of the fixed stars, or of single stars of the sixth magnitude, such as are nearest to us."

ART. XII. *Catalogue of double Stars.* By Mr. Herschel, F. R. S.

This Catalogue contains, not only double stars, but those also that are treble, double-double, quadruple, double-treble, and multiple under the following general heads: 1. The names of the stars, and number, in Flamsteed's Catalogue. 2. Their comparative size. 3. Their colours. 4. Their distances, different ways. 5. The angle of position, with regard to the parallel of declination. And 6. The dates when Mr. H. first perceived them to be double, treble, &c. It contains 269 double stars, of which 227, he apprehends, were before unnoticed.

ART. XIII. *Description of a Lamp Micrometer, and the Method of using it.* By Mr. William Herschel, F. R. S.

The instrument here described is free from the defects and imperfections of the common parallel wire micrometers.

But

But it cannot be explained without a diagram. At the conclusion he says, "November 28, 1781, I measured the diameter of the *new star*; but the air was not very favourable, for *this singular star* was not so distinct with 227 that evening as it generally is with 460; therefore, without laying much stress upon the exactness of the observation, I shall only report it to exemplify the use of the micrometer. My radius was 35 feet 1.1 inches. The diameter of the star, by the distance of the lucid points, was 2.4 inches, and the power I used 227; hence the magnified angle is found 19', and the real diameter of the star 5'.022. The scale of this measure, 474 millionths of an inch, or almost half an inch to a second."

It is remarkable, and indeed unaccountable, that this should be the only place in which the *new planet* (as it has been deemed) or *Georgium Sidus* has ever been mentioned in the Transactions, or has been announced to the world by Mr. Herschel, though it is now near two years since he discovered it, unless it be (as we suspect) the same which he described as a *comet* in the last volume, art. XXXII. Are its elements yet too uncertain, or what can be the reason of this concealment? Surely what is known of it, its place in or near the Ecliptic, its apparent motion, &c. highly merit publication, and, if we may judge of others by ourselves, many will be much disappointed by the omission; and some who have observed it, have suppressed their observations in deference to the discoverer. He calls it here "*a new, a singular star*." Does he mean that it is not a planet? But neither is it a fixed star, being retrograde, stationary, and progressive. It must then be a moving star, and if so, is truly *singular*; for, from the brightness which it displays at a distance so far beyond Saturn, it may be doubted whether it derives its light from our sun.

ART. XIV. *A Paper to obviate some Doubts concerning the great Magnifying Powers used.* By Mr. Herschel, F.R.S.

For the method used to determine the powers of his glasses, from 146 to 6450, we must refer to this paper. The use of high powers Mr. H. calls "*a new and untrudged path*;" and adds, that he hopes "*soon to be able to attack the celestial bodies with a still stronger armament, which is now preparing.*"

ART. XV. *Continuation of the Expe-*

riments and Observations on the Specific Gravities and Attractive Powers of various Saline Substances. By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S.

The substances here weighed and examined are, the mineral alkali, the volatile alkali, calcareous earth, magnesia, or muriatic earth, earth of allum, or argillaceous earth, and phlogiston. For the particulars, and also as to the quantity of phlogiston in nitrous, fixed, and vitriolic air, and in sulphur and marine acid air, we must refer to the article.

ART. XVI. *Of the Method of rendering very sensible the weakest natural or artificial Electricity.* By Mr. Alexander Volta, Professor of Experimental Philosophy in Como, &c. &c.*

This method depends upon a particular use of the *electrophorus*, which on this occasion Mr. Volta calls a *condenser of electricity*. In the first part he describes the apparatus, and relates several experiments, and in the second explains those phenomena.

ART. XVII. *Extract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1780.* By Thomas Barker, Esq. F.R.S.

ART. XVIII. *Meteorological Journal kept at the House of the Royal Society, by Order of the President and Council.*

This (from January to August 1781, inclusive) concludes the volume.

26. *Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. relative to his Conduct during Part of his Command of the King's Troops in North America; particularly to that which respects the unfortunate Issue of the Campaign in 1781. With an Appendix, containing Copies and Extracts of those Parts of his Correspondence with Lord George Germaine, Earl Cornwallis, Rear-Admiral Graves, &c. which are referred to therein.* 8vo.

PAINFUL is the detail of such a losing game as our American warfare. It is like tearing open a wound never to be healed. The principal view of the late commander in chief, like that of his predecessor, is to exculpate himself. For that purpose he contends, that a desultory war in Virginia, the taking possession of the posts of York and Gloucester (at least without objection), the undertaking operations in the Chesapeake, without having a naval superiority, &c. were measures far from being advised, always disapproved by him.

* This is in Italian. It is translated in the Appendix.

To the latter (he says), "perhaps alone are we to impute our late misfortune (Lord Cornwallis's) in that quarter."—An impartial reader, on perusing this Narrative, will hardly think that Sir Henry Clinton has exculpated himself from directing the Earl to take post at York and Gloucester.—His Lordship's answer will be noticed in p. 155.

27. *Archæologia: or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. VI. 4to. (Reviewed by a Correspondent.)*

AFTER an interval of near three years, the Society of Antiquaries have indulged the publick with a 6th volume of their lucubrations. If they proceed with this pace, half the monuments of antiquity will decay or be destroyed before their 7th volume appears. The list of plates is, however, nearly doubled.

In the 1st article the President describes certain Roman penates found in 1778, in the high street at Exeter.

2. Mr. Strange, with his usual candour and accuracy, presents us with some further particulars respecting the antiquities of Glamorganshire, which are further illustrated by correct drawings. Some strictures are made on Mr. Harris's account of the *Julia Strata*, printed in a former volume, and some particulars interspersed from a journal by the late curious observer Smart Lethieullier, Esq; and the island *Barrucbus*, with its wonderful cavern, is supposed to have been at *Wormhead Point*, several views of which are here exhibited.

3. Mr. Brooke gives a curious account of a second Saxon inscription in *Milborough* church in *Holderness*; which leads him into a judicious and entertaining detail of early property in these parts.—We wish to see a few more such papers.

4. Gov. Pownall makes us smile about a pensile rock, called *Great upon Little*, in *Sussex*; which has been rubbed into its present insulated state by weather, cattle, men, Druids, the Devil, or the Devil knows who. A broom-maker's cave, hard by, unfortunately escaped unnoticed.

5. Sir Henry Englefield traces the site of *Reading Abbey*.

6. Mr. Joseph Windham suggests an emendation of a passage in *Pliny*, N. H. 36. c. 14, about the temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*.

7. Mr. Bowle tells us how *French* was pronounced in the days of *Shakspeare*.

8. Mr. Pegge traces the rise and progress of the plague in *Derbyshire*, 1586, 1604, &c.

9. Mr. Anderson gives a further description of ancient vitrified fortifications in *Scotland*, particularly of one on *Dun o deer hill*, in *Aberdeenshire*.

10. Mr. Barrington, from what he has seen of the kind in *Wales*, argues plausibly enough, that the vitrified stones in these inclosures were the effect of volcanic eruptions, or other accidental causes, which brought these among the other loose stones which were scattered over the surface. A drawing, referred to in this paper, seems to have been omitted.

11. Sir H. Englefield corrects a mistake of Mr. Drake, the learned York antiquary, about *Micklelegate*, which Sir H. E. does not think Roman work.

12. A curious specimen of terra cotta work, in rude masks, or human portraits, found in the tombs of the inhabitants of the *Mosquito shore*. By Mr. Rogers.

13. A curious account of *Druidical* remains on *Stanton* and *Hurtle moors*, in the county of *Derby*, with 14 neat views. By Major Rooke.

14. Mr. Topham explains the word *Esnacca*, which occurs in an unpublished charter of the time of *Henry II.* and signifies some kind of boat or ship.

15, 16. Observations on the Roman earthen ware taken from the *Pan Pudding Rock*, on the coast of *Kent*. By Mr. Jacob and Mr. Keate.—Our readers may recollect that Gov. Pownall, in a memoir on this subject, vol. V. p. 282, had suggested that there was a manufactory of sacred pottery on this rock or island, and "that in these holy vessels only, one constantly finds the name of the manufacturer, impressed by a stamp upon them, and only as far," says he, "as I have seen, one name on all, that of *Attilianus*, whom I suppose to have been director of the college." Unfortunately for the Governor's hypothesis, an unlucky extract from the minute-books of the Society, subjoined to his Memoir in the course of publication, overthrew it in the first instance, by producing other names of manufacturers on vessels fished up on the same spot. Mr. Jacob, whose residence near the spot [at *Faversham*] enables him to speak from the best authority, overturns the manufactory with one stroke of his pen, and shews, that neither the Governor, nor his brother, from whom his information

information came, knew the true name or situation of the spot he had been writing about. Mr. Keate, from actual observation also, confirms what Mr. Jacob advances. Under the dilemma to which these respectable authorities reduce him, the Governor demands of the Society satisfaction against the unknown inserter of the unhappy note, his resentment against which not two long years could cool. In what manner the Society have submitted to comply with this demand, may be seen in art. 30 of this volume, which will remain a lasting memorial of literary acquiescence, in more instances than one.

In art. 17 Mr. Woide illustrates a new Palmyrene coin in Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

18. Four letters from Beaupré Bell, Esq. to Mr. Gale, on the Horologia of the ancients, with Mr. Gale's answers. These are part of the valuable collection of Mr. Gale's correspondence, with which Mr. Nichols has obliged the publick in N° II. of his *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

19. A curious account, by M. d'Auvergne, of a cross erected as a memorial of a combat between a select number of English and French in Bretagne, 1350, imperfectly noticed by historians.

20. The commencement of day among the Britons and Saxons ascertained by Mr. Pegge.

21. Remarks on the Sumatran language, by Mr. Marsden.

22. Observations on the Indian method of picture-writing, by Mr. Bray. Some such sample was published in Baron Lahontan's Voyage to North America, Engl. edit. 1735. vol. II. p. 86. 8vo.

23. Observations on the origin and antiquity of round churches, particularly that at Cambridge. By Mr. Essex. This modest, ingenious man has given an exact account of this particular fashion of churches, illustrated with a correct architectonical draught of that at Cambridge, and gives us hopes that nothing but the common accidents of life will prevent his favouring the publick with a work professedly on the subject of Gothic architecture, his knowledge in which is unrivalled.

24. Mr. Topham, from the notes of the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, and his own reading, illustrates a print lately published by the Society from a second picture at Windsor, representing the embarkation of Henry VIII. for the interview at Champ de Drap d'Or, to

which this is intended as a companion — though a very unequal one.

25, 26. A very mathematical confirmation of Professor Graves's statement of the contents of Rom. Congius and Amphora. By Mr. Norris,—not the secretary, nor yet a member, of the Society.

27. A System of Castle Building, in 150 pages, with 31 plates, by Mr. King, intended as a sequel to his former, in 50 pages, with 4 prints, in vol. IV. These 200 pages, and 35 plates, put together, would have made a *jussum volumen* of themselves*.

28. Additions to Mr. King's Observations on Lincoln castle, by Sir H. Englefield and Dr. Gordon.

29. Observations on Rochester castle, by the Rev. Mr. Denne.

30. Gov. Pownall on Roman earthen ware (see before, articles 15, 16.) and the boundary stone of Croyland Abbey. Another fanciful hypothesis, contradicted by facts.

This volume is wound up with a list of presents to the Society *since* the publication of the Vth volume. But, as we do not recollect to have seen such list *before* that publication, we are led to suspect that the Society had no presents made them before their removal to Somerset-Place. The list of presents to the Royal Society began in 1773.

This volume was delivered to the members in November last, but, as it was not *advertised* till the beginning of the present month, it did not become an object of our review sooner.

28. *A Poem sacred to the Memory of the late Sir John Clarke, Bart. By Joseph Gellibrand.*

THIS Sir J. C. was a well-grown lad of his age, who lived with his mother and his tutor, till he died at the age of 19. He was not eminent in any of the polite professions, nor in the Seven Sciences, nor in the mechanic arts. His panegyrist is pastor of the presbyterian congregation at Edmonton, no popular preacher, nor, if we may judge from these lines, born a poet:

*They call'd Religion by Philander's name,
For Goodness and Philander were the same.*

The reader will not now be at a loss to account for these 132 verses, or why Sir J. C. should be verified more than other baronets.

* Of this article a particular account shall be given. EDIT.

29. *An Essay on the Nature and Cure of the Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Consumption of the Lungs.* By T. Reid, M.D.

THIS intelligent author is of opinion that the great danger attending diseases of the lungs proceeds from neglecting them in the beginning; and that many cases of consumption may be cured that are at present thought mortal. He begins with a brief, though accurate, account of the symptoms progressively, in the different stages of inflammation, suppuration, and diarrhæa, which shews an intimate acquaintance with the subject. He then endeavours to prove that the hectic fever, and subsequent diarrhæa, are not caused by the matter in the lungs being absorbed and carried into the circulation; he even doubts of the fact in any disease. His theory of the hectic fever is new and ingenious; the reasons in support of it are urged with great force, and apparent conviction. He greatly blames the indiscriminate use of bleeding, riding on horseback, balsamic and oily medicines, blisters, issues, setons, &c. and thinks they tend to debilitate the habit, and accelerate the fatal period; they should be used to alleviate urgent symptoms, but are not to be depended upon for curing the disorder.

The method of treatment laid down is plain, simple, and rational; it seems to promise more success than any that has been hitherto published; if used in time, the doctor is confident of its efficacy, as it is said to be founded upon the firmest of all bases, experience. We are disposed to give Dr. Reid ample credit, at least till his method shall be contradicted from equal authority. The attempt is highly meritorious, and we have no doubt will receive the approbation of the publick. In the course of this work we meet with many useful observations on the effects of medicines on the human body, on the blood, its constituent parts, and how far it is concerned either in causing or curing diseases; on the engine of tubercles in the lungs, and the effects of emetics, on which the author lays great stress in the cure of consumptions.

Upon the whole, we think this Essay highly worthy of perusal, not only by the faculty, but by every person subject to disorders in the blood, so frequent in this variable climate, but especially by those who have the care and management of young people.

30. *Journal of Travels made through the principal Cities of Europe; wherein the Time employed in going from Post to Post is marked in Hours and Minutes; the Distances in English Miles, measured by Means of a Preambulator, fastened to the Chaise; Produce of the different Countries; Population of the Towns; and remarkable Curiosities in the Cities and the Roads: Together with an Account of the best Inns, &c. To which is subjoined, A Comparative View of the different Monies, and that of itinerary and lineal Measures; as well as the Price of Post-Horses in different Countries.* Translated from the French of M. L. Dutens, Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, and F. R. S. London. By John Highmore, Gent. To which is added, An Appendix, containing the Roads of Italy; with some useful Tables and Hints to Strangers who travel in France. 8vo.

THIS is a very useful *Vade Mecum* to travellers, and as such we recommend it to the numerous *itinerants* whom the peace will soon export to the Continent. One of the *Remarks* may serve as a specimen:

"The most superb festival I ever saw was that which was given by the Empress at Vienna, on the occasion of the general meeting of her family. The Grand Duke came to see her. Prince Charles received the Archduke Maximilian as his coadjutor of the Teutonic order. The Empress gave a public masqued ball at Belvedere, the house of Prince Eugene, to which a gallery, of 400 feet in length, was added, lighted up with 7200 wax-lights. The front of the gallery without was illuminated with 230,000 lamps. There were 18,000 wax-lights within the palace walls. The company that assembled was to the number of 7000 persons. The whole was conducted without the least disorder or confusion. A supper was ordered for 10,000 people. Physicians, surgeons, midwives, and beds, were prepared, in case of accidents."

The whole seems well translated, and unites the *utile dulci*.

31. *Capt. Inglefield's Narrative concerning the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Centaur, of 74 Guns; and the miraculous Preservation of the Pinnace, with the Captain, Master, and Ten of the Crew, in a Traverse of near 300 Leagues on the Great Western Ocean; with the Names of the People saved.* Published by Authority. 8vo.

THE latter part of this affecting narrative has been inserted p. 79.

32. *The Art of Pleasing: or, Instructions for Touth in the first Siege of Life, in a Series of Letters to Master Stanhope, the present Earl of Chesterfield, by the late Philip Earl*

Earl of Chesterfield. Now first collected. Small 8vo.

TO these Letters Lord Chesterfield alluded as follows, in a letter to his friend Bishop Chenevix:

"My kinsman, Mr. Stanhope, of Mansfield, has married a niece of Mr. Barnes, of Derby. His son, whom I have taken and adopted, turns out prodigiously well, both as to parts and learning, and gives me great amusement and pleasure in *superintending his education, and in some things instructing him myself.*"

They were not only communicated to many by the late unfortunate Dr. Dodd, under whose care Master Stanhope then was, but (the editor tells us) "they were also copied by him, and, as is generally believed, transmitted to the press through the disgraceful channel of a provincial Magazine."

These Letters (fourteen in number) were written from Bath. They are certainly free from those glaring immoralities which (in spite of all their *graces*) disgrace his lordship's letters to his son, yet, though they fall not so low, they never soar so high, being calculated for the meridian of a boy of ten years old. By the first the reader may judge of the rest:

"My dear little Boy, Barb.

"Our correspondence has hitherto been very desultory and various. My letters have had little or no relation to each other; and I endeavoured to suit them to your age, and passion for variety. I considered you as a child, and trifled with you accordingly; and though I cannot yet look upon you as a man, I shall consider you as being capable of some serious reflection. You are now above half a man; and, before your present age is doubled, you will be quite a man; therefore, *paucis majora canamus*—"

"You already know your religious and moral duties, which indeed are exceedingly simple and plain: the former consists in fearing and loving your Creator, and in observing his laws, which he has written in every man's heart, and which your conscience will always remind you of, if you give it but a fair hearing; the latter, I mean your moral duties, are fully contained in these few words, *Do as you would be done by.* Your classical knowledge others, more able than myself, will instruct you in. There remains, therefore, nothing in which I can be useful to you, except to communicate to your youth and inexperience what a long observation, and knowledge of the world, enable me to give you.

"I shall then, for the future, write you a series of letters, which I desire you will read twice over, and keep by you, upon the duty,

the utility, and the means of pleasing; that is, of being what the French call *aimable*; an art which, it must be owned, they possess almost exclusively; they have studied it the most, and they practise it the best. I shall, therefore, often borrow their expressions in the following letters, as answering my ideas better than any I can find in my own language.

"Remember this, and fix it in your mind, that whoever is not *amiable*, is, in truth, *nobody at all*, with regard to the general intercourse of life; his learning is pedantry, and even his virtue has no lustre. Perhaps my subject may oblige me to say things above your present *forte*; but, in proportion as your understanding opens and expands itself, you will understand them; and then, *hæc æmuli menisse juvabit.*

"I presume you will not expect elegance, or even accuracy, in letters of this kind, which I write singly for your use. I give you my matter just as it occurs to me. May it be it useful to you!

"P. S. If you were in this place, it would quite turn your little head; here would be so much of your dear vanity, that you would think rather less, if possible, than most of the company, who faunter away their whole time, and do nothing."

The noble writer, it is observable, treats the understandings of women with the same contempt in these Letters, as in his others, though that of his own lady might have taught him a better lesson.

33. *An Epistle addressed to the Right Honourable Nathaniel Newnham, Lord Mayor of the City of London; on his truly patriotic Motion for the Importation of Corn, and his humane Attention to alleviate the great Distresses of the Poor and Industrious.* 4to.

A just panegyric on the worthy magistrate here addressed.

34. *A Sermon preached at Chart-Sutton, Kent, Nov. 7, 1782, at the Opening of the new Church (the old one being destroyed by Lightning). By Henry Jones, M. A. Vicar of that Parish, and Minor Canon of Rochester. To which are annexed, A List of the Subscribers, and an Account of the Money received by the Bursar towards rebuilding the said Church.* 4to.

THIS publication may serve to answer one good purpose, viz. "to obviate the objections generally made to briefs, by the view of the net produce of so large a sum as this."

The subscriptions amount—	£. s. d.
ed to	606 10 00
The brief produced	785 3 10

Total	£. 1391 13 10
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"The late church was burnt April 23, 1779. The present was *rebuilt*" by contract, on a plan and estimate drawn up by Mr. H. Holland, junior, and is supposed to be the neatest and most commodious church of its size in the diocese."

35. *The Progress of Poetry.*

By Mrs. Madan. 4to.

THE editor of this "master-piece" (as he justly styles it) of this late ingenious lady, cries *supra* with much less reason than the sage of Samos, by pretending "to introduce to public notice" a poem of which the public were in possession probably before he was born; it having been inserted in a collection called *The Flower Piece* so long ago as the year 1731, and since that in *The Poetical Calendar*, 1763, and other more recent publications. Instead, therefore, of dwelling longer on this not new (however excellent) performance, we will add a short account of the admired writer, and some verses *de sa façon*, much less known.

Mifs Judith Cowper was born in 1702. She was eldest daughter of Spencer Cowper, Esq. (one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of K. George I.) and niece to the Lord Chancellor of that name. She had a sister, who was married to William De Grey, Esq. since Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Walsingham. Her brothers were, William Cowper, Esq. of Hertingfordbury, the Rev. John Cowper, D. D. rector of Berkhamsted, Herts, one of the late king's chaplains, and patentee for making out commissions of bankruptcy, who died in 1756 †; and Ashley Cowper, Esq. (now living) clerk of the House of Lords, and Chafe-wax in Chancery ‡; Mifs Cowper distinguished herself in the literary world at the age of 18, by writ-

• Rather "built."

† The eldest son of this gentleman, a barrister at law, published a volume of Poems in 1782 (see vol. LII. p. 130). His younger son John, one of the best scholars in the University, having gained the bachelor's medals in 1759, and both the prizes for masters of arts in 1762, was elected fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1764, and appointed private tutor to the present Lord Walsingham. He died March 20, 1770, in the prime of life, and was buried at Foxton in Cambridgeshire, of which he was appointed minister, in 1764.

† This gentleman published *The Norfolk & Weymouth*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1744.

ing some Verses to the Memory of Mr. Hughes, in 1720, and others to Mr. Pope, which are prefixed to their Poems (*Engl. Poets*, vols. XXII. and XXXII), and were justly admired: Her *Epistle from Abelard to Eloisa* is also well known, having been frequently published. And her *Progress of Poetry* (as has been said) first appeared in 1730: She married Col. Martin Madan, by whom she had the author of *Thelyphthora*, Spencer, D.D. prebendary of Peterborough, &c. and two daughters, the elder married to her cousin William Cowper, Esq. of Hertlingfordbury; and the younger to the hon. Lieut. Gen. Maitland. On the former the late Samuel Cox, Esq. wrote the famous song, "When first by fond Damon Flavella was seen," &c. Several smaller pieces, by Mrs. Madan, have been handed about in manuscript; among them, a few lines written in the first leaf of an invidious *Epistle from Sarah the Quaker to Lotbario in the Fly Jan Shades*, tigmatising her father, after his death, with a crime for which he had long before been tried by the laws of his country and acquitted*. The filial piety that inspired them speaks for itself:

And lives there one, by canker'd malice led,
T' arraign the innocent, defenceless dead?
The lion, gentler savage, through the wood
Wild though he roars, adust and dry for
blood, ^{(care,}
Yet if he chance where Death, with friendly
Has just reliev'd some painful traveller,
With rough compassion sternly stalks away,
And scorns to tear the unrefitting prey.

Some verses which she wrote in her brother's "Coke upon Littleton" are in Doddsley's Poems, vol. IV.

36. *Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers; and of conducting Military Hospitals; and on the Diseases incident to Soldiers in the Time of Service; and on the same Diseases as they have appeared in London. In Two Volumes.* By Donald Montro, M.D. Physician to His Majesty's Army, and to Saint George's Hospital; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at London, and of the Royal Society. 8vo.

DR. MONRO has divided his performance into five parts. In the first he treats of the general means of preserving the lives of the soldiers. In the second he explains the most proper method of providing and conducting military hospitals. In the third he furnishes

* See State Trials, vol. V. p. 194. 11 Will. III. 1699.

an account of the health and diseases of the troops who were encamped at Coxheath in the years 1778 and 1779. In the fourth he details and examines the diseases incident to soldiers in the time of actual service. In the fifth, he exhibits a pharmacopœia adapted to the use of military hospitals.

As a specimen of the Doctor's ability, we will add what he has observed concerning the embarkation of troops going on service.

"At all times, when troops are to be sent upon expeditions, particularly into warm climates, great care ought to be taken to embark such only as are in good health; particular regard ought to be paid to those who are picked up in the streets, or have been taken out of the Savoy, or other gaols. All dirty rags from off such people ought to be thrown away or burnt; and the men, after being well washed, and new clothed, ought to be kept, for a fortnight or three weeks, in some garrison town, or with their regiments in open airy places, that it may be ascertained that they have no infectious disorder before they be put on board the transports.

"All ships allotted for transports ought to be well aired and purified, and every thing fitted up properly before the men are embarked. They ought to be provided with ventilators, or wind-sails, to make a free circulation of air through the vessel; and they ought never to be crowded, but full room allowed for each man, in proportion to the length of the voyage.

"In military expeditions soldiers are put upon ship's allowance; which, Dr. Lind very justly observes, ought not, in voyages to the warm climates, to be made up so much of salted beef and salted pork, which have a tendency to putrefaction, as is the common practice of the navy, but that a greater share of biscuit, flour, oatmeal, groats, rice, and other stores of that kind, should be laid in; and a greater proportion of them, and a less of the salted meat, distributed among the men; and he is certainly in the right, when he says, that a full animal diet, and tenacious malt liquors, are well adapted to the constitution of our own and of other northern climates; and that sailors who visit the Greenland seas, and are remarkable for a voracious appetite, and a strong digestion of hard salted meat, and the coarsest fare, when sent to the West Indies, soon become sensible of a decay of appetite, and find a full gross salted diet pernicious to health. 'Instinct,' he says, 'has taught the natives between the tropics to live chiefly on a vegetable diet, of grains, roots, and subacid fruits, with plenty of diluting liquors.'

"A store of vegetables, such as mustard-seed, garlick, onions, potatoes, pickled cabbages, and other pickled vegetables, four

crout, and other things of that kind, which can be purchased at a cheap rate, and preserved for some months, ought to be laid in; which may be mixed with the soups prepared for the men, or given them to eat along with their salted provisions.

"A quantity of beer, cyder, or wine, ought to be put aboard, and a certain allowance distributed to each man daily. When, for want of these, men are reduced to an allowance of spirits, they ought to be mixed with seven or eight times the quantity of water, and occasionally some molasses, and a little lemon-juice, may be added, before they are given to the men; if lemons cannot be got, cream of tartar, or vinegar, may supply their place; and it ought to be a duty of one of the military officers on board to see the spirits mixed with the water, and distributed among the men daily.

"It ought, however, to be observed, that although the juice of lemons and limes, and other vegetable acids, are good preservatives against the scurvy and putrid disorders, yet that the too free use of them is sometimes in danger of weakening the stomach and bowels too much, and rendering people subject to diarrhœas or dysenteries on the least feverish attack; and that therefore, when punch is allowed to the men, it ought not to be made too sour, and that it will be often better to give them but a pint, or quart, of weak punch to dinner, and the rest of spirits only mixed with water, than to give them the whole in punch.

"On expeditions, a quantity of loaves, such as the Russians use for preparing a beer, may probably be found extremely useful on such services, and the beer to be a good preservative of health. The late Dr. Mounsey, who had been physician to the Empress of Russia, told me, that they prepared them in the following manner. They grind a quantity of malt into flour, which they mix with oat or barley meal, and make up into loaves or cakes with water, and then bake the loaves in an oven, and keep them for use; and when they want beer, they break them, and infuse them in boiling water, along with some mint, for 24 hours, longer or shorter time according to the heat of the weather; at the end of which time the liquor has acquired an acidulous vinous taste, and they use it by way of small-beer; and he added, that, when he served as physician to the Russian army, it was used much, and that it was a wholesome and pleasant liquor, which the Russians call by the name of *quass*."

37. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, No VIII. Containing Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Bedfordshire; viz. Paddington, Luton, and Dunstable. 4to.

ECCE iterum Crispinus! Mr. Nichols, with his Collections, does so fill us!

B. W.

But we will not cloat him with eulogies, nor check his enquiries with censure, but deal impartially with him, and thank him for taking the hint of his black letter motto:

Chronicle of Dunstaple, Chronica de Berge. Chronicles of St. Albans: "The authours of these chronicles are uncertaine. But it is like that some well-disposed men in those monasteries were the enditers of them. It is to be wished, that seeing doctrine is more pure now then it was in the monkish world, and leasure to writ sufficient, and matters to wryt of, in every great towne, or at least in every shire plentiful, that order be taken for due observation and diligent noting of such things as hereafter may be welcome to the posteritie, as our predecessors doings are now to us." See *Appendix to Harne's Hemingii Chartul. Wagon.* p. 647.

Original matter will please in every branch of science, and here we have enough of it. The old canons of Dunstaple tell their own story as long as they can speak, and then the painful collectors of church notes, *i. e.* of whatever is written or depicted on the walls, &c. of churches, take up the tale.—Humphrey Wanley, good man, (we ne'er shall look upon his like again!) designed a noble history of Dunstaple and its priory; but it was too expensive for a private purse, and his noble patron dying without making provision for the posthumous child, it was smothered in the birth, and none of its paraphernalia were preserved. Much, undoubtedly, might be said of this town, though not older than the time of Henry III.; nor, to the eye of a passing traveller more considerable than an innship. Its neighbourhood, LUTON, has more to shew in the church way and in the house way, if its noble owner would permit it to be seen. What a blessing is a free country! Because a man's politics are wrong, his learning and taste must be abused, and driven into that obscurity which an unpopular character will be too apt to court. The editor has not decided about the monument ascribed to Lord Wenlok, but has given his readers a print of it, whence they may judge for themselves. He has given two Luton tokens. In short, he has given all he can, and we may dream the rest.

We think the idea of the *Vestal Virgins at Somerset-House* full playfull—if meant as an apology for having formerly called them *Old Maids*. But it may be meant as a compliment.

38. *Twenty Minutes Observations on a better Mode of providing for the Poor; in which it is rendered probable that they may be effectually relieved in a Manner more agreeable to the general Feelings of Mankind, at the same Time that Two Millions sterling, or more, may be annually saved to the Nation.* By Richard Pew, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. Edinburgh. 8vo.

THIS writer lives at Wellingborough. From the example of a club, or association, established in that town, he proposes, in order to reduce or annihilate poor-rates, now so enormous, that every family in each parish (males above 18, females 17) should be induced or compelled to form themselves into one or more such friendly associations, and contribute a small proportion of their supposed income for the purpose of supporting them when unable to get their own livelihood. Scarce one 48th part of the artificer's wages, or a shilling a month, Mr. Pew thinks, would be sufficient to entitle him, when incapable of labour, to receive 6s. for the first six months, and 3s. a week afterwards, till he is capable of labour; every woman 2s. a week for the first six months, and 1s. 6d. afterwards. Assistance hereafter should be given to those who, earning no more than 6s. a week, have three children, under nine years of age, till the eldest attain the age of nine, or one of them dies. Widows and orphans are also to be relieved. The expence of removing paupers, litigations concerning settlements, &c. would hereby, the author says, be prevented, and the saving in the poor-rates be 2,500,000l. annually, out of what he supposes to be now 3,800,000l. This seems worth attention, and, in Mr. Gilbert's hands; might be worked into some solid effectual plan.

Mr. Pew promises "Some Observations also on a probable method of paying off 50 millions of the national debt in 20 years, without levying any tax which can be felt as a fresh burden by the people."—We hope he is not a second Henriquez.

39. *Ode to a Friend on leaving together South Carolina.* Written in June, 1780. 4to.

WHETHER this poet be American or English, does not appear. He acknowledges great obligations to "the elegant pen of an admired female author," especially in his 9th stanza, which, however, does not seem to us superior to the rest.

40. *An Answer to that Part of the Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. which relates to the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, during the Campaign in North America in the Year 1781. By Earl Cornwallis. 8vo.*

EARL CORNWALLIS has made as gallant a defence here as he did at York-Town, with this material difference: he was there obliged to surrender an indefensible post to the far superior forces of his enemies; but in this entrenchment, we think, he has been able to repulse the warm attacks of his commander in chief. In short, from an impartial perusal of the correspondence here exhibited, we are clearly of opinion (to adopt his Lordship's words in his Introduction) "that our failure in North Carolina was not occasioned by our want of force to protect the rising of our friends, but by their timidity, and unwillingness to take an active and useful part;—that the move to Wilmington was rendered necessary from the distresses of the troops, and the sufferings of the numerous sick and wounded;—that the march into Virginia was undertaken for urgent reasons, which would not admit of *his* waiting for the approbation of the commander in chief;—that *he* did not establish the station in Virginia, but only reinforce it;—that *he* occupied the posts of York and Gloucester, and was induced to remain in them by the prospect of relief uniformly held out to *him* by the commander in chief;—and that, during the considerable interval between *his* arrival at Peterburgh, and that of the French fleet in the Chesapeake, *his* corps was completely at the disposal of Sir Henry Clinton, either to be withdrawn, or employed in the Upper Chesapeake, or sent back to the Carolinas; and, consequently, that *his* Lordship's conduct and opinions were not the causes of the catastrophe which terminated the unfortunate campaign of 1781."—That Sir H. Clinton is blameable, does not, however, necessarily follow. Various other causes, which might be assigned out, and may be easily collected from this correspondence, contributed to the failure of our arms in that inauspicious war; in which we constantly seem, under every commander, however successful on other occasions, to have swum, as it were, against the stream. *The stars in their courses fought against Sisera.* One of these was the false hopes continually held forth by pretended or lukewarm friends. "I

have experienced the distresses and dangers (says Lord Cornwallis from Wilmington) of marching some hundreds of miles in a country chiefly hostile, without one active or useful friend." In consequence of this, his brilliant successes at Camden and Guildford were as unproductive and indeed ruinous as defeats. After the latter he says, "Many of the inhabitants rode into camp, shook me by the hand, said they were glad to see us, and to hear that we had beat Greene, and then rode home again."—Another cause seems to have been the want of harmony and concurrence in the sea and land departments. "Our Admiral," says Sir Henry Clinton, "is grown, if possible, more impracticable than ever;" and afterwards he laments the want of "a co-operating naval chief," mentions his "strange conduct," &c. When the General wanted him to escort troops to the Chesapeake, he was determined, it seems, to cruise off Nantucket, thus reminding us of what Shakespeare's Richard the Third says of his "cold friends:—

—"What do they in the North,
"When they should serve their sovereign in
"the West?"

The sailing of another convoy with stores, &c. he stopped, "without assigning any reason," &c. &c. A third, and perhaps principal, cause of failure was the want of a naval superiority, which Sir H. Clinton had reason to expect, and was promised by the minister. Thus, in one letter, he says, "Sir Geo. Rodney will of course follow De Grasse hither:" in another, "I learn, from the minister, that three battalions are to accompany Sir Geo. Rodney, in case De Grasse comes on this coast." Instead of which, Sir George went home, and detached Sir Samuel Hood with only fourteen ships, and two battalions, one of them serving as marines. Had he followed De Grasse (as expected) with his whole force, the disgraceful affair off the Chesapeake, and the consequent surrender at York-Town, would probably have been prevented. Adm. Digby also was expected in force. Instead of which, he brought only three ships, and that not till Sept. 24.—The second sailing of the fleet too was strangely delayed. "There is every reason," says Sir Henry Clinton, "to hope we start from hence the 5th October." Afterwards, "I have reason to hope, from the assurance given me by Admiral Graves, that I

may pass the bar by *the 12th of October.*" Lord Cornwallis did not capitulate till *the 17th.* But the fleet did not fail till *the 19th.* Too mean an opinion of the American prowess seems also to have prejudiced the commander in chief. Thus he speaks of "a small body of ill-armed peasantry, full as spiritless as the militia of the Southern provinces." But Lord Cornwallis, who knew more of those provinces, aptly replies, "The list of British officers and soldiers killed and wounded by them since last June proves but too fatally that they are not wholly contemptible." Other causes might be mentioned, independent of any misconduct in the Generals. And on the whole, of Earl Cornwallis, in whose sensibility, as a soldier and a man, we most sincerely sympathise, and of whose integrity and abilities we have a just opinion, we are disposed to say, with Virgil's Hector,

— *Si Pergina duxit*
Defendi p. fides, atque hac defensa suisant.

41. *Annus Mirabilis; or, the Eventful Year Eighty-Two. An Historical Poem. By the Rev. W. Tasker, B. A. Author of the Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, &c.*

THE author, in his Preface, complains of "personal and mental embarrassments" which he laboured under during the composition of this poem; evils, alas! the sons of Pity are too often heirs to; and which, he hopes, will plead something in atonement for its incorrectness. Incorrect it certainly is; yet we cannot but observe, with pleasure, that neither the iron grasp of "the barbarous law" can fetter the ex-cursive mind, nor the chill blast of assiduous (*the picking of the pitiless storm*) extinguish the flame of genius. An originality of thought, and warmth of colouring, were frequently discernible in that irregular and unequal composition, *The Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain.* The same beauties, with probably fewer defects, are visible in the present performance; in which, though we find not any long-continued splendour of imagery and flowing diction, yet we often meet with frequent flashes of genius, sudden corrufcations that cast a brilliancy over it, and often please the more, as they burst forth when least expected. The poem is not a mere narrative of the transactions of the preceding year, "a Gazette in rhyme," but is enlivened by several amusing digressions. That in which Oeconomy is personified,

and introduced to court by Burke, who

"in Britain's happier hour,
"Strew'd Freedom's path with Rhetoric's
"blooming flower,"

shews more particularly a happiness of thought, and fertility of invention.

It ought to be added, that the character of that gentleman, and many others of the great, are well drawn, though severer critics may be apt to think that the author has been rather too liberal of the "Pierian dews" with which he has "embalm'd their memory."

42. *The Farmer's Night-Cap; or, the Poor's Pocket-Companion. Being Remarks upon the Penal Laws affecting the Clergy, and particularly in respect to Non-Residence and Simony, with adjudged Cases. 8vo.*

A whimsical title on a serious subject. The author has proved his point by extracts from several penal acts on the heads, abovementioned and others, with comments and cases, which indeed bear hard upon the clergy; as, by many of them, considered as obsolete, and therefore generally neglected, they are exposed to informations and penalties of which they are little aware.

43. *A Digest of the Doctrine of Bail in Criminal Cases. Compiled from the various Authorities, and Reports of Cases adjudged in the several Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and calculated for public Utility. By Anthony H. Egmore, Junior, Attorney at Law. 8vo.*

THIS Digest seems of general use, as in the doctrine of bail, either as attorney, witness, or party, every one is liable to be interested. Into particulars we cannot enter, but must content ourselves with recommending it as a valuable addition to the many law-books that have been lately produced.

44. *Sonnets to Eminent Men, and an Ode to the Earl of Effingham. 4to.*

THESE "Eminent Men" are, Wm. Jones, Esq. Mr. Hayley, Mr. T. Watson, Dr. Watson, Bp. of Landaff, Dr. Thurlow, Bp. of Lincoln, and the Duke of Richmond. — The Sonnets to Bp. Thurlow and Mr. T. Watson have been already inserted in p. 62.

45. *Tableau de Paris, 4 Tomes, 8vo.*
(Continued from vol. LII. p. 588.)

TO the extracts already given from this entertaining and very miscellaneous work some more shall now be added.

"What

"What a distance from the Governor of Paris to the Lord Mayor of the city of London! The Governor appears from time to time with elegant coaches, and a train of servants, hired to wear his livery; and he throws among the populace, but with great moderation, some pieces of twelve sols. The day after this idle fauce, he sinks again into the most absolute insignificance."

"An English Lord* has published a very simple invention, whole process is easy and not expensive. It is a salutary preservative, which lines the walls and ceilings, and opposes a certain barrier against the fatal spark; a valuable process, in a city essentially, where, while the citizens are asleep, the ovens of bakers conceal innumerable fires, whose action may penetrate masonry, usually ill cemented. When the arch bursts, the house is in flames.

"Throw into an engine, containing fifty or sixty pails of water, eight or ten pounds of pot-ash, and this water, so impregnated, will wonderfully stop the progress of the most furious fire."

"When will a generous and enlightened genius arise who will subvert the temples of old Esculapius, who will break the dangerous lance of the surgeon, who will shut the apothecary's shop, who will destroy this conjectural physic, escorted by drugs, by fasting, by diet? What friend of mankind will at length announce a new practice, as the present kills and dispeoples?"

"The usual cry of physicians is *quack, empiric*, to all who are not of their body; but treacle, emetics, the bark, the generality of specifics, and inoculation, all owe their origin to empiricism. Nor do I think it, on the whole, more dangerous than our present physic, with its forms and its theses."

"A man of sense cannot but be astonished at the shameful ignorance in which all our news writers are plunged, as well in regard to the character, as to the strength and political situation, of England.

"The reasoning, it must be owned, is not at all better in gilt tallons. The French, in general, treat an Englishman, when he is not present, with an air of superiority, of haughtiness, of contempt, which makes me lament the blindness of detractors; an evident proof that no people are more liable to national prejudices than the Parisians. They receive, as an article of faith, all that is told them in the *Gazette of France*; and though that Gazette tells Europe impudent lies by its perpetual omissions, the burgher of Paris believes no other Gazette, and will still maintain that France has it in her power to conquer England. He will affirm, that if she does not make a descent at London, it is

because she does not choose it; and that we may interdict that nation from navigating even the Thames. We cannot help hearing all these impertinences, which proceed from the mouths of men the least qualified to pronounce them. They reason justly enough on other subjects; but when the discourse turns on England, they seem totally destitute of knowledge, of judgement, of reading. They have not the least idea of the constitution of that republic; they speak of it as the pamphleteer, who knows not a word of English, talks of Shakspeare. These gratuitous assertions deserve only the ridicule of the intelligent; the learned themselves are, in this respect, the vulgar.

"A burgher of the Cordeliers-street constantly listened to an Abbé, who was a great enemy to the English. This Abbé enchanted him by his vehemence; he had always in his mouth these expressions: *We must raise thirty thousand men; we must embark thirty thousand men; we must land thirty thousand men; it will cost us perhaps thirty thousand men to take London. A trifle!*

"The burgher was taken ill, and thought of his dear Abbé, to whom he could no longer listen in the walk of the Carmes, and who had infallibly foretold him the approaching destruction of England by means of *thirty thousand men*. As a proof of his affectionate gratitude (for this good burgher hated the English without knowing why) he left him a legacy in these terms: *I leave Mr. Abbé Thirty-thousand-men an annuity of 1200 livres; I know him by no other name; but he is a good citizen, and has assured me at the Luxembourg, that the English, those savage people who deprive their sovereigns, will be soon expelled.*

"On the deposition of several witnesses, who attested that such was the Abbé's surname, that he had frequented the Luxembourg from time immemorial, and that he had been a faithful antagonist of those proud republicans, the legacy was paid him."

"There is a very able artist, named Dellebarre, who has brought the *microscope* to a degree of perfection which may be considered as the utmost effort of human industry and sagacity. He has really discovered to our astonished eyes a new world. It is questioned whether any addition can ever be made to it. Yet this distinguished artist lives in a poverty bordering on indigence. While Dellebarre, at London, has reaped the fruit of his labours, Dellebarre, who infinitely surpasses him, receives barren praises. When he is dead, the *microscope* which he sold for fifteen louis (a moderate price, if the construction be considered) will sell perhaps for 1000 crowns, and he will not have had his lawful profit. His memory will be honoured; but, in his lifetime, the author will not have been rewarded." (To be concluded in our next.)

* Qc, Lord Mahon?

* About fifty guineas.

To the Memory of Mr. CR—P—N*, who died
of a Consumption at Madeira in 1781.

STRANGER, a moment pause! and here
with me

On that neglected corner cast thine eyes;
Observe the new-cut turf, beneath you tree
A youth, far from his native country, lies.

Perhaps thy heart has felt a parent's woe,
Perhaps has mourn'd a brother, or a friend:
O if with sympathy thy bosom glow,
In pity to his simple tale attend!

Think not I mean to swell the voice of Fame,
With honours, titles, wealth, thine ear to pall;
Thee the mould'ring sons of grandeur claim,
Cr—p—n had none but virtue—that his all.

Amidst the circle of the young and gay,
In pride of youth, in pleasure's blithe career,
Stern Death approach'd, and mark'd him for
his prey;
Wounded, and dragg'd him to an early bier.

As when the bounding does, at early dawn,
Sport on the plain, or by some fountain clear,
Or crop the blossom from the dewy lawn,
And snuff the morning breeze, devoid of fear:

Some lurking villager, with cruel art,
Pierces, by secret shaft, the fairest hind;
Helpless the pines, for on the fatal dart
She carries death, and lingering lags behind.

Though Fate had wounded, with an aim too
For Art to heal, or e'er relieve the pain, [sure
His tender years, still flatter'd with a cure,
Still hop'd, from milder skies, for health again.

Mistaken hope! not the indulgent South,
Or friendly climate, his vigour could repair;
In vain the struggles of reluctant youth!
In vain the weeping parent's pious prayer!

O ye that oft his early mirth partook,
How chang'd the gay companion of your joy!
How dull, how languid that once cheerful look!
How low that voice, how heavy now that eye!

No more that wit in lively sallies broke,
That wont your social moments to prolong:
Fled now that humour, fled the sprightly joke,
Now grave that laughing air, now mute that tongue.

* This unfortunate young gentleman, at an age when the heart is most susceptible of all the pleasures and gaiety of youth, had the misfortune to fall from his horse. Hurt inwardly by the shock, his physicians soon declared him to be in a consumption, and advised a Southern climate. Madeira was recommended, and he prepared to relinquish the endearing society of his friends, to become a wanderer in a foreign country, friendless and unknown, with the gloomy apprehensions of his approaching fate. Unforeseen accidents prevented his proceeding on the voyage immediately, and the disease had so far gained ground, that he languished only a few days after his arrival at Madeira.

The slow distemper on his vitals prey'd,
And spread the black infection o'er his breast;
Decay'd and pale, he hung the drooping head,
Sunk gradual down, and feebly breath'd his last.

The lily, canker'd by the gnawing worm,
In vain is cherish'd by the summer skies;
In vain the vernal zephyr's influence warm;
The blossom fades, it languishes and dies.

No tender friend, no lov'd companion here,
To offer comfort in that awful hour;
Here no relation drops the kindred tear,
No parents here the gush of anguish pour.

Yet thou, O stranger, thou, whose friendly aid
With pious hand his dying head sustain'd;
By whom the last sad offices were paid,
Accept, thy pity's due, my thanks unfeign'd.

No long procession, no vain pomp display'd*,
No passing knell the solemn curfew rung;
No funeral hearse, in gloomy state array'd,
Convey'd his ashes through the silent throng.

No letter'd urn, no sculptures deck his tomb,
But here the cold remains unhonour'd lie;
The prejudices of fanatic Rome
The sculpture's sacred privilege deny.

Unchristian harshness! could the lifeless clay
Your temple's purest sanctity profane?
And shall God's servants then unbury'd lay,
And shall ye hope his mercy to obtain?

Far other precepts man's great Saviour gave,
Good-will and love to all his meekness bore;
But to his followers ye refuse a grave,
And call them out to rot upon the shore.

Of such uncharitable zeal beware,
No cruelty God's justice ever knew;
Millions and millions his blest image wear,
Nor will his mercy damn them all but you.

Nor aught it 'vails where the dust repose,
Beneath the sod, or moulder in the tomb;
Alike from both, when the last trumpet blows,
The dust will rise, to meet th' eternal doom.

* At Madeira, the author has been informed, decency is scarcely preserved in funerals. There is no clergyman to attend on those occasions; and the corpse is conveyed, in an obscure manner, by the English who reside there, without the walls of the city, where the vice-consul, or some other person, reads the service, when the body is put into the grave.

† *Unchristian harshness!* It is surely such to the highest degree. The Roman Catholics refuse burial to the body of a Protestant, though nothing can be more repugnant both to religion and humanity. Formerly, at Madeira, the English were under the necessity of carrying the bodies of their deceased countrymen out to sea, and there sinking them. They have at present obtained leave to purchase a neglected corner of ground without the town-walls, which they have converted into a place of burial, and there Mr. Cr—p—n was interred.

Then

Then shall the yawning grave its load resign,
Then shall the youth to endless glories fly.
Parents! at Heaven's decree no more repine,
Dry up the trickling tear, and check the sigh.

All mortals to the same last home must go;
Through life's unhappy race we all must run;
Then thank that hand which circumscrib'd
his woe,

And sav'd an age of troubles to your son.

The tender shepherd rears his fav'rite lamb,
To cherish in his cot, from storms and cold;
While all th' inclement year affails the dam,
She mourns its absence from the pinching fold.

Might I, regretted youth, preserve thy name,
And snatch thy merits from oblivion's shade!
This the reward my pity fain would claim,
And all my sorrows then were amply paid.

Kind stranger, should'st thou ever chance to
stray

Where low in earth this babbler then may
[lie,
Haply thou'lt pause upon the grave, and say,
"Colin, poor Colin's gone!" and heave a
sigh!

COLIN.

*Extract from Mason's Translation of Frefnoy's
"Art of Poetry."*

TO Temperance all our liveliest powers
we owe,

She bids the judgement wake, the fancy flow;
For her the artist thuns the fuming feast,
The midnight roar, the bacchanalian guest,
And seeks those softer opiates of the soul,
The social circle, the diluted bowl;
Crown'd with the freedom of a single life,
He flies domestic din, litigious strife;
Abhors the noisy haunts of bustling trade,
And steals serene to solitude and shade;
Here, calmly seated in his village bower,
He gives to noblest themes the studious hour,
While genius, practice, contemplation, join
To warm his soul with energy divine.
For paltry gold let pining misers sigh,
His soul invokes a nobler deity;
Smit with the glorious avarice of fame,
He claims no less than an immortal name:
Hence on his fancy just conception thines,
True judgement guides his head, true taste
refines.

Hence ceaseless toil, devotion to his art,
A docile temper, and a generous heart;
Docile, his sage preceptor to obey,
Generous, his aid with gratitude to pay,
Blest with the bloom of youth, the nerves of
health,

And competence, a better boon than wealth.

To the Memory of the late Bishop NEWTON.

I.

MOURN, Science, mourn, and Genius
blend a tear, [bier!
While Sorrow bends unfeign'd o'er Newton's
Proud, in the zenith of her glorious fame,
Britannia reverent'd her Newton's name!

Saw him by Learning's hallow'd judgement
led,

And with Religion's zeal devoutly sped!
While Genius trac'd the cumber'd path of
Fame,

And Truth dispell'd the fierce polemic's
He took his way serene, still mindful where
His sacred cause conviction might declare.

Mourn, Science, mourn, and Genius blend
a tear,

While Sorrow bends unfeign'd o'er New-

II.

Hail, lamp of sacred light! whose guar-
dian ray

Leads awful Justice thro' her kindred way,
First-born, yet offspring of the selfsame source
Whence Nature drew her inexhausted force,
Fair Reason, hail! Oh, swell thy plastic
power,

While Britain weeps, while Angels hail the
That gave to Newton an immortal crown,

And burst the sacred trump with his renown;
Mourn, Science, mourn, and Genius blend
a tear,

While Sorrow bends unfeign'd o'er New-
H.

A FAREWELL TO THE WORLD.

Addressed to a Friend

*By a young Dissenting Minister of Devonshire.
[From a correct Copy.]*

THE charm is broke!—'tis here that
Treachery reigns!

I'll bid Delusion and the World farewell;
And lead my steps, though trembling, to the
plains [dwell.

Where meek-eyed Innocence and Candour
Smit with your charms, your Vot'ry them
will raise

Some green-turf altar to each honour'd
And while he fondly dwells on others' praise,
Will yield the honours which he cannot
claim.

Far hence shall masqu'd Hypocrisy remove;
The blush of conscious Guilt be never
known,

Nor Superstition taint the hallowed grove,
But Virtue come a resident alone.

And ye, sweet warblers! that awake the
morn! [lull'ning cars.

Your wood-notes wild shall charm my
Ye aged oaks, that yonder hills adorn;
Beneath your shades will I forget my cares.

There gentle sleep shall hush me to repose,
And o'er my cares shall shed its influence
mild:

There shall its visions to my eye disclose
The scenes of rapture when ELIZA smil'd.

Thus Damon sung, while Lycidas pass'd by—
"Are these, he cried, thy mild Arcadian
strains?"

What scenes of fancy pictur'd in thine eye,
Thy reason fetter'd in its magic chains!

Tho'

"Tho' treach'rous Fate should frown on
worth sublime;

Tho' modest merit steps unheeded by;
Yet shall we live in this unequal clime,
And wonder at a cold and lowering sky?

"Oh, never let the lap of Sloth supine
Betray my Damon to inglorious rest:
The active charities of life be thine,
And thine the ardor of the social breast!

"Shall the dark frown of Malice cloud that
face

Which warms the breast, inviolably pure?
No!—brighter bid the heavenly flame aspire;
'Tis noble to be good, and to endure." S.

C A M B R I A.

ABRUPTOS montes, collisque minantia
saxa,
Hæcunque genus, quos verax Fama *Gomaro*
Prædicat exortos, atque horrida bella, canamus.
Argumentum ingens: nec quicquam Græ-
cia majus

Jactat in historiâ, neque carmine dignius alto.
O! si divino nostrum candesceret æstu
Ingenium, qualis *Talysno** servuit olim
Vati; quum primos cautes resonare *Britannas*
Jussit ad *Citharam*, numerosque ediscere
grandes! [cum

At Natura oblat; rivi que, heu! pectora cir-
sanguinis elanguent ægri, torpentque malignis
Morbi frigorigibus: tamén sudax plæstra, mo-
dorom

Indoctus licet, arripio, invitamque Camœnam
Affector, dulci patriæ percussus amore.

Jam proci! *li*, tuas turres, et amœna lo-
corum,

Antiquasque ædes linquo, Musisque per æva
sacratas umbras, atque agmina anhela ju-
venis, [cundis,

Quæ, plaususque Sædum studiisque agitata se-
stemula depereunt Sophiæ contingere metam,
Atque sui memores alios præstare merendo.
li, vale! nam mente feror jam præpete *F-ssum*
Trans *Offæ* notam, atque argentea flumina
Deva. [scandens,

En! vago *Alvonæ* nunc vix capita ardua
Nunc vix *Merviniæ*, miracula serpea *Gambri*,
Jam fratrè, *li*!†, tuas sudo superare ita-
pendas

Rupes; jam tandem excelsa ad fastigia lassus
Adrepro, pontumque humilem terrasque jacen-
tes

Altè demiro, purosque bibo æris haustus.
Ut nive stas altè! quam formidabile stagnis
Desuper impendet scopulorum asperrima
mole,

Cum sonitu immanem sævo tractura ruinam!
Aspice sub pedibus longè, mirabile visu!
Fulgura crebra micant, latumque per æthera,
flammas

Aligeras jaculata, volant, atque effera nubes
Vi tulerant. Fragar interea tonat, omnis et imè

* *Talesin*, princeps Poëtarum Brit. floruit

† *Cader Idris*, altissimus mons in *Merviniæ*.

Mons radice tremit; crepitumque reverberat
Echo,

Dira boans scenamque novis horroribus auget.
Non major (quum *Turca* suas in bella cohortes
Innumeras acuit, Martique immittit habenas,
*Russicæ*que acer paribus ruit obviis armis)
Exoritur sonitus, neque sævior ingruit horror:
Ipse licet *Bellona* furat, sædamque cruoris
Cuique sitim subdat *Discordia*; et agmina
Lethum [ras-

Percurrit rabidum, et variet se in mille ngu-
I nunc luxuriem terræ, et latissima campi
Æquora, perpetuasque rosas et mollia prata
Laudibus, *Angli*, effert:—pingues cur *Cambria*
fundos

Invideat tibi? Nam quoties sublimia rerum
Fecundo Natura utero vult edere, partus
Enixa ingentes, formæ non illa minutas
Anxia deliciis embit, sed (murmura rivi
Levis prætereuns, umbram Zephyrique su-
surros

Per lucum suaves, imbellis et otia Vatis,)
Nil non grande audent:—spumantia flumina
rivo

Præcipitat strepitu, et pendentes vertice sylvas
Nigranti nutare jubet, præruptaque celos
Culminibus superare, immanibus horrida
saxis;

Ardua præ *Latia* ponens *Snowdonia* dælici.

Sic tuus, *Addisæ*, heu! tragico non æquè
cothurno [tundus,

Arte *Cato* excultus facunda, et utrinque ro-
Non quatit affectus, animæ nec amabile tor-
quet

Fibras; at gelido suadet languore soporem.
An *Lear* infelix prodit? Vestigia Terror
Protinè insequitur, prorumpit et omne the-
atrum [Magistri!—

In lacrymas:—tanti mens pendet ab ore

(*To be continued.*)

THE PRESERVATION OF
ENGLISH LIBERTY.

*When Spanish perfidy, and Gallic pride,
O'er Britain's Isle shall vainly hope to stride,
That spot whereon their foot shall dare to tread,
Shall rise in fatal storms around their head!*

IN Britain's days when papal zealots reign'd,
Tyrannic pride religion's influence feign'd;
Wrapt in disguise beneath dark mystery's
veil,

Religion cool'd, and sung her legend tale:
Keen artifice, and sacerdotal pride,
In tenfold darkness strove the truth to hide;
The ferocious zealot mark'd her vengeful way,
Fanatic steel usurp'd a fearful sway,
In copious tides misguided phrenzies roll
In streams terrific o'er the captiv'd soul.
Such was our lot when low and fraudulent zeal
Had plann'd the ruin of our public weal;
When silent awe, in duty's path severe,
Taught men the schemes of priesthood to re-
vere,

Symbolic attributes with zeal t' adore,
And to a lifeless dog their sighs deplore.

But,

But, ere too far Imposture's cloud had spread
Her veil where Truth her sacred light had
 shed,
Britons indignant rous'd with patriot fire,
And for the wreath of freedom bold aspire,
Her sacred rites Religion learnt to claim,
And bigot Frenzy spread her ravening flame.
Nassau be'held, and marked her sorrow low,
Urg'd on to fame he heard her trumpet blow,
Wept at the tale, and bid the light be gay
That darts from Freedom's philosophic ray;
And bade the world his patriot fame record
From Gallia's throne to Afric's haughty lord.

SONNET to Mr. HERSCHEL,

On his many Astronomical Discoveries.

(From *Mary's Review*.)

HERSCHEL, all hail! for thee the
tuneful Nine

Joyous to add to thy increasing fame,
(As thou to Newton's and to George's name)

Of choicest flowers a chaplet shall entwine.

Haste then, and fly to Windsor's* air benign,

Fair Avon bartering for silver Thame:

Long teach, if length there be to human
frame,

New stars to glitter, and new suns to shine.

And when the day shall come, as come it must,

Which by degrees shall dim thy piercing
eye,

Bid Vision, Science, Reason, Herschel, die,

And consecrate his mortal part to dust;

Then may thy spirit, with new glory crown'd,

Inherit all the worlds which thou hast found.

P R O L O G U E

To the MYSTERIOUS HUSBAND.

DEEP in a labyrinth, remote from view,
Fame's temple stands, and Fashion
holds the clue;

Before the entrance rang'd, a suppliant band

Of candidates invoke her guiding hand:

In bursts the throng; a thousand different
ways

They spread, wind, double through the puz-
zling maze:

Vain labour his, who on himself relies,

Where none but Fashion's fav'rites gain the
prize.

Sad omen for our poet! who has chose

The narrow groveling path of humble prose;

A path, indeed, which Moore and Lillo trod,

And reach'd Parnassus by the bridle road's

Brambles and thorns oppose, and at our side

Nature alone, and the naked guide.

Patrons of Nature! from your tears impart

Balm to her wounds, and heal her at your
heart.

Now parody has vented all its spite,

Let Tragedy resume her ancient right:

When Britain's lion roars, in martial mood,

Throw to the kingly beast a sop of blood;

* The Round Tower at Windsor is said to be intended for Mr. Herschel's observatory, whose studies hitherto have been prosecuted at Bath.

GENL. MAG. February, 1783.

Loud in his ear your tragic thunders roll,
And rouse the mighty terrors of his soul:
When peace, with every liberal science join'd,
Decreases a joyful sabbath to mankind,
Let Comedy restore the court of wit,
And open a new fissions in the pit.

Pageants and pantomimes have spent their
rage,

And emptied the whole wardrobe on the stage:

Lord Mayors of London clubb'd with Gods

of Greece, [Hee:]

And Bishop Blaize comb'd Jason's golden

Whilft slipshod taylor, on their tressel
boards,

Of the Nine Muses sat the cross-legg'd lords.

Let a plain bard, in spite of Fashion, aim,

By Nature's aid, to find his way to fame:

To his domestic tale incline your ear, [hear.

Wives, husbands, children! you may safely

E P I L O G U E

To the MYSTERIOUS HUSBAND.

T O-night two sketches were held up to
view,

One of the old school, t'other of the new:

As for my lady's portrait, I can't boast

Its likeness, for th' original is lost:

In times foregone, the colouring might be
good,

But now it scarce resembles flesh and blood.

The pencil's chaste—but where, I would de-
mand,

Are the soft touches of a modern hand?

Where the fond languish that our masters
steal?

The tempting bosom that our dames reveal?

Where the high plume that speaks the tow'r-
ing soul? [whole?

Where the bright gloss that varnishes the

The habit regimental, smart cockade,

And the neat ancle roguishly display'd?

Marry none of these—a piece of mere still
life, [wife.

Where not one feature marks the modern

Lay the good dame aside—and now behold

My Lord appears—These tints are fresh and
bold.

This is the life itself. Mark! what a grace

Beams in his high-born tyranny of face!

He breathes, he speaks! cards, harlots,
horses, dice, [vice:

Croud the back-ground with attributes of

This, this is something like; these colours
give

Some semblance of a man; 'tis so we live,

'Tis so we look; you cry—behold once more

The suicide is weltering in his gore.

Hah! does it strike you? say, do you still
cry,

'Tis so we live—so live, and so you'll die?

But one word more on Lady Davenant's
part;

We hope 'tis nature: you believe it art:

Search your own bosom; if you find her
there, [were!

'Tis well: if not, I would to heaven the

The

The Preliminary Articles of Peace are of so much consequence to be referred to hereafter, that, though we have already given the substance of them in our former Magazine, our Readers, we believe, will think the following authentic copy necessary.

Translation of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty, and the Most Christian King, signed at Versailles, the 20th of January, 1783.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity !

The King of Great Britain and the Most Christian King, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Mr. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, minister plenipotentiary of his said Majesty, the King of Great Britain; and on the part of his most Christian Majesty, Charles Gravier Comte de Vergennes, counsellor in all his councils, commander of his orders, counsellor of state, minister and secretary of state, and of the commands and finances of his said Majesty for the department of foreign affairs; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles :

Art. I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his most Christian Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world : orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what is passed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example; and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain shall preserve in full right the island of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, in the same manner as the whole was ceded to him by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht, save the exceptions which shall be stipulated by the fifth article of the present treaty.

Art. III. His Most Christian Majesty, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, renounces the right of fishing, which belongs to him by virtue of the said article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in about 50 degrees of north latitude; whereby the French fishery shall commence at the said Cape St.

John, shall go round by the north, and, going down the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall have for boundary the place called Cape Raye, situated in 47 degrees 50 minutes latitude.

Art. IV. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery assigned them by the foregoing article, as they have a right to enjoy it by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht.

Art. V. His Britannic Majesty will cede in full right to his Most Christian Majesty the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Art. VI. With regard to the right of fishing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, the French shall continue to enjoy it conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

Art. VII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to France the island of St. Lucia, and shall cede and guarantee to her that of Tobago.

Art. VIII. The Most Christian King shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat : and the fortresses of those islands conquered by the arms of Great Britain, and by those of France, shall be restored in the same condition in which they were when the conquest of them was made; provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the respective subjects of the crown of Great Britain and France, who may have settled in the said islands, and in other places which shall be restored by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, and retire without being restrained on account of their religion, or any other whatever, except in cases of debt, or of criminal prosecutions.

Art. IX. The King of Great Britain shall cede and guaranty, in full right, to his Most Christian Majesty, the river of Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Aquin, and Portendie : his Britannic Majesty shall restore likewise the island of Gorée, which shall be given up in the condition in which it was when the British arms took possession of it.

Art. X. The Most Christian King shall, on his side, guaranty to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the possession of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

Art. XI. In order to prevent all discussion in that part of the world, the two courts shall agree, either by the definitive treaty, or by a separate act, upon the boundaries to be fixed to their respective possessions. The gum trade shall be carried on in future, as the English and French nations carried it on before the year 1755.

Art. XII. In regard to the rest of the coasts of Africa, the subjects of both powers shall continue to frequent them; according to the customs which has prevailed hitherto.

Art.

Art. XIII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to his Most Christian Majesty all the establishments which belonged to him at the commencement of the present war on the coast of Oriza, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagor with a ditch for draining the waters; and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as may be in his power, for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as also on the coasts of Oriza, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the late French East India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals, or as a company.

Art. XIV. Pondicherry, as well as Karikal, shall likewise be restored and guaranteed to France; and his Britannic Majesty shall procure, to serve as a dependency round Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and, as a dependency round Karikal, the four contiguous Magans.

Art. XV. France shall again enter into possession of Mahé, and of the Comptoir, at Surat; and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India, conformably to the principles laid down in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

Art. XVI. In case France has allies in India, they shall be invited, as well as those of Great Britain, to accede to the present pacification; and, for that purpose, a term of four months, to be computed from the day on which the proposal shall be made to them, shall be allowed them to make their decision; and, in case of refusal on their part, their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties agree, not to give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies; and their said Majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation.

Art. XVII. The King of Great Britain, desirous of giving his Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and of contributing to the solidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-established, will consent to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Donkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713 inclusively, to this time.

Art. XVIII. By the definitive treaty, all those who have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not have been derogated from, either by the said treaty, or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. The said two courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

Art. XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been or which may be

conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his Most Christian Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensation.

Art. XX. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, That the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done; St. Lucia, in the West-Indies, and Goree in Africa, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall, in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat.

France shall be put into possession of the towns and comptoirs which are restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to serve as dependencies round Pondicherry and round Karikal, six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

France shall, at the end of the same term of six months, restore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English, or their allies, in the East-Indies.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. XXI. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, by land and by sea, shall be restored reciprocally and *bonâ fide*, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles, which shall be produced on each side.

Art. XXII. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, That the vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side.

That the term shall be one month, from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the

Channel

Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean. Two months, from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator. And, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any other more particular description of time and place.

Art. XXIII. The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness, whereof, we the under-written ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Versailles, the twentieth day of January 1713.

ALEXANDER FITZ-HERBERT. (L. S.)
GRAVIER DE VERGENNES. (L. S.)

Translation of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the Most Catholic King: signed at Versailles, the 20th of January, 1713.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity!

The King of Great Britain and the King of Spain, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Mr. Alexander Fitz Herbert, minister plenipotentiary of his said Majesty; and on the part of his Majesty the King of Spain, Don Peter Paul Abarea de Bolea Ximenes d'Ornea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castel Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villanar and Regit, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Barons of Gavin Siciano, Clamofa, Enpol, Trazamoz, La Mata de Cabril-Viego, Antillon, La Almolada, Cortis Jorvan, St. Genis, Robovilla, Ozeau, and St. Colome de Farnes, Lord of the Tenance and Honour of Alcalaen, the viceroy of Rodellar, the castle and towns of Mucila, Meloner, Tiurana de Villaplana, Taradele and Viladran, &c. Ricomembre in Aragon by birth, grandee of Spain of the first class, knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghost, gentleman of the King's bed-chamber in employment, captain general of his armies, and his ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

Art. I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, their king-

doms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example. And for the execution of this article, sea-passage shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

Art. II. His Catholic Majesty shall keep the island of Minorca.

Art. III. His Britannic Majesty shall cede to his Catholic Majesty East Florida, and his Catholic Majesty shall keep West Florida, provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who are settled as well in the island of Minorca as in the two Floridas, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts and criminal prosecutions. And his Britannic Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects that may belong to him in East Florida, whether artillery or others, to be carried away.

Art. IV. His Catholic Majesty shall not for the future suffer the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in a district of which the boundaries shall be fixed; and for this purpose they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects, in a place to be agreed upon either in the definitive treaty, or within six months after the exchange of the ratifications; and his said Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated, provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogatory in any respect from the rights of his sovereignty.

Art. V. His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition in which they were when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain.

Art. VI. All the countries and territories which may have been or may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his Catholic Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored, without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

Art. VII. By the definitive treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not be derogated from either by the said treaty, or

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or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience; and the two said courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

[Art. VIII. IX. X. XI. are exactly the same as those with France, XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII.]

In witness, &c. Done at Versailles the 20th of January 1763.

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT. (L. S.)
LE COMPTE D'ARANDA. (L. S.)

Articles agreed upon, by and between Richard Oswald, Esq; the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, for treating of Peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America; in behalf of his said Majesty, on the one part: and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of Peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part; to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace, proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States; but which Treaty is not to be concluded until Terms of a Peace shall be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly.

Whereas reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States; it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

Art. I. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, property, and territorial rights, of the same, and every part thereof: and that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries; viz.

Art. II. From the north west angle of Nova Scotia; viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the highlands, along the said

highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north westernmost head of the Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river; to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence, by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of said river, into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication, into Lake Erie; through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication, into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake, to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence thro' Lake Superior, northward to the Isles Royal and Pelipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence thro' the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence thro' the said lake, to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence, on a due west course, to the river Mississippi; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude;—fourth, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint river; then strait to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean;—fifth by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source direct y north, to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

Art. III. It is agreed, That the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish, of every kind, on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks or Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also, that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take

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fish, of every kind, on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry and cure the same on that island); and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors, of the ground.

Art. IV. It is agreed, That creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

Art. V. It is agreed, That the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail; and that the Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last-mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the *bona fide* price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed, That all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. VI. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for, or by reason of, the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account

suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the Treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. VII. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall then immediately cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty; and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the States, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Art. VIII. The navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. IX. In case it should so happen, that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either, from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two.

RICHARD OSWALD,	(L. S.)
JOHN ADAMS,	(L. S.)
B. FRANKLIN,	(L. S.)
JOHN JAY,	(L. S.)
HENRY LAURENS,	(L. S.)

Witness,
Caleb Whiteford,
Secretary to the British Commission.
W. T. Franklin,
Secretary to the American Commission.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The reign of Catherine of Russia promises to make a more glorious figure in history than ever that of Peter the Great. The magnitude of her projects are only to be discovered after their accomplishment, as the following short article, which seems to have escaped the notice of the ordinary news-writers, will evince.

Paris-

Petersburg. Count Wainowich, with a Squadron under his command, accomplished his voyage to the Caspian Sea on the 13th of January. He found on that coast the ancient allies of Russia to remain firm; and that all branches of commerce in that quarter were extended to such a degree, that from the Baltic to the Caspian Sea, and from the Caspian Sea to both the Indies, there is now one open and immense line, by which the most advantageous communications may be established. Mr. Wainowich returned to the Wolga by way of Astracan, and brought several ambassadors from princes bordering on the Caspian Sea, who came in the name of their masters to contract alliances with her Imperial Majesty.

The completion of the above great line of communication is, no doubt, her Majesty's motive for her conduct towards the Turks, as may be gathered from what follows.

Petersburg, Jan. 15. One of the secretaries to the Imperial minister, who some time ago set out express for Vienna, returned on the 11th of December to the Russian court; since which the above minister has held daily conferences with prince Potomkin; and from the various military and naval preparations now carrying on, it is presumed, that some very important matters are on the carpet between the two Imperial courts.

Several persons are of opinion, that those are relative to the differences now subsisting between her Imperial Majesty of Russia and the Sublime Porte, concerning which they pretend that the Emperor sides with the former, and intends to act in concert with the Russian court. What seems to strengthen this conjecture is some late advices.

From *Vienna*, where recruits are raising, and preparations for an approaching war are carrying on, with the utmost activity, and where the workmen are busy night and day in the arsenals. Add to all this, that a courier arrived at that city lately from Berlin, who had performed the journey of 144 leagues in 48 hours; the importance of whose dispatches was evident from the bearer's having nearly sacrificed his life to deliver them speedily to his Imperial Majesty, and from the orders immediately sent to all the troops in Upper Austria, as well as those in Hungary and Bohemia, to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice. These orders were soon followed by memorials from the courts of Russia and Vienna to the Sublime Porte: declaring, in the strongest terms, that the Porte must not in future meddle in the affairs of Tartary, nor encroach upon the rights of the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, nor oppose the free navigation of the Black Sea.

From *Constantinople* it appears, that in consequence of the above remonstrance, an extraordinary Divan was called, at which the Grand Seignior presided in person; since

which, orders have been issued for making a general levy throughout the whole Ottoman dominions. That the Turkish cavalry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness; and that they talk of nothing less than dethroning the Sultan, if he does not declare war against his enemies.

From *Prussia*, That the Oeder had broke through many of its dykes, and overflowed a vast tract of country.

From *Berlin*, That Mr. Meyer, the celebrated statuary in bronze, has received order for a statue of the Empress of Russia, for which he is to receive 20,000 rubles.

Other advices from *Berlin* speak of the war between Russia and the Porte as inevitable, every thing in the Crimea being in alarm, and the Russian troops marching thither as fast as possible.

And from *Frankfort*, That the transporting of ammunition by the Danube for Hungary is so unremittently carried on, that they continue it even Sundays and holidays.

From *Ostend*, That, according to all accounts from Vienna, a war with the Turks is unavoidable, and therefore the Emperor is making great preparations, expecting that it will break out early in the spring, as men are raising in every province of Turkey, and ships building in all the Turkish ports, their arsenals are filling with all sorts of arms and ammunition, and therefore the Emperor has ordered all his frontiertowns bordering on Turkey to be well garrisoned and fortified, and will have an army of great force ready in the spring to enter upon action.

From *Copenhagen*, That a treaty of commerce had been concluded on the 19th of October last, between Russia and Denmark; by the 17th article of which the two powers take for the basis of their engagements the four particulars which have been adopted for the fundamental principles of the armed neutrality, which includes ship-timber, masts, hemp, iron, and all other merchandize, known by the name of naval ammunition, of which Great Britain has lately pretended to prevent the transportation to their enemies.

His Danish Majesty has lately introduced a sumptuary law, by which his subjects, residing within his dominions, are forbidden to wear the fabrics of silk, and those of gold and silver lace, by which the manufactures of those commodities, established at a great expence, will be materially affected. Trade, however, is in a flourishing condition; and it is said, that during the course of last year 8330 ships had passed the Sound.

Mr. Eden, envoy-extraordinary from the court of Great Britain, had lately his audience of leave; and immediately Mr. Elliott, who succeeds him, presented his credentials to his Majesty.

From *Warsaw*, That the fine palace of Krasinsky took fire on the 15th of December

last.

left, and was with all its rich furniture burnt to the ground. It is computed, that the reconstruction of it will cost more than a million of florins.

From *Weymer*, That a Jewish proselyte, after his abjuration, meeting with nothing but the most sovereign contempt, both from the communion he had quitted and that which he embraced, put an end to his life; but, before making this cruel sacrifice, he wrote to the Comte de —, who had favoured him in the exchange of his religion, and supplicated him, in the name of humanity, to have compassion on his wife and children after his death, which that nobleman has complied with in the most generous manner.

From *Hungary*, That the fine city of Comorra was lately almost destroyed by an earthquake.

From *Naples*, That the old Duke of St. Elizabeth, formerly ambassador at the courts of Vienna and Madrid, being at court to pay his duty to the King on a gala day, soon after kissing the king's hand, dropped down dead.

From *Cadix*, That the returns of coin from S. America last year to Spain, had fallen short of more than four millions of pounds sterling, which accounts for the readiness with which the court of Spain had agreed to the terms of peace.

From *Cadiz* also, That the Imperial E. I. Ship, called the City of Vienna, from the coast of Comorandul, arrived at that port on the 9th of Dec. In her voyage home, she touched at the Isle of France, where she found the Illustre and Le Michael, having the Comte de Buffo on board, who was gone on shore there, being somewhat indisposed. After some days stay, as she was putting to sea, the saw an advice-boat arrive, which announced, that L'Argonaute and Le Fendant, under Monf. De Penniers, were about sixty leagues from that island.

Versailles, Jan. 20. The preliminary articles of peace between his Majesty and the King of Great Britain, as also between the latter and his Catholic Majesty, were signed here. The mutual ratification is to take place within the space of one month. The United Provinces of the Netherlands are included in the armistice which follows of course the signing of the preliminaries. The United States of America have also acceded thereto.

Jan. 29. Dr. Franklin, the father of the Revolution in America, was not the first who signed the treaty at Paris, but Mr. Adams.

From the *Hague*, That their High Mightinesses, having lately expressed some apprehensions that France intended to retain all the Dutch settlements which by the arms of their great and good ally had been reconquered from the English, received the following conciliatory letter from Monf. de Vergennes. The known integrity of

this minister is the Hollanders' best security: "The King, always disposed to give their High Mightinesses every proof of the constant and sincere interest which he takes in their concerns, makes no scruple of assuring them, that his Majesty, in taking from the common enemy some of those colonies belonging to the republic which they had captured, had it principally in view to spare them those sacrifices which they might otherwise be obliged to make in obtaining peace. Never did his Majesty entertain an idea of bringing the colonies in question into the balance with the restitutions and compensations which he might offer to England. The King, therefore, does not hesitate to declare, that it is his fixed intention to restore the republic such colonies belonging to it as shall be found in his possession as soon as the conclusion of a general peace shall enable his Majesty to give their High Mightinesses this

fresh mark of his affection."

What follows will account for the delay in settling matters with the Dutch. The plenipotentiaries of the States-General having delivered on the 6th of December last to Mr. Fitzherbert a memorial, containing their propositions, that British plenipotentiary remitted to them on the 31st of the same month an answer, in which he observes, 1st. That as the republic of the United Provinces appeared to him very little inclined to renew the ancient connections which had subsisted a long time between England and Holland, and the cessation of which hath been attended with the natural consequence of the present war, his Britannic Majesty proposes that the two estates govern themselves by the principles of the law of nations, as to the commercial relations which may subsist between them; to which Mr. Fitzherbert hath orders to add, that, as soon as the nations commence forming new arrangements of commerce, his Majesty, in consequence of his good dispositions towards the republic, will be ready to contract with them such engagements of commerce as may be suitable to the situation of the two estates and their respective interests. 2. The King, by an effect of his moderation, consents to restore to their High Mightinesses all the possessions which have been taken from them by his arms during the present war, and of which he shall be in possession on the conclusion of the peace, except Trincomale in the isle of Ceylon, with its dependencies. 3. The King cannot admit, in any degree, of the demand of an indemnity for the losses which the republic have sustained in the present war, as such a claim is equally repugnant to the most evident principles of reason, and of the law of nations; but his Majesty will readily consent, that the decision of prizes, made before the rupture by his subjects from those of their High Mightinesses.

Mightinesses, be referred to the courts of justice of the British admiralty, conformable to the rules established by all nations. For the rest, the undersigned cannot dispense with adding, that as to what is insinuated in the third article of the memorial relative to the origin of the rupture, it is difficult to avoid thinking how detrimental and ill-timed this discussion may be at the moment of a negotiation for the re-establishment of peace.

Their High Mightinesses having complained by letter to the King of Prussia against the Regency of Cleves, whose magistrates refused to give up those of the Dutch rioters (see vol. LII. p. 596) who had fled under their protection; his Prussian Majesty has sent an answer to the following purport: "That the latter part of the request cannot be complied with, as the delinquents alluded to have left our territories, and it would be a very difficult task to find them out. We do not see upon what ground the conduct of the said regency can be arraigned, as they are not allowed to give up any person without our express orders, and there were no real charges intimated to them against the persons alluded to; and, we are apt to believe from the tenor of your letter, that they were only suspected. In such doubtful and uncertain cases, we have not seen that your High Mightinesses were ever disposed to give up foreign refugees, and we cannot help suspecting, that in all these extraordinary measures there reigns amongst you a dangerous spirit of misunderstanding. We therefore earnestly exhort your High Mightinesses not to suffer yourselves to be led on by groundless jealousies to precipitate yourselves into hasty resolutions, but, on the contrary, to exert yourselves in preventing all kinds of innovation, and all manner of suspicion and distrust; thus promoting the strictest union, and warding off all the dangers arising from discord.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Congress having it in contemplation to lay a duty of five per cent. generally on all goods imported into the different United States of America for the support of the war, the Assembly of the States of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations remonstrated against the same.

1st, Because it would be unequal in its operation, bearing hardest on the most commercial States, and so would press peculiarly hard upon this State, which draws its chief support from commerce.

2dly, Because it proposes to introduce into this and the other States, officers unknown and unaccountable to them, and so is against the constitution of this State; and 3dly, Because by granting to Congress a power to collect monies from the commerce of these States indefinitely as to the

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time and quantity, and for the expenditure of which they are not to be accountable to the States, they would become independent of their constituents, and so the proposed imports are repugnant to the liberty of the United States; it is therefore hoped that when these resolutions, founded on the great principles of liberty and the general interest, are well considered, it will not be thought reproachful to the public virtue of the present Congress to withhold from them or their servants a power of which their successors might make a dangerous use.

Capt. Whalley, in a galley belonging to the State of Maryland, mounting one eighteen-pounder besides swivels, and manned with 70 men, cruising in the Chesapeake on Nov. 30, fell in with three refugee barges from New York, when one of the most bloody conflicts ensued which has happened since the commencement of the war. In the beginning of the action his men had the mortification to see Whalley killed the first broadside from the enemy; and, to complete the distress, about five minutes after, the whole of the small arm cartridges took fire. The engagement lasted 30 minutes, at the end of which time the galley struck, having 60 of her men killed. Col. Cropper, Major Sneed, and three other young gentlemen, who were on board as volunteers, were all wounded. Out of this crew, which consisted of 70 men besides five militia-men, only ten were saved.

Charles Town, Dec. 17. The Vulture sloop with a fleet of upwards of fifty transports, having the British troops and the principal part of the inhabitants on board, sailed from hence for Jamaica. See p. 84.

On the 19th a fleet consisting of about 70 transports, 50 of which were bound for New York, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ships Assurance, Charles Town, and Hound; the remaining twenty parted with them off Charles Town bar on the 18th, bound for England. Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, Gen. Wayne with about 5000 continental soldiers took possession of the town, and was so extremely polite as not to hoist the American standard while the English fleet lay in the bay.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15. On the 17th of Nov. last the ship Hero, of this port, from the Havanna, was captured by the Jupiter and Lovely men of war, which put a prize master and sixteen men on board to navigate her, but the Jupiter running aground soon after, the prize master and four of his men took the yawl and went to her assistance. In this fortunate interval the Hero's people rose upon the remaining twelve of the enemy, retook the vessel after she had been sixty-three hours in their possession, and carried her safe into the Havanna.

The ship *St. Helena*, Capt. Stillwell, was likewise taken by the sloop *Lively*, the commander of which, Mr. Stanhope of the Chesterfield family, ordered Capt. Stillwell and part of the crew on board the *Lively*, who likewise seizing a favourable moment, rose, and got possession of her, and carried her into the Havanna. The *Lively* is a fine copper bottomed brig (cutter-built) mounting 12 eighteen-pounders, carronades, and two long fixes; and as a cruiser will prove a most valuable acquisition. It is said the six fortunate adventurers, who retook the *Hero* from double the number of the enemy, will share near 7,000 dollars each.

Salem, Nov. 29. On Thursday the 21st instant, the letter of marque ship *Argo*, mounting 18 carriage guns, and commanded by Capt. Trevett, was stranded near Old York Harbour. She was from Nantz, with a cargo of dry goods, tea, brandy, nails, glass, iron, salt, &c. which, at the lowest computation, would have produced 50,000*l.* sterling.

New-York, Dec. 25. Last Thursday night, off the Delaware, his majesty's ships *Quebec*, of 33 guns, Christopher Mason, esq. *Diomedé*, of 44 guns, — Frederick, esq. and *Africa*, of 32 guns, Matthew Squires, esq. fell in with the celebrated and formidable ship *South Carolina*, commanded by capt. Joiner, carrying 40 guns, 28 forty-two pounders mounted on her main deck, and on the quarter-deck and forecastle 12 twelve-pounders, and 450 men, having under convoy from Philadelphia, a ship, brigantine, and schooner, the latter only escaped. The *South Carolina* was chased 18 hours and a half, when she fired a stern chaser at the *Diomedé*, which was returned by one of the latter's bow guns; the *Diomedé* then gave her six broadsides, and she received one from the *Quebec*; the running fight continued two hours, when her colours were struck to this superior force. She was bound on a cruise off Charles-Town, and taken the day after she failed; was built in Holland, about four years ago; her keel about 160 feet long, and strong as a castle; she lost about six killed and wounded, the British not a man. Fifty German, and eight British soldiers, of general Burgoyne's army, taken out of the gaol of Philadelphia, and compelled on board the *Carolina* (rather than be sold by the rebels) were on this occasion happily released from a service ever obnoxious to their principles. The prize brig is coppered, and laden with tobacco, belonging to Bourdeaux; the ship laden with flour and tobacco.

January 20. On the 5th instant Count le Rochambeau, with his suite, arrived at Baltimore from the eastward, and next day proceeded to Annapolis in order to embark for France.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23. Was read in Con-

gress, a copy of Mr. Richard Oswald's commission, authorising him to treat as a British commissioner with the United States of America or their commissioners, in the general negotiation for a peace at Paris.

28. His most Christian majesty's frigate *Danaë* arrived in our river from Rochfort; she brings an account that the negotiations for peace are so far advanced as to admit of little doubt of that desirable event soon taking place.

We are to have an American minister to reside constantly at your court; Congress offered this embassy to Dr. Franklin; but he modestly declined the honour, saying, it would appear too much like a triumph, if he should appear in so high a character at a court, where, when he was only an agent for one of the late British colonies, he had been so grossly affronted by a gentleman, who has since been raised to a peerage, and to a most honourable situation in the law. This is the Doctor's real reason for refusing the proffered honour; for so far is he from entertaining any dislike to the people or country of England, that he has resolved to end his days in the latter; and for this purpose has given directions that a house may be taken for him in London, where he intends to reside in a private capacity.

INTELLIGENCE FROM IRELAND.

Among the spirited improvements now carrying on in this country, none is more distinguishingly great than that undertaken by lord Donegal, cutting a complete inland navigation from Belfast to Loughneah, which, there is every reason to expect from the abilities of the gentleman entrusted with the execution, will be entirely finished in four years.

Another great improvement from the fisheries on the coast of Donegal and Sligo, promises immense riches to this country. Two fish companies with large capitals are already formed, and no doubt others will follow their example in taking advantage of that inexhaustible source of wealth which the hand of Nature has in such abundance thrown upon that coast.

We are at this time pushing for a preference in the American market. Not a single vessel that we have heard of has as yet failed from England for any part of the now Independent States. The ship *Mary* was to sail on Sunday the 9th for Philadelphia, so that Ireland takes the lead of the three kingdoms in opening the trade to America.

Other ships are advertised to sail speedily with Irish merchandize to Philadelphia; the most immediate benefit arising from which to the public, will be a very necessary and abundant supply of bread, corn, and flour, as all the proprietors vessels have it in commission to load back with that commodity.

We hear it is now decided that our pre-

sent parliament shall not meet before its dissolution, which is to take place in June next, and the new parliament is to assemble a month before the usual time on account of the number of appeals on writs of error lodged in the parliament office, whereon considerable property depends; as also to prepare and digest the several commercial statutes which the great revolution, brought about by the independence of America, have made it absolutely necessary to revise.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

From *Edinburgh*, that on the 4th instant the following motion was submitted to the consideration of the merchant company of that city.

"That as his majesty's ministers have given intimation of their intending soon to bring in a bill for effecting a more equal representation of the people in parliament, and as the Freedom of election is very confined in the boroughs of Scotland, particularly in *Edinburgh*, where so numerous and respectable a body as the Merchant Company have no voice in electing either the magistrates or the members of parliament: It is therefore suggested, that this company appoint a committee of their number, to draw up a petition, to be laid before the House of Commons, that the election of magistrates and the representatives of this city may be put upon a more enlarged and liberal plan.

From *Edinburgh* also, that the hon. capt. Napier, regulating captain on his majesty's service at *Leith*, by an order from above, discharged the gangs on the impress service at that place; as also the gangs on board the *Osnaburgh* Revenue Cutter, and the prince William tender. The men belonging to the two last were ordered on board the *Swan* tender for the *Nore*, as they originally belonged to some ships of war, and must be dismissed officially.

PORT NEWS.

From *Portsmouth*, that on the 31st past, the 77th of Scotch regiment (see p. 89.), continued to parade the streets, attended with their serjeants and corporals, but without their officers: They appeared entirely free from intoxication, and behaved with so much decency as to remove from the inhabitants every apprehension of danger. Since which, the 68th regiment embarked on board the transports for the *West-Indies*, hearing that the Highlanders were not to be sent to the *E. Indies*, made a determination that they would disembark, and, in consequence, very early on the morning of 30th past, they were discovered getting the transports under way to run them into the harbour, but were all prevented by a man of war firing on them (except one transport), the master of which was compelled by the soldiers, amounting to about 300, to bring his vessel so near the southern beach, that they all got on shore,

marched towards the town with an intention to demand quarters of lord George Lennox, who met them, and ordered them to return, which they refused; his lordship would not permit them to have quarters, but sent them to *Hilsea* barracks, where they are to remain till orders are received from London.

To quiet these disorders, lord Maitland interposed, and produced an order from the War Office of the 26th of December, 1775, signed Barrington, and published in the *London Gazette*, by virtue of which all those who should enlist in any of his majesty's marching regiments, after that date, should be bound to serve only for the term of three years, or during the rebellion: this produced an explanation of his majesty's said order, which explanation, dated War Office, Feb. 4, and published in the *London Gazette* of the 4th instant, declares, That all men now serving in any marching regiment, or corps of infantry, who have been enlisted since the date of the said order, shall, on the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, be discharged, provided they shall then have served three years from the dates of their attestations; and all men enlisted and serving as above, who have not so completed their full time of service, shall be discharged at the expiration of three years from the dates of their respective attestations: And that in the mean time no person enlisted under the conditions above-mentioned shall be sent on any foreign service, unless he shall have been re-enlisted into his majesty's service. By his majesty's command. Signed GEORGE YONGE.

From *Portsmouth Harbour*, that on Saturday the 25th of January, a court-martial was held on board his majesty's ship the *Warspite*, to enquire into the cause of the loss of the *Centaur* then under the command of capt. Inglefield; and to try the said captain and officers; and people who belonged to her. The court having heard the narrative of the captain, and examined the officers and men present, were of opinion, that the said captain (see p. 77) acquitted himself as a cool, resolute, and experienced officer, and was well supported by his officers and ships company; their united exertions appearing to have been so great and manly, as to reflect the highest honour upon the whole, and to leave the deepest impression on the minds of the court, that more could not possibly have been done to preserve his majesty's late ship the *Centaur* from her melancholy fate.

From *Deal*, that they had lately experienced a scene of great confusion, by a party of col. Douglas's light dragoons, sixty in number, who entered the town in the dead of night, in aid to the excise officers, in order to break open the stores, and to make seizures; but the smugglers, who are never unprepared, having taken the alarm, mustered together, and

and a most desperate battle ensued.—The news papers have stated that more than 20 were killed, but we are happy to be assured that the whole has been greatly exaggerated, and that no lives were lost.

From *Ramsgate*, That on the 26th of January, they had there a hard gale of wind from S.S.W. when many vessels in the Downs parted from their anchors. About eleven next morning, a brig was seen making for the pier; but it is supposed she missed stays, and drove to the northward, and soon struck upon a rock off the Colhorn, between the North pier-head and Broad-stairs, and immediately overlet, and every person on board perished. In about half an hour she righted again, and her top-masts appeared above the surface at low water.

From *Scilly*, That on the morning of the 7th inst. the hull of a large ship, Dutch-built, was seen on shore, and only four men on board, who seemed to be in the greatest distress, as the ship was sinking. The poor men at last got on the rocks, and the ship went down in sight of the inhabitants.

From *M. f. d. Haven*, on the 5th inst., That a large ship, supposed to be a French privateer, entered off that harbour in a violent gale of wind, and all the crew perished.

From *Plymouth*, That on the 20th of Jan. a Danish East Indian ship, lying in Cat-water, went on shore in Dead Man's Bay; and next day, in the afternoon, was got off with very little damage.

On the 13th arrived the *Iphigenia*, a frigate, who, a hundred leagues S.W. of Cape Finisterre, parted with the *Grafton*, *Elizabeth*, and *Europe*, men of war, in a violent gale of wind. The *Grafton* was disabled; and it is thought the other two bore away to the Western islands. The *Grafton* is since arrived.

From *Glenkiln near Glasgow*, of the 31st of January. That several vessels had lately been put on shore in the Frith, owing to a heavy fall of snow; that most of them got off without damage.

From *Pontefract*, in Yorkshire, That on the 13th inst. came on the election of a member of that town, when John Smith, of Heath, stood upon a right claim by all the inhabitants, but which they have never enjoyed for the last 150 years. Mr. Nath. Smith, deputy chairman of the E. I. Company, stood upon that of the free burgesses; when Mr. Tomlinson, the Mayor, rejected the votes of the inhabitants, admitted the burgesses, and declared Mr. Nath. Smith duly elected.

At a meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Derby, held at the St. Nicholas, agreeable to an advertisement from the high-sheriff, of the 28th of January, for the purpose of taking into consideration a petition to the House of Commons, for a more equal representation

in parliament, the petition was agreed to.

From *Leeds*, That an alarming fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Fisher, merchant, in Meadow-lane, which entirely consumed the same, together with about one hundred pieces of tammie, &c.; but great part of the furniture was saved, and by proper exertions the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjacent building. The accident was occasioned by a youth fixing a candle on some tallow he had dropped on the ledge of a window in the room in which he slept: a most dangerous expedient, too often practised, especially by lads addicted to reading. The loss is estimated at about two thousand pounds.

Cambridge, The two annual premiums, of 25*l.* each, bequeathed by the late Dr. Smith, Master of Trinity College, to the two junior Bachelors of Arts, who shall appear, on examination, to be the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, were this day adjudged to Mr. Francis John Hyde. Wallaston, of Sidney College, and to Mr. Joseph Pector, of Catherine Hall.

From *Lucan*, of the 7th of February, That 12 recruits of the 89th regiment, very much intoxicated, attempted to cross the Severn, at mid-passage, and were all drowned.

From *Wantage*, That Capt. Price, of the Berkshire militia, was set upon in the night of the 19th of Jan. by two of the Yorkshire volunteers, quartered in that town, one of whom had a hatchet, who ordered him to turn out his pockets; but the captain springing from him, ran back to Ensign Watson's lodgings, with whom he found Lieut. Banbury, of the 66th, or Berkshire regiment, who offered their services to go in search of the villain. At the end of the town they were rushed upon by the same men, one of whom again produced the hatchet, which was seized, as well as the man, by Captain Price and Ensign Watson, while the other was secured by Lieut. Banbury, and both carried into safe custody. Next day the commanding officer delivered them over to the civil power, by whom they were committed to the county jail.

From *Hurstmere*, in Suffex, That the prisoners in the goal there had meditated an escape, by knocking down and gagging the turnkey; but the instrument they had provided for the purpose being found concealed in the necessity, their plot was discovered. A chimney-sweeper, who had received sentence of transportation at the last Western sessions, was the ring leader in the above conspiracy.

From *Panbury*, That a tradesman of that town was lately convicted in the penalty of 65*l.* for having tea in three un-licensed rooms, and for retailing spirituous liquors without a licence. A publican was, at the same time, convicted in the penalty of 20*l.* for selling tea without entering, and a further sum of 11*l.* 5*s.* being treble the

value

value of a quantity of tea seized by the officers of the excise.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

January 30.

Being the anniversary of K. Charles Martyrdom, the House of Peers attended divine service at Westminster Abbey: the sermon was preached by the Bp. of Bristol.

The same day the chaplain of the House of Commons preached before the Speaker of that House.

A woman, in man's apparel, was charged on oath on suspicion of stealing a purse, containing 37 guineas, the property of John Bargello, on board a ship lying on the river Thames; she was committed to Newgate. It is said, she has been a petty-officer in the sea-service for some years.

January 31.

Mr. Eden having observed in the House of Commons, That to the limits prescribed by the late treaty of peace, a tract of land in Canada had been ceded to the Americans, amounting to no less than 18,000 square miles, a committee of the merchants engaged in the Canada trade waited upon Lord Shelburne, and represented to his Lordship, That, by the provisional articles concluded with America, the boundaries fixed on for the territories of the American Republic, so completely and effectually blocked up the passages from the Indian country to the British garrison of Montreal, that the fur trade to the province of Quebec must be totally destroyed; that not a single fur could be brought to the British market without permission of the governors of the American forts on the banks of the lakes, which were all ceded to the Americans. The earl acknowledged these consequences were not foreseen, and promised to lay the same before the council.

The same day was held a meeting of the proprietors, planters, merchants, &c. interested in the cession of the island of Tobago; when Sir Adam Ferguson stated to the gentlemen present, That a memorial and petition had been presented to the King's ministers, against the ceding of that island to the French; but were told they came too late. That the Earl of Shelburne had promised every assistance, and had recommended an agent to be appointed, to negotiate their interest at the court of France: he therefore wished to hear the opinions of the gentlemen on this important business. A good deal of debate arose; and Gov. Johnstone moved, That a committee be appointed to draw up, and present, a petition, memorial, and representation, to the King's ministers; and empowering the committee to consult on the best means of acting in the present case, and report their resolutions to the general meeting.

FEBRUARY 1.

Admiralty office, The dispatches this day

received from Adm. Pigot, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Barbadoes, &c. dated Barbadoes, Dec. 9. give an account, That he arrived at that island on the 21st of Nov. with the Squadron under his command, from New York: and that Rear-admiral Sir Richard Hughes joined him on the 8th of Dec. with the ships under his orders, accompanied by the Solitaire, a French ship of war of 64 guns, and a small frigate of 24, captured on the 6th, 40 leagues to windward of Barbadoes.

Capt. Collins, of his Majesty's ship Ruby, by superior sailing, got up with the Solitaire about 12 minutes past one in the afternoon, and the action continued 48 minutes, when the latter struck.

The Rear admiral mentions the fire of the Ruby to have been greatly superior to that of the French ship, and that the condition of the two ships proved it fully; the Ruby having only two men slightly wounded, with her fore-mast, rigging, and sails, damaged; and the Solitaire having lost her mizen-mast, being in other respects very much beat (almost a wreck), with 20 or 25 men killed and about 35 wounded, as near as could be ascertained; amongst whom were the second captain, master, and boat-swain. She was commanded by the Chevalier de Berda, and had been ten days from Martinique, cruising in expectation of falling in with one of our convoys from England.

The admiral adds, that too much could not be said of the very gallant behaviour of Capt. Collins, his officers and men, upon that occasion.

Orders were sent from the War-office to the lord-lieutenants of the counties, relative to the discharge of the militia regiments. The arms of the respective regiments are to be deposited in the counties to which they belong, under the care of the lord or deputy-lieutenant.

Monday 3.

At a second meeting of the Tobago planters, the committee, appointed at the first meeting, made their report of their plan, which coincided exactly with that recommended at the former meeting.

An attorney's clerk, in Westminster, was found hanging in his bed chamber. He had left a note on the table, signifying, that his father had lent up to him a sum of money, to pay a tradesman in London; but willing to try his fortune, he went to the EO table, where he got among some shippers, who soon stripped him of all; that he expected his father in town in a few days, and therefore put an end to his life, as he was afraid to see him.

Two vessels were entered at the Custom-house from Nantucket, an American island near Rhode Island; a third is also in the river. They are entirely laden with oil, and come under a pass from Adm. Digby, the inhabitants having agreed to be

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needer during the war. The people of Nantucket carry on the whale-fishery, and oil is the only article they trade with.

Tuesday 4.

The American loyalists held a meeting to consult on proper measures for obtaining redress in the article of the provisional treaty that affects them. After some debate it was agreed, that delegates should be selected to represent the several provinces that felt themselves particularly aggrieved, in order to take the conduct of their remonstrance into their management, and to adopt such measures as they might think proper. The delegates chosen on this occasion were, Lord Dunmore for Virginia, Sir Wm. Pepperell for Massachusetts, Gov. Franklin for New York and its dependencies, Gov. Bull for South Carolina, and Mr. Galloway for Philadelphia. The above provinces are particularly selected because the loyalists principally abound in them.

Wednesday 5.

Gov. Penn. of Pennsylvania, was at the levee at St. James's, and took leave of the King, previous to his going to America on account of his estates on that continent.

Thursday 6.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor and 17 Aldermen, when a motion was made to petition Parliament for the further sum of 10,000*l.* to make the gaol of Newgate more safe and commodious.

Friday 7.

The pursers of the Lord North and Valentine East Indians arrived at the India-house with the agreeable news of the above ships being arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay in China; they sailed from St. Helena on the 25th of November, in company with the Chapman and Hastings, and parted with them in a gale of wind on the 24th of Jan. in lat. 44.

Saturday 8.

The general officers belonging to the court martial held upon the trial of Gen. Murray, met again at the Horse Guards, to consider of the nature of the apology to be made from that officer to Sir William Draper, on account of his conduct to him during the command of the former in the island of Minorca. The Judge Advocate read the apology which had been originally dictated by the court, and for the refusing compliance to which, Gen. Murray had been kept under arrest since the conclusion of the trial. It was to this purport: "That General Murray is concerned that any part of his conduct during his command at Minorca should have given offence to Sir William Draper." Gen. Murray was asked if he now acquiesced in the terms of this apology? He said, he hoped to be able to adjust matters to the satisfaction of all parties, by the substitution of another word

instead of the term *concerned*, which better corresponded with his feelings upon this occasion, and which, he flattered himself, would be equally agreeable to the court. The General then desired that the acknowledgement should run thus: "General Murray thinks himself *unfortunate* that any part of his conduct during his command at Minorca should give offence to Sir William Draper." The court, after some consultation, declared it as their opinion, that the term adopted by Gen. Murray was a stronger one than that they had originally used, and such therefore as they would not require from him, if, upon consideration, he thought proper to retract it. The General persevered in preferring it, and the court declared themselves satisfied. A mutual bow now passed between the two gallant Generals, and the matter terminated in such a manner as to leave no possible ground for the apprehension that any future consequence will take place between them. The court broke up at one.

One of the King's messengers dispatched by Mr. Fitzherbert from Paris, arrived at St. James's, with the Most Christian King's ratification of the preliminary articles, signed the 20th of January last, which was exchanged with Mr. Fitzherbert on the 3d inst. at Versailles.

A servant of Richard Hyam butcher in Suffolk, in coming to town with a cart loaded with meat, was found cruelly murdered near Stratford, having his head almost severed from his body, his right hand much cut, with several other wounds. Information of the murder being sent on the Monday following to Sir Sampson Wright, in less than eight hours the murderer was brought to Bow-street, and examined before that magistrate, when it appeared, that the murderer, whose name was Smith, had joined the deceased under the view that he had occasion to come to London to buy leather; that as soon as he had committed the murder, he proceeded with the cart to town, put up at the usual place, and delivered the meat at Leadenhall market. He afterwards returned to the inn, lay there all night, and rose early the next morning, when he put two horses to the cart, leaving the third at the inn for the expences, and employed a broker to dispose of the cart and horses by auction. There he was apprehended, and brought to Bow-street, as above related.

Monday 10.

At a meeting of the gentlemen interested in the plantation of East Florida, Lord Hawke in the chair, his lordship acquainted the gentlemen present, that, since the last meeting, he had waited on the First Lord of the Treasury with a memorial, setting forth the calamitous situation of the people there by the cession of that country to Spain; who said that Government meant to consider all

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the sufferers, and hinted that lands in Nova Scotia or St. Vincent should be allotted by way of compensation, but totally dissented from all thought of a pecuniary recompence, as incompatible with the present situation of affairs. The chairman therefore wished the gentlemen to bring the business into some certain channel for future consideration.—After some debate, it was resolved to petition Government to detain the packet for East Florida a few days, and in the mean time to agree upon a memorial to be presented to his Majesty's Secretary of State, and also on a memorial to be presented to the Spanish minister plenipotentiary.

Tuesday 11.

A third meeting of the proprietors concerned in the island of Tobago was held, when the committee appointed at a late meeting acquainted the company of the measures they had adopted in consequence of their appointment, which consisted chiefly in preparing memorials to be presented to his Majesty and the Court of France, and also a petition to the House of Commons; all which were unanimously approved, and Mr Graig appointed to go over to Paris to present the said memorial to the French minister, setting forth the situation of the proprietors and others, and desiring to be permitted to dispose of their estates to French subjects, or persons residing on the island, and to be permitted to send their sugars and other goods to this country.

Wednesday 12.

In consequence of an information against a gang of coiners, a party of constables went this day to a house in a court upon Dowgate Hill, where they found two men and a woman in the very act of making counterfeit shillings and six-pences, and secured them for examination. To avoid being discovered by the noise of an engine, it was the practice of these people to make their counterfeits not in dyes, but in sand moles. The officers also seized upon the premises a number of shillings and six-pences of the real coin, which they made use of as patterns to cast from, together with a quantity of counterfeit coin, sand moulds, and other implements and materials for counterfeiting money.

Mary Hoyt, whose husband was executed at Tyburn a few years ago for burglary, has since been taken up for circulating counterfeit shillings and six-pences, which clearly appear to have been cast in the moulds seized upon Dowgate Hill.

This day the money taken from the Dutch East Indaman that ran ashore on the Goodwin Sands (see p. 93) was brought to the Bank, under a strong guard. It consisted of 18 casks, containing dollars and guineas to the amount of 37,000*l.* If it is condemned as a prize, it is said the whole will belong to Lord North, as warden of the Cinque Ports.

Thursday 13.

A King's messenger arrived to Mr. Fitz-

herbert, with the King of Spain's ratification of the Preliminary Articles signed the 20th of January last, which was exchanged with Mr. Fitzherbert on the 9th instant at Versailles by the ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty. *Gaz.*

Friday 14.

Was issued his Majesty's proclamation, notifying the precise time of exchanging the ratifications of the Preliminary Articles of peace, viz. between the ministers of his Britannic Majesty and of the Most Christian King on the 3d day of this instant February; and between the ministers of Great Britain and the King of Spain on the 9th day of this instant February; from which days respectively, the several terms of 12 days in the Channel and in the North Seas; of one month from the Channel and North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean; of two months from the Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line; and, lastly, of five months in all other parts of the world, without exception; after which said terms, such vessels and effects as shall be taken shall be restored on all sides, and all acts of hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease and determine, and passes shall be delivered, as soon as they can be interchanged, to such of his Majesty's subjects as shall desire the same for their ships, goods, merchandizes, and effects.

Saturday 15.

At a court martial held to enquire into the loss of his Majesty's ship *Le Hector*, and to try her surviving officers and crew, it appeared that the conduct of Capt. Bauchier to the time of his abandoning the ship was meritorious in the highest degree; and that, previous to his leaving her, the engagement that ship had with two French ships of war, on the 5th of September last, reflected the highest honour on the officers and crew who so bravely defended her, when they were reduced to the most extreme hardships. See vol. LII.

Monday 17.

Viscount Sackville read the following paper to the House of Lords in the debate on the Address. It came authenticated from Philadelphia: "That the laws of this State constituting property held under the laws of the former government (which had been dissolved and made void) by those who have never been admitted into the present social compact, being founded on legal principles, were strongly dictated by that principle of common justice, demands that, if virtuous citizens, in defence of their natural and constitutional rights, risk their lives, liberty, and property on their success; the vicious citizens, who side with tyranny and oppression, or who cloak themselves under the mask of neutrality, should at least hazard their property, and not enjoy the benefits secured by the labors and dangers of those whose destruction they wished."

"That

180 Births, Marriages, and Deaths of eminent Persons.

The marriage of Dr Glyn to Miss Cooke, inserted in our last, p. 92, was a piece of academical wit, which found its way into the London papers, and mislaid us.

B. 94. The infant daughter of the E. of Carlisle was not Lady Anne, but Lady Susan—*Marja*, born Feb. 26, 1776.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Wm. Drake, esq; jun. M. P. for Amerham, a daughter.

Jan. 30. Countess of Carlisle, a daughter.

Feb. 13. Lady of the hon. Mr. Foxcliffe, son and heir.

18. Hon. Mrs. Stewart, wife of the hon. K. S. a son.

21. Lady of T. Vaughan, esq; at twelfth child.

Lady of John Wilmor, esq; a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATELY, Sir John Frake, bart. to the hon. Lady Catherine Gore.

Christ. Soulbry, esq; to Miss Hudson, dau. of the late J. H. esq; and niece to Sir John Trevelyan, bart.

At Washington, co. Northumberland, Jn. Percey, esq; to Miss S. Porter, of Alnwick.

Jan. John Edwards, esq; of Oriel Coll. Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, to Miss Hawkins, of Blackwater, a most accomplished young lady, with whom fortune is the smallest recommendation.

14. Lieut. col. John Wm. Egerton, of the 23d dragons, M. P. for Brackley, and son of the Bp. of Durham, to Miss Haynes, dau. of Sam. H. esq;

16. Rev. J. G. G. second son of the late Sir J. G. bart. and K. B. to Miss R. Ashley.

21. Miss Mannington, esq; to Miss Heroest, 26. Mr. Hammett, jun. of Every 1. theatre. to Miss Harner, of the theatre royal, Covent-gar.

At Greenwich, Chas. Boxton, esq; of Coleman-st. Russia merch. to Miss Enderby, of Blackheath.

29. At Lockinge, co. Berks, John Slade, esq; to Miss Hunt.

30. Hon. Mr. Grimston (brother to Ld Visc. G.), to Miss Sophia Hare, co-heiress of the late Rich. H. esq; of Borkham, Essex.

Feb. 1. Rev. Jas. Willis, of Sopley, Hanter, to Mrs. Dunlop.

31. Mr. Wm. Stephenson, wine-merchant, in Pall-Mall, to Miss Eliz. Lincoln, of St. James's-Street.

Cromwell Price, esq; of Hollymount in Ireland; to Miss Lucy Bromley, 24 dau. of the late Wm. B. esq; of Bigston, Warwickshire.

4. Rev. P. Bulmer, V. of Thorpe, Lincolnshire, to Miss Kidd.

6. Rev. Geo. Richardson, of Thornton, to Miss Wilson.

11. Fra. Trembath, esq; to Miss Edwards, only dau. of the late rev. Sam. B. of Bozette, Northamptonshire.

1. Anth. Ravis, esq; of Birmingham, to Miss Barlow, dau. of Sam. Fra. B. esq; of Middlethorpe, near York.

13. Rev. Milington Buckley, of Mary-le-bone, to Miss Ampt.

Hon. Tho. Onslow, to Mrs. Duncombe, relict of the late Tho. D. esq; of Doncombe-park, co. York.

17. N. G. Clarke, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Molden, of Derby.

20. P. C. Crespy gny, esq; M. P. for Aldborough, co. Suff. to Miss Scott, only dau. of the late Ri. S. esq; of Bepton, near Shrewsbury.

24. Hon. Rich. Bagot, broth. of Ld B. to Miss Fanny Howard, dau. of Lady Andover.

27. Lady Arabella Croftie, to — Ward, esq; of the kingdom of Ireland.

DEATHS.

THE remains of that eminent artist, Mr. Geo. Michael Moser (see p. 94.), were, on Thursday Jan. 30, interred at St. Paul's Covent-Garden. He was followed to the grave in grand funeral pomp by all the capital artists, Sir Josh. Reynolds at their head as chief mourner, Sir Wm. Chambers, &c. Ten mourning coaches, besides two gentlemen's coaches, were in the procession. All the young gentlemen of the academy, under his tuition, attended to do honour to his memory; but a sufficient number of mourning coaches were not to be got, which obliged many of them to stay behind, and those that did attend were at their own expence; so great were their respect and affection for the memory of this valuable artist, whose great talents in his way were an ornament to this country, as well as honour to himself; and though not a "Briem born," was highly honoured and favoured by his Majesty, whose bounty was often bestowed on him in the most liberal and gracious manner, inasmuch as to have once received a hat full of guineas for an exquisite performance in the "entwining way." The honour done to the memory of this truly valuable man brings to mind the "pomps of woe" displayed at the funeral of our immortal Roscius by his disconsolate widow, which (well-grounded re, or say) cost her 1400l. and this may well account for no "neat marble monument" being erected to his memory, after the example of that of his Right Rev. Friend the most learned and illustrious Bishop of Gloucester (of "sublime genius, exquisite learning, and firm belief") by his disconsolate widow.

Mrs. Margaret Tucker, wife of the rev. Mr. T. rector of Hopehay, co. Salop.

At Laceby, co. Lincoln, aged 46, rev. Jona. Winslip, R. of Laceby, and V. of Grimsby, both in the said county, and chaplain to the Bp. of St. David's.

Mr. Glover, of Hampton. He fell from his horse in an apoplectic fit, as he was hunting near the powder-mills on Hounslow heath, and died immediately.

At Parkgate, Lancash. Mr. Wm. Briscoe, aged 101.

At Turnham-Green. John Campbell, esq; At St. Peterburg. Rich. Brompton, esq; principal portrait painter to her Imper. Majesty.

At Bath, Mrs. Cretburn, mother to the lady of Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

At Wrosey, near Carlisle, aged 70, the rev. Jos.

Obituary of considerable Persons; with Biographical Anecdotes. 181.

Jos. Barker, upwards of 50 years vicar there.

At Lisbon, aged 14, right hon. William Augustus West, earl Delaware, vic. Cantelupo, col. of a company in the 2d reg. of guards. Dying a bachelor, he is succeeded in his titles by his next brother.

At Philadelphia, Mr. John Thornhill, a most celebrated mechanic. He studied practical and rational mechanics on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, and was *one* living evidence of the gross errors which have been maintained with respect to the genius and education of the Americans, as well as their spirit and perseverance. He was an adept in statics as well as in mechanics, being an intense student of the Phoronomia of Herman, and other elaborate works.

At Dublin, Lady Isabella Montek, sister to the late D. of Portland, and sent to the present.

At Bodicote, near Banbury, in Oxfordsh. Miss Whiteless, an agreeable young lady with a large fortune.

At Jamaica, in Oct. last, aged 46, Lewis Berwell Martin, esq; (younger bro. to Sam. Martin, esq; of Whitehaven) representative of St. Elizabeth, and one of the assistant judges of that island.

Jan. 22. At Douglas, in the Isle of Mann, after a few hours illness (in the 78th year of his age), the rev. Philip Moore, R. of Kirkbride, and chaplain of Douglas; a gentleman well known in the literary world by his correspondence with men of genius in several parts of it, and by them eminently distinguished as the Divine and the Scholar. In the earlier part of a life industriously employed in promoting the present and future happiness of mankind, he served as chaplain to the rt. rev. Dr. Wilson, the venerable bp. of Mann, whose friend and companion he was for many years. At the funeral of that excellent man, he was appointed to preach the sermon, which is attested to be discourses of that prelate, in the two editions of his works lately printed at Bath. Some years ago, at the request of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, he undertook the revision of the translation into Manx of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament, and other religious pieces, printed for the use of the Diocese of Mann; and during the execution of the first of these works, he was honoured with the advice of the two greatest Hebraeans of the age, the present Bishop of London and Dr. Kennicott. In the more private walk of life, he was not less beloved and admired; in his duty as a clergyman, he was active and exemplary, and pursued a conduct (as far as human nature is capable) "void of offence towards God and towards man." His conversation, prompted by an uncommon quickness of parts, and refined by study, was at once lively, instructive, and entertaining, and his friendly correspondence (which was very extensive) breathed perhaps as much original humour as can be met with in any writer who has appeared in public, seems not excepted, to whom

he did not yield, even in philanthropy. All the present clergy in the island (except such) were educated by him, and by them he was always distinguished with peculiar respect and affection. His conduct operated in the same degree amongst all ranks of people, and it is hard to say whether he won more by his doctrine or example; in both, Religion appeared most amiable, and addressed herself to the judgements of men, clothed in that cheerfulness which is the result of the firmest conviction, and the greatest purity of intention. It is unnecessary to add, that though his death was gentle (and at a good old age), yet a retrospect of so useful and amiable a life makes it deeply regretted. His remains were interred with great solemnity in Kirk-Braddon church, attended by all the clergy of the island, and a great number of the most respectable inhabitants.

25. Miss Charlotte Monro, only dau. of John M. M.D. of Bedford-square, aged 22.

26. At Symond's-Hall, Gloucestersh. Wm. Veal, esq; one of the deputy-lieutenants of that county.

27. At Bristol Wells, in his 47th year, Edward Haldwell, esq; F. A. S.

29. Mr. Nichol, one of the sixty sworn clerks belonging to the court of chancery.

30. In Parliament-st. Mrs. Jones, wife of Hen. J. esq; M.P. for Devises.

31. Wm. Tupper, esq; one of the searchers at Gravesend for the port of London.

Suddenly, the Lady of Mr. Sam. Hoary, jun. banker.

At Aslington, Devon, John Chichester, esq; aged 76.

Feb. 1. At Richmond, Mrs. Gaudy, who for many years kept a ladies boarding-school at that place, but had retired.

At Newington, John Cookson, esq; benchor of the Middle Temple, commissioner of bankruptcies, and senior commissioner of the hackney-coach-office.

Kiggins Peyton, esq; barrister at law, and filazer for the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey.

3. At Mile-End, Mrs. Wilkins, aged 97, relict of Capt. D. W. who died some time since, aged 92.

Paul Feikes, esq; of Stansted Bury, co. Herts, late M. P. for the borough of Hertford, and one of the judges of the Sheriff's court, London.

Ralph Bell, esq; many years chief equerry to his grace the Duke of Northumberland, likewise riding surveyor to his Majesty, and one of his Majesty's messengers on the Irish establishment.

Mrs. Ingall, a widow gentlewoman, of the Horse terry, near Millbank. Crossing the way from Parliament-st. to Downing-st. she was untidely thrown down by the hooves of a dray that had taken fright, and killed on the spot.

Right hon. Tho. Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, vic. Andover, aged 61. His lordship married Miss Kingstone, by whom he having left only one daughter, Lady Dunda,

married to Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart. his titles devolve to col. John Howard, of the 1st reg. of foot guards.

4. Mrs. Hurford, wife of Mr. H. coal-merchant, and one of the common-councilmen of Castle-haynard Ward.

Right hon. the Countess of Aylesbury. Her ladyship was daughter of Hen. Hoare, esq; of Stourhead, Wilts, and has left issue by Lord Aylesbury one son, Lord Bruce, now at Nice, and two daughters. Her first husband was Charles visc. Dungarvan (eldest son of John earl of Cork), by whom she had a daughter.

5. Mrs. Huddleston, wife of Tho. H. esq; of Hatton-street. She was the only child of Lady Anne Mackworth, and niece of the E. of Abercorn.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Martha Houghton, aged 76.

6. In Hertford-street, May-Fair, Launcelot Brown; esq; head gardener to his Majesty at Hampton-Court.

In Scotland, Sir Jas. Clerk, bart. of Pen-y-moick, son of that eminent antiquary Sir John C. bart. baron of the exchequer in Scotland, F. R. and A. S. S. many of whose letters are printed in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ." His only publication, an "Enquiry into the Roman Stylus," 4 pages, 2to. enlarged in a Latin "Disertatio de Styli veterum & diversis chartarum generibus," being scarce, will perhaps appear in some future number of the Bibliotheca Topographica. He died in 1748.

7. Of a sudden and severe stroke of the palsy, aged 78, Mr. Edw. Shickle, grocer, in the Borough, and one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

8. At the Tax office in the Exchequer, Chr. Rigby, esq; sen. commissioner of that office.

In Tokenhouse-yard, J. White, esq; merch.

9. At Buckingham-house, Mrs. Andrews, dairy-woman to the Queen.

10. In Great James str. Westminster, Dr. James Nares, brother of Sir Geo. Nares, kn. one of the justices of his Majesty's court of common pleas, joint organist and composer of his Majesty's chapel royal at St. James's, and late master of the children of the said royal chapel; which last place he had resigned about two years. Dr. Nares was the composer of divers anthems, which manifest the strength of his genius, and, together with his other works, will perpetuate his name, and rank him with the first in his profession. The Doctor left two sons and two daughters. His eldest son is not less celebrated in the learned world than the Doctor was in the musical. His remains were interred the 14th in the church of St. Margaret Westminster, being first attended by the choir of St. Peter and the Chapel-Royal, who received the body at the abbey, and where the celebrated funeral service of his predecessor Dr. Croft was solemnly performed.

Rev. Mr. Ewing, R. of Chard, Somersetsh.

11. Mrs. Ann Hale, a maiden lady, im-

mediately descended from that most able, upright, and conscientious judge, the Ld C. J. Hale.

13. At Ash, near Sandwich, rev. Benj. Longley, LL B. 33 years minister of that parish, and V. of Tonge and Aynsford, Kent.

14. At Ely, Aungier Peacocke, esq; in his 92d year.

15. Tho. Flucker, esq; late secretary, and one of his Majesty's council for the province of Massachusetts-Bay in N. America.

19. Giles Hudson, esq; M. P. for Chippenham, co. Wilts.

20. Mrs. Devereux, wife of Mr. D. merchant, in Bond-street. As she was dressing for the masquerade at the Pantheon, she was seized with so violent a fit of coughing, that she broke a blood vessel; and, notwithstanding every possible assistance, expired in a few hours afterwards.

22. On Tower-hill, Geo. Browne, esq;

23. Wm. Jacomb, esq; of L. Poultney-lane, Andr. Pepperell, esq; youngest bro. to Sir Wm. P.

At the rev. Mr. Denward's, at Wulmer near Deal, Lady Hardres, relict of Sir Wm. H. bt. of Hardres-Court. She was one of the daughters of Dr. Corbet, of Bourn-Place.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 4. **H**ON. and rev. St. Andrew St. John, M.A. [now D.D.] uncle to Ld St. J. of Bisleo, dean of Worcester, vice Dr. R. Foley, dec.

5. Letters patent are passed under the great seal of Ireland, for creating a society, or brotherhood, to be called Knights of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, to consist of the Sovereign and Fifteen Knights Companions, of which his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall perpetually be Sovereigns, and his Majesty's Lieutenant-general and General Governor of Ireland, or the Lord Deputy or Deputies, or Lords Justices, or other Chief Governor or Governors of the said kingdom, for the time being, shall officiate as Grand Masters; and also for constituting and appointing the following Knights Companions of the said illustrious Order:

His Royal Highness Prince Edward,
His Grace William Robert Duke of Leinster,
Henry Smyth Earl of Clanrickarde,
Randal William Earl of Antrim,
Thomas Earl of Westmeath,
Murrough Earl of Inchiquin,
Charles Earl of Drogheda,
George de la Poer Earl of Tyrone,
Richard Earl of Shannon,
James Earl of Clanbrassil,
Richard Earl of Mornington,
James Earl of Courtown,
James Earl of Charlemont,
Thomas Earl of Beilive,
Henry Earl of Elv.

10. Marquis of Carmarthen, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King, and Wm. Fawcett, esq; secretary to the embassy.

* See His Essay on the Dæmon of Socrates, lately published.

14. Duke of Rothland, appointed 10th steward of his Majesty's household; and sworn of the privy council on the 27th.

15. J. C. Lucas, esq; consul general for the Queen of Portugal, in the kingdom of G. Britain.

22. Hon. John Trevor, envoy extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

Vice. Galway, envoy extraordinary to the Elector Palatine, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon.

Alex. Murray, esq; one of the lords of session in North Britain.

Ellay Campbell, esq; solicitor gen. in Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

DR. Arnold appointed by the Bp. of London to succeed the late Dr. Nares as organist and composer to the King.

Mrs. Compton appointed housekeeper at the Exchequer-office, vice Mrs. Cresswell, dec.

Mr. T. Haverfield to succeed Mr. Brown, as gardener to his Majesty at Hampton-court.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. W. Gwynne, St. Anne, otherwise St. Peter, Westout, with St. Mary's, R.R. co. Suffex.

Rev. Dr. J. Smyth, the perpetual curacy of Hammer-smith, co. Middlesex.

Rev. Cha. Sampson, M. A. (curate of Epsom, in Surrey), Llanfannen R. co. Denbigh, sinecure, worth near 100l. a year, vice Dr. Smyth, resign.

Rev. Geo. Watson, M. A. (master of the grammar-school of Dorchester) Elwick R. co. Durham, worth near 400l. per annum.

Rev. Sam. Turner, M. A. Rothwell and Tointon R.R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. David Williams, LL.B. Reghold V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Jones, Lodars and Brapell, alias Bradpole, V.V. co. Dorset.

Rev. M. Ellis, Llanbadric V. co. Anglesey.

Rev. T. Dilton, Cranwear R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. L. Walters, Bayvill V. with Moylgrove, co. Pembroke.

Rev. H. James, Griffton R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. T. Beynon, Llanedi R. co. Carmarthen.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Sickville Stephens Bale, LL.B. to hold Withyamp R. co. Suffex, with Chedingstone R. co. Kent.

Rev. Peter Tho. Burford, LL. B. to hold Magdalen Laver R. co. Essex, with Braughing V. co. Herts.

Rev. J. Bowen, Eglôs Errow V. co. Pembro. with Kilmacnelloid R. co. Carmarthen.

B—NK—TS.

WILLIAM Nock, Dudley, Worcestersh. malster.

Ann Rhode, of Haverfordwest, mercer.

John Power, Edgbaston, Warw. toymaker.

Tho. Darnant, Boken, Lincolnsh. brazier.

Rich. Hands, of Birmingham, button-maker.

Jas. Spoiler, Nicholas-ls. Lond. tallow-chand.

Mary Clark, Warrington, Lancash. milliner.

Benj. Holland, Birtmorton, Worc. corn-facitor.

Tho. Jones, Serthing-lane, Lond. oilman.

Isaac Green, King's Head, Essex, dealer.

Tho. Haslam, Chesterfield, Derbysh. mercer.

Rich. Rossiter, Heston Norris, Lang. hatmaker.

Tho. Sanderson, Doncaster, Yorksh. druggist.

And. Randall, Fleet-street, Lond. haberdasher.

Jas. Eastwood, of Porten, Hants. hawket.

Sam. Cannadine, Cheap-side, Lond. pastrycook.

John Pain, Ironmonger-ls. Lond. linen-draper.

John Bennett, Lamb's-conduit Passage, Red-lion-square, button-seller.

John Burnley, of Southwark, hop-factor.

Wm. Spratley, of Oxford-st. victualler.

Jos. Dore, Abingdon, Berks, sackcloth-maker.

Tho. Hodges, Wareborne, Kent, grazier.

Tho. Gough, of Clun, Salop, dealer.

Tho. Wilson, Crossfield, Cumberland, merch.

Abra. Young, Duke-st. Westm. factor.

Rich. Shute, of Piccadilly, stable-keeper.

Jas. Grant, of Exeter, merchant.

Wm. Goss the Elder, King'swinford, Staffordshire, dealer.

Walter Anderson, Stoke Damarrell, Devonsh. vintner.

Tho. Freeman, Omberville, Worc. butcher.

Tho. Watson, Duke-st. York-build. merch.

John Drake, of Highgate, linen-draper.

Matth. Swift, of Holborn, and Andr. Morris, of Pertinmouth, taylor.

Jn. Hill Winbolt, Basinghall-st. money-lender.

Peter Haslam, of Cannon-street, oilman.

Jas. Hartley the Younger, Radingwold, York-shire, butter-factor.

Tho. Langcake, Torpenhow, Cumb. dealer.

Abra. Samuel, Sanderland near the Sea, Duff-ham, jeweller.

Urbano Doria, Church-st. Soho, wine-merch.

John Ellis, Glasville-street, St. Mary-le-bone, butcher.

Wm. Shaw and Geo. Freeman, Lombard-st. Southwark, dealer.

John Munton, Baeby, Northamptonsh. dealer.

Thorowgood Chalkley, Finsbury, Midd. coach-maker.

John Bangs, of Bow, Middlesex, grocer.

Robt. Greetall, Parlon's-green, Midd. distiller.

Cha. Perlan, Jewry-st. Lond. dealer.

John Laycock, York-st. Covent-garden, leather-box-maker.

Geo. Mason, Shadwell, Midd. soapmaker.

Wm. Mountain, Wood-st. Cheap-side, coach-master.

Rich. Machell, of Liverpool, wine-merchant.

Barn. John Cheale, Gracechurch-st. pin-maker.

Montgomery Crothers, Catherine-co. Seething-ls. insurance-broker.

Wm. Arch, of Fenchurch-st. linen-draper.

Wm. Meyrick, Neath, Glamorgansh. vintner.

John Auther and Tho. Auther, G. St. Helen's, Lond. insurance-brokers.

Matth. Sanderson, Mafbrough, Yorksh. chemist.

Luke Staples, March, Isle of Ely, grocer.

Sam. Golding, Bury St. Edmund's, Suff. yarn-maker.

Tho. Parkes, of Birmingham, druggist.

Commissions of Bankruptcy superded.

Wm. Harrison, College-st. Westm. money-scriver.

Tho. Langcake, Torpenhow, Cumb. dealer.

Isaac Waley, Cheap-side, Lond. linen-draper.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1783.

BANK	Ind.	S. Sea	Stock.	O. Ann.	New Ann.	Bank Red.	Conf.	1726.	1751.	1758.	Conf.	1777.	Ann.	Long St. Di.	Ditto
30															
31	134		68 1/2				68 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
32	Sunday		Ditto.				67 1/2					85 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
33							67 1/2					85 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
34	133 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
35							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
36							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
37	143 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
38	Sunday						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
39							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
40	145 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
41	135						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
42	134 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
43	Sunday						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
44							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
45	133 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
46	133 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
47	133 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
48	134						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
49	Sunday						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
50							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
51	144						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
52							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
53	143 1/2						67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
54							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
55							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2
56							67 1/2					86 1/2	20 1/2		13 1/2

The Gentleman's Magazine

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advent. for
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby 2
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Bury St. Edmund
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Gloucester 2
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For M A R C H, 1783.

C O N T A I N I N G

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with an exact Representation of a curious old Dish, or OFFERTORY BACON, in the Possession of Mr. GOUON; and a View of the Pyramidal Tomb of Cæsar at Rome.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

186 *Meteorological Diary for January, 1782.—Prices of Grain.*

MR. URBAN,

I Herewith send you a state of the weather for the beginning of the year 1782. I do not remember that your former correspondent gave any account of his situation, but I should apprehend he made his observations at least three hundred feet above high water mark.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather for the Year 1782. Three miles south of London. Thermometer placed in a shade, on the north side of a wall, abroad. Barometer about twelve feet above high water mark. Rain measurer placed seven feet from the ground. Observations made about eight o'clock in the morning.

J A N U A R Y, 1782.

Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	37	30	E	. 16	overcast, rain.
2	47	29 16	S	. 11	cloudy, rain.
3	42	29 19	W	. 3	bright, rain.
4	49	30	W	. 14	stormy, rain.
5	44	29 16	SW		clouds.
6	43	30 1	W		fair.
7	44	29 14	W	. 28	rain and hail.
8	38	29 16	W		bright.
9	49	29 17	SW NW	. 33	stormy, rain.
10	38	30 10	N		cloudy.
11	26	30 10	SW		bright.
12	35	30 8	SW		fair.
13	35	30 11	W		fog, still.
14	41	30 10	E		mist, still.
15	39	30 6	W		overcast, still.
16	41	29 16	W	. 10	clouds and wind, rain.
17	34	29 8	W		fair.
18	31	29 14	W		bright.
19	41	29 16	SW	. 7	clouds, rain.
20	49	29 16	S		clouds.
21	34	29 16	SW		fair, gloomy.
22	45	30	SW	. 3	small rain and wind.
23	45	30 2	SW		clouds.
24	50	30	SW	. 17	clouds, wind, rain.
25	41	29 12	SW	. 50	stormy, rain.
26	37	29 10	NW	. 12	fair, rain.
27	42	29 6	SW	. 4	fair, storm, rain.
28	42	29 3	SW		stormy.
29	35	29 1	W	. 8	bright, rain.
30	35	29 6	N		clouds and wind.
31	34	30 2	N		fair.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 10, to March 15, 1783.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 6 5 3 11 3 10 2 10 3 6

COUNTIES INLAND.

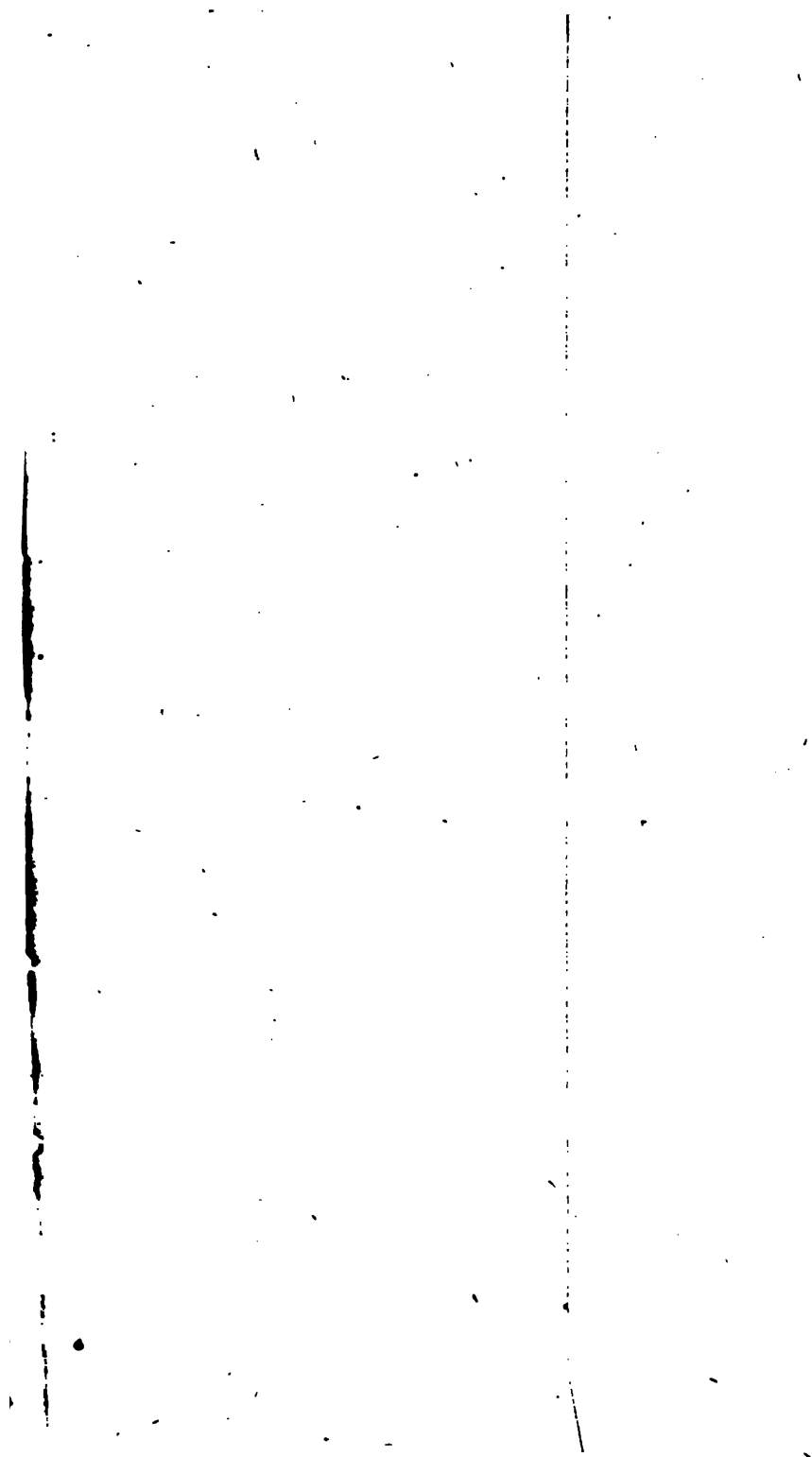
Middlesex	6	5	0	3	3	2	9	4	5
Surry	6	5	4	3	10	3	0	5	0
Hertford	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	8	4
Bedford	7	2	4	5	3	10	2	5	3
Cambridge	6	9	3	8	3	10	2	3	4
Huntingdon	6	7	0	0	3	11	2	2	3
Northampton	7	7	5	5	4	7	2	3	3
Rutland	7	4	5	0	4	9	2	3	3
Leicester	7	7	5	8	4	9	2	2	3
Nottingham	6	11	5	5	4	10	2	10	4
Derby	7	4	0	0	4	7	2	7	4
Stafford	7	11	0	0	5	0	3	1	5
Salop	7	8	6	2	5	1	2	9	6
Hereford	7	5	0	0	4	8	2	5	5
Worcester	7	4	0	0	5	1	2	7	4
Warwick	8	0	0	0	5	1	2	10	5
Gloucester	7	3	0	0	3	11	2	2	4
Wilts	6	5	0	0	3	8	2	9	5
Berks	6	10	4	3	3	4	2	5	4
Oxford	7	7	0	0	3	11	2	4	4
Bucks	7	1	0	0	3	10	2	6	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	5	0	0	3	9	2	8	4	3
Suffolk	6	2	3	6	3	5	2	4	3	0
Norfolk	6	4	3	7	3	1	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	3	7	3	7	2	4	3	1
York	6	5	4	6	4	1	0	6	4	3
Durham	6	10	4	9	3	0	4	7	4	6
Northumberland	5	10	4	4	3	9	2	8	5	2
Cumberland	6	4	4	9	4	0	2	6	5	0
Westmorland	7	4	5	1	3	9	2	7	4	5
Lancashire	7	11	0	0	4	1	2	10	4	1
Cheshire	7	7	5	8	5	3	3	3	0	0
Monmouth	7	8	0	0	4	7	2	4	4	5
Somerset	7	1	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	2
Devon	7	0	0	0	4	0	1	11	0	0
Cornwall	6	9	0	0	4	0	1	10	0	0
Dorset	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	8
Hampshire	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	9
Suffex	6	1	0	0	3	5	2	6	3	1
Kent	6	3	0	0	3	8	2	8	3	3

WALES, Mar. 3, to Mar. 8, 1783.

North Wales	7	4	5	11	4	9	2	4	6	3
South Wales	6	11	5	9	4	5	1	10	4	4



186 *Meteorological Diary for January, 1782.—Prices of Grain.*

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J A N U A R Y, 1782.

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1	37	30	E	. 16	overcast, rain.
2	47	29 16	S	. 11	cloudy, rain.
3	42	29 19	W	. 3	bright, rain.
4	49	30	W	. 14	stormy, rain.
5	44	29 16	SW		clouds.
6	43	30 1	W		fair.
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8	38	29 16	W		bright.
9	49	29 17	SW NW	. 33	stormy, rain.
10	38	30 10	N		cloudy.
11	26	30 10	SW		bright.
12	35	30 8	SW		fair.
13	35	30 11	W		fog, still.
14	41	30 10	E		mist, still.
15	39	30 6	W		overcast, still.
16	41	29 16	W	. 10	clouds and wind, rain.
17	34	29 8	W		fair.
18	31	29 14	W		bright.
19	41	29 16	SW	. 7	clouds, rain.
20	49	29 16	S		clouds.
21	34	29 16	SW		fair, gloomy.
22	45	30	SW	. 3	small rain and wind.
23	45	30 2	SW		clouds.
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25	41	29 12	SW	. 50	stormy, rain.
26	37	29 10	NW	. 12	fair, rain.
27	42	29 6	SW	. 4	fair, storm, rain.
28	42	29 3	SW		stormy.
29	35	29 1	W	. 8	bright, rain.
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31	34	30 2	N		fair.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 10, to March 15, 1783.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 6 5 3 11 3 10 2 10 3 6

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	5	0	9	3	2	9	4	5
Surry	6	5	4	3	3	10	3	0	5
Hertford	6	11	0	0	3	9	2	8	4
Bedford	7	2	4	5	3	10	2	5	3
Cambridge	6	9	3	8	3	10	2	3	4
Huntingdon	6	7	0	0	3	11	2	2	3
Northampton	7	7	5	5	4	7	2	3	3
Rutland	7	4	5	0	4	9	2	3	3
Leicester	7	7	5	8	4	9	2	2	3
Nottingham	6	11	5	5	4	10	2	10	4
Derby	7	4	0	0	4	7	2	7	4
Stafford	7	11	0	0	5	0	3	1	5
Salop	7	8	6	2	5	1	2	9	6
Hereford	7	5	0	0	4	8	2	5	5
Worcester	7	4	0	0	5	1	2	7	4
Warwick	8	0	0	0	5	1	2	10	5
Gloucester	7	3	0	0	3	11	2	2	4
Wilts	6	5	0	0	3	8	2	9	5
Berks	6	10	4	3	3	4	2	5	4
Oxford	7	7	0	0	3	11	2	4	4
Bucks	7	10	0	0	3	10	2	6	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	5	0	9	3	9	2	8	4	3
Suffolk	6	2	3	6	3	5	2	4	3	0
Norfolk	6	4	3	7	3	1	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	3	7	3	7	2	4	3	1
York	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	6	4	3
Durham	6	10	4	9	3	7	2	7	4	6
Northumberland	5	10	4	4	3	9	2	8	5	2
Cumberland	6	4	4	9	4	0	2	6	5	0
Westmorland	7	4	5	1	3	9	2	7	4	5
Lancashire	7	11	0	0	4	1	2	10	4	11
Cheshire	7	7	5	8	5	3	3	3	0	0
Monmouth	7	8	0	0	4	7	2	4	4	5
Somerset	7	1	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	2
Devon	7	0	0	0	4	0	1	11	0	0
Cornwall	6	9	0	0	4	0	1	10	0	0
Dorset	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	8
Hampshire	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	9
Suffex	6	1	0	0	3	5	2	6	3	1
Kent	6	3	0	0	3	8	2	8	3	3

WALES, Mar. 3, to Mar. 8, 1783.

North Wales	7	4	5	11	4	9	2	4	6	3
South Wales	6	11	5	9	4	5	1	10	4	4

5. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

April May March 1703. p. 107



11. 12. 13. 14. 15.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H, 1783.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.



HE dish or offertory bason represented in your first plate for this month, purchased by Mr. Gough at the sale of George Scott, esq; of Essex, 1782, bears a great resemblance

to that mentioned in Dr. Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, II. 367. note *d*, as belonging to the church of Avella in Italy, described in a dissertation on this subject by a learned foreigner, Sebastian Pauli, rector of the nunnery of St. Bridget at Naples, printed at Naples, 1745, 8vo. under the title, *De Patinâ argenteâ Forcorneliensî*. The characters correspond with those on the inner rims of another bason engraved by Dr. Nash, *ubi sup.* now in the possession of Sir Edw. Winstington, bart. and supposed to have anciently belonged to the chapel of St. John Baptist at Southstone, in the parish of Stanford, in the county of Worcester.

"About a mile S. from the site of the old church is an old hermitage called *Southstone*, raised on a steep ascent in the bosom of great rocks. Within the rock are some rooms hewn out of the hard stone. On the top was a chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist, on the feast of whose nativity here was a solemn offering, which ended, the assembly ascended by stairs cut out of the rock into the little chapel, where finishing their devotion they usually drank of a pleasant well, the water of which was famous for curing many disorders. The abbot of Evesham reserved *ab antiquo* the oblations given to the image of St. John Baptist in this chapel, and this was confirmed by the bishop 1353." Nash, *ubi sup.* p. 366.

Another such bason appears to have been purchased by the present Bp. of Downmore at Newark, 1765: exactly resembling, except in ornament, that of Southstone. The outer inscription, like that, five times repeated; the inner circle eleven letters, four times repeated. The late Mr. West had a fourth, now in the possession of Gustavus Brander, esq; with the figures of Adam and Eve, the tree, and serpent, in the centre, and round it, in the inner circle, four times repeated, *Mariae sagittae* perhaps for *Mariae ignosce*: and in the outer circle ten as often repeated letters of nearly the same form as the unknown ones of Southstone. These are here copied at the bottom of the print.

Whatever these initial characters mean, or to whatever age or nation they belong, we find them occurring on four like basons, viz. that of Southstone, that belonging to Bp. Percy, that in the possession of Mr. Brander, and that here exhibited. These four most probably made part of the furniture of some altars in England. If the description of Bp. Percy's bason is sufficiently explicit, it should seem that the same inscription occurs on its outer circle as on the outer circle of the Southstone bason; and then it is very improbable that it should bear the meaning put upon it by Hearne* [*Gilbertus Seal, rector de N.*] Still less will his sense of the second inscription, *A. J. vero fecit*, bear so universal an application, unless we can admit that this *A. J.* whoever he was, had an exclusive patent for making offertory basons. Neither will the solution offered in Dr. Nash's note, that the outer inscription was ad-

* Pref. to Leland's Collect. p. 34. In Nash, p. 367, l. 3, 4, we should read *de N.* after (rector) and "of the inner, *A. J. vero fecit*."

ded on the Southstone basin after it came into England, commemorating the donation of it by *Jome redior*, at all remove the deficiency, for (besides that he does not say of what church; for the name of *Seal* occurs not among the rectors of this parish, and the want of an index of names puts it out of one's power to trace it among other incumbents in the county*) it is not likely that Gilbert Seal, whoever he be, would make two similar presents, or that the memorial of it would be repeated *five* times as one and the same thing.

The outer words, *Gi, Seal, recor, de, N* are evidently French. They can never be explained as Latin, Cr[istiani] *sacri abitu recordamini de nobis, or deum nostrum*. Nor in French, as a memorial of the donor, *Gise al recor de n*. But they may have some reference to the commemoration of the Saviour of the World in the Eucharist, to the celebration of which this vessel was applied. If the pointing would allow, one might conjecture, that the first word *Gi* stands for *Ci* or *Cil*, *This*; that the second word with the cross stroke through the *E*, is an abbreviation for *sera al*, and read the whole thus:

Ci sera al rekor de nous.

"This shall be for a memorial of us."

Alluding, it may be, to the words of Christ concerning Mary Magdalen, Matth. xxvi. 14. "This that this woman hath done shall be told for a memorial of her," and referring here to the alms and oblations put into this basin; or if we retain its eucharistical use, they may refer to the words of institution, Luke xxii. 19. "This do in remembrance of me."

Having offered the foregoing conjectures on one of these inscriptions, with all deference to Antiquaries better versed in the characters and style of ancient inscriptions, a science in which there are still so many desiderata among us, I must give up the other as beyond the reach of my conjecture, still however persuaded, that its explication is not to be sought for, as the foreign critics conceive, in the alphabets of the East†, nor are the

letters to be compared with those round that most elegant brass dish in the cabinet of the late Marquis of Rockingham, engraved by Sherwin, which may rather be deemed Russian or Slavonic, whereas those under present consideration will rather be found originals of Britain, or of some country nearer to it than the frozen North. They must therefore be reserved for some happier elucidator, or some sudden accidental discovery which has brought so many other obscurities into light. They are any thing but what Tom Hearne made of them. How soon his penetration in inscriptions was baffled may be seen in the instance of that on the mantle-piece of the vicarage at Tolpiddle, co. Dorset‡, where he not only read by a faulty copy, but dates it 150 years too early. Mr. Anstis appears to have furnished him with a more correct copy of the Soulfston inscription, though it is but too evident, from the inscriptions on the old Cornish monuments in Dr. Borlase, that Mr. Anstis is by no means an infallible guide. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *March 15.*

SEEING the account given by the LONDON ANTIQUARY in p. 137, it excited my curiosity so much, that I made a visit to the spot mentioned in Lamb's Conduit-street, and find that account was given only just in time to rescue the same from oblivion; for behold, to my very great surprize, I perceived the inscription pulled down, and the steps to the spring or well, and the other stones, removed, and no signs left thereof, or of any of Mr. Lamb's works, except a brick arch under ground at some distance. But, instead of these things, I found an *board* set up and other preparations, intimating an intention to erect some buildings on the spot where the inscription formerly was. What compass of ground the city may be entitled to there, I know not; but it is to be hoped, that some care will be taken that the spring may not be destroyed, as has been the case of *Monk's Well* near Monkwell-street, whose waters, either by making a sewer near it, or some other such means, have of late

* It were to be wished, the title *R.ctors* or *Priors* had been put at the head of the lists of incumbents in this work instead of the present title.

† "Cui vero hominum tam bene numinis genius indulgit ut in barbaricis illis notis quæ patetæ anteriorem librum infarciunt dictorum vel lemma quoddam valeat explicari? Et hic quoque veluti sub nubilo literas

notas *Hebraicas, Arabas, Græcas, ac Syriacas*. At quid inde? Nihil." Pauli, ubi sup. pp. 242, 243. He fancied *Etruscan* characters on a still ruder *patera* in his possession, where both the figures and letters are really too barbarous and worn to become subjects of conjecture.

‡ See his Glossary to Peter Langtoft. Hutchins' Dorset, l. 499.

been so much diverted, that the neighbouring inhabitants are left to deplore the loss of the good clear water they used to obtain from that well.

If a pump was properly erected at or near the place where this inscription lately stood, the nuisance complained of by your correspondent would not only cease, but the thirsty passenger might be obliged with a draught of pleasant good water, according to the original design of the donor, and also the neighbouring inhabitants might be supplied, as their occasions required, to their great satisfaction.

The ANTIQUARY seems to suppose this water to come from wells near Hampstead, but I imagine he had never observed a stone placed in the front of an house on the north side of Chapel-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Ulyate, a watchmaker, which last-mentioned street is near the east side of what was formerly called *Lamb's Conduit-row*, and now Lamb's Conduit-street, and a little way south from Ormond-street, and which, I imagine, may possibly be the fountain or head of the spring; on which stone is this inscription; "The Entrance into a Conduit belonging to the City of London is 42 Feet and 9 Inches from this Front into the Yard backwards.

DUTTON SEAMAN, Comptroller."

It is suggested by your correspondent, that Ormond-street and the neighbouring buildings are coeval with this conduit; which I cannot imagine, as it appears by a stone affixed at the north-east corner of Great Ormond-street, that the same was built only in the year 1702; nor do I believe, that the spot whereon the conduit formerly stood is in St. Sepulchre's parish, although the author of the "New View of London," p. 789, mentions a stone marked "S. S. P." in the vacant ground a little southward of Ormond-street; for I am told, that a gentleman in the neighbourhood having some little time ago sunk his cellar considerably to make a cold bath, it greatly injured the spring belonging to this conduit by drawing off the water, and that the city lately made some offer to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, to undertake the care thereof, which I believe they declined.

As to what is mentioned in the note concerning the river Fleet, it is well known that barges laden with coals used at certain times, especially high tides, to come up as high as Holborn Bridge (built about the year 1674), but at low

water or dry seasons it was, I allow, a stinking offensive ditch, and near fifty years ago the city ordered the same to be covered in, at an expence of more than 10,000*l.* in order to make way for the erection of the present Fleet Market, which was opened Sept. 30, 1737; Stocks Market being shut up the same day, and the Lord Mayor's present mansion-house built in room thereof.

The ANTIQUARY seems surprised, that the flux of water to almost all the conduits had for near half a century before their demolition been either totally interrupted or intercepted; but I believe the wonder will cease when we are informed, that the city about the time mentioned had most injudiciously let all their conduits to the proprietors of the London Bridge water-works, at a rent of 700*l.* per annum, whose interest it was to render those conduits useless, and they might in all probability rather assist in interrupting or otherwise intercepting the flux of water thereto; however, they were rendered absolutely useless, and many persons now living well remember many leaden pipes which used to conduct water to the several conduits all over the city being taken up.

But experience has taught us, that public bodies do not always consider the general good so much as they might; witness not only the letting the conduits as above, but the granting the sole privilege of lighting both the conic and convex lamps, and other monopolies of the like kind; as also the present method of letting the corn and coal-meters places, for which large sums are paid down for each, as a fine on a lease of 21 years, and this must consequently enhance the price of those necessities of life; besides which, the absurd tax upon coals in London, first granted for building churches which were never erected, and afterwards transferred to the city; for no one can suppose, but that many more manufactories would have been established in or near the metropolis in case firing could be obtained cheaper, which are now driven away to more remote parts, or perhaps to foreign countries.

I could say a great deal more on this subject, but perhaps have already trespassed too much upon the readers of your useful Magazine, so shall conclude,

Yours, &c. R. W.

MR. URBAN,

March 11.

IN consequence of the information of the LONDON ANTIQUARY, p. 26,

190 *Present State of the old Theatre at Barbers Hall.—Guildhall Giants.*

I went to Barbers Hall in Monkwell-street; but the disappointment I underwent made me resolve to caution the London and all other Antiquaries against giving a scope to their imaginations, and describing things as existing, when they have long ceased to be. Holbein's painting indeed is a most capital work; but from the abominable dirty state in which it is at present, I cannot but anticipate, in my own mind, the period of its total obliteration. The portrait of Inigo Jones is a truly admirable piece. Those of Charles II. and the Dutchess of Richmond are much of the same degree of excellence, with many *indifferent* pictures. Hitherto, I own, I was not displeased at the visit I had made to Barbers Hall; but on desiring my conductors to shew me the *Theatre*, I could not but presage, from her having neglected to bring the proper keys, and a degree of surprize which she testified at my request, that all was not as it should be. My doubts were soon ended. The way into the theatre lies up one pair of stairs, over a sort of wooden bridge covered with lead. Passing over this platform, I was very much hurt indeed on looking up at the edifice before me. It is an elliptical brick building; but time has consumed almost all the timber-work on the outside, the door-case and window-frames having nearly rotted quite away, the quoins of the building at those inlets are exposed to all the fury of the weather, and many cracks and fissures already warn the stranger to beware, and foreshew the downfall that is ready to ensue. Here is no bust of King Charles the First. The figures of the Seven Liberal Sciences, and the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, are long since crased. Here are no skins of either man or woman on wooden frames. The skeleton of the ostrich has run away; and the human skeleton with copper joints, together with the five other skeletons not so well fitted for duration, are no longer to be seen. Of the figure of a man flayed, shewing the form of the muscles, which the LONDON ANTIQUARY says, "was done after the *Life*," I thought I could perceive some traces; but they are so faint, that it is rather a subject for the imagination than the eyes. There stood against the wall some old gilt frames, but the canvas was either entirely decayed, or hung in melancholy fritters from the top and sides. I observed too some brackets, that had been gilt; but they were no longer able to support their figures, be-

ing themselves prostrate on the ground. An human spine lay upon the table bedded in at least three inches of dust, with which it is ready to assimilate. The cedar benches are yet standing, with the incorruptibility natural to that wood. But as there are no windows to exclude the rain and the air, and the whole fabric is ready to fall, they will soon be buried in the ruins, and scarce leave a *wreck* to the pencil-makers.

Now as the LONDON ANTIQUARY presented us with so formal a schedule of curiosities, I repeat it again, that I was grievously disappointed on a comparison of the inventory with the furniture of Barbers Hall. And in the name of all my brother Antiquaries, I desire that he and all your correspondents will coolly and accurately *survey*, before they *describe*; and remember, that a true Antiquary never admires a *redundant* description, so much as a *chaste* and a *just* one.

Yours, &c. PALEOLOGUS.

MR. URBAN, March 16.

THE ready satisfaction so frequently obtained through the medium of your Magazine to enquiries of an interesting nature, encourages me, with your permission, to beg of your intelligent correspondent, A LONDON ANTIQUARY, any information he may be able to give concerning the first erection of those two enormous images usually known by the name of the GIANTS in Guildhall. They are declared, by the historians of London, to represent an ancient Briton and Saxon; but this is very vague intelligence. Why are they placed in their present station? Why are they of such a monstrous size? Their elevation did not require it. And when were they erected? Those now standing, which I am told are made of pasteboard, were, I suppose, restored when the hall was re-edified after the conflagration; for Hentzner mentions seeing two such figures there in 1598. Having therefore traced them thus far, it would be a matter of curiosity to see how much higher any direct information or incidental notice of them may carry us.

Now I have taken up my pen, I will seize this opportunity to add, that I do not altogether coincide with your correspondent D. H. p. 144. as to the impropriety of recording such a literary phenomenon as Chatterton in the Biographia Britannica, who is eminent at least for being able to draw the attention of so many learned men to his equivocal productions. But to moderate his surprize

at such an event taking place, I will assure him, I think Chatterton has an undoubted right to appear in company with Eugene Aram, a country schoolmaster, who was hanged for murder about 20 years ago, and who is thrust among the most respectable personages in English history in the new edition of the Biographia, merely for defending himself with some dexterity upon his trial! How many more heroes of a like complexion may be taken from the gallows, and associated with Abernethy, Baxter, Watts, and Foster, not to insist on Bacon, Boyle, Derham, and Newton, we shall know in due time.

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

MR. URBAN, *March 10.*

YOUR correspondent D. H. p. 144. appears much hurt at the thoughts of Chatterton's obtaining a place in the Biographia Britannica; and intimates, that his vices ought to exclude him. But if this compilation contained only the lives of men who were *eminently* virtuous, I am persuaded, the articles would not be quite so numerous. D. H. makes use of the *backneyed* report (for it is but a report) of his being a *debaucher*. That it is *entirely* false, I will not take upon me to assert; but there have been things advanced on this head, which his age and other circumstances render *impossible*. His imposition on the public, for which he is stigmatised as an *imposer*, does not deserve to be considered as a crime. His suicide is to be lamented, but cannot be denied. It is perhaps a proof of his mistaken notions concerning religion, and is at the same time a proof of the acuteness of his feelings, and the prematurity of his mental faculties. But whatever were his vices, and whatever were his merits, the former must be greatly extenuated, and the latter greatly enhanced, when it is known that he quitted the world in his *eighteenth* year; an age at which most men (I may even venture to include your correspondent D. H. in the number) have no *characters* at all. The transactions of Chatterton's short life have already been sufficiently enlarged upon, and perhaps *sometimes* misrepresented. It is from the impartiality of the compilers of the Biographia that the curious expect a *candid* account of this extraordinary youth. If D. H. will give himself the trouble of reading the Biographia, he will find the lives of some men recorded, who, at an age when passion ought to be controuled by reason, have been guilty of

greater crimes with *less* temptation, than ever Chatterton was guilty of. Let us no longer be taught to believe, that the particulars of his short existence will disgrace the chaste pages of the Biographia Britannica.

Yours, &c. M.

MR. URBAN, *Bristol, Mar. 17.*

YOUR correspondent D. H. p. 144. has justly reprobated the idea of inserting the life of Chatterton in the Biographia Britannica; and it is presumed, that the generality of readers concur in that opinion. But he must appear universally blameable in his manner of treating the subject, and in his illiberal and unjust reflections on the inhabitants of Bristol, of which city I am not ashamed to own myself a native.

Though Chatterton might deserve the character given of him as a *debaucher* and a *suicide*, yet he ought to have been proved the author of Rowley's Poems before he was stigmatised with the title of *imposer*. Your correspondent indeed has chosen to take that point for granted, without considering how much it tended to defeat his own argument, for it is on this supposition alone that the life of Chatterton can be offered to the public; and there could not be a more forcible argument for preventing such a publication than the assurance that he had no just claim to that poetry.

The imposture with which he is charged, instead of being produced to darken the shades of his moral conduct, should rather have been mentioned by this author as the brightest lineament of his character; for the imposture (if it really did exist) was of such a kind, that the world could not but admire, though they were unable to comprehend it; and though they might not approve the fraud, yet they must be very far from detesting the author of it.

If the history and transactions of this boy's life can satisfy the public by assigning the poems to the real author, why should your correspondent object to searching for them in this city, where they are most likely to be found? And why should our Bristolians in general, and some who are invidiously pointed out by name, be misrepresented, as disposed to combine in secreting information from the public, and opposing the detection of Chatterton, on this absurd idea, that this would be at the same time a detection of Rowley?

The author however may be assured, that

that there are persons in this city whose credit and character place them above the reach of the illiberality with which they have been treated; and who can produce a variety of material evidence (not indeed of that kind which your correspondent seems to wish, and therefore is desirous to suppress), but such as by a minute investigation of Chatterton's abilities, his means of information, choice of company, and manner of spending his time, will more effectually establish this point, *That he was only the preserver and transcriber, and not the original author, of those original poems.*

Yours, &c. O. P.

Description of the Tomb of CESTIUS at ROME. [See the Plate annexed.]

THO' Piranesi has engraved several views of the Tomb of Cestius, yet his works are so voluminous that few are in possession of them; the drawing annexed may therefore be a matter of some curiosity to your readers, and perhaps not wholly unworthy of your Magazine: to it shall be added a short description of the tomb, from information gained upon the spot, compared with the numerous books of travels wherein it is mentioned.

In the first place, this tomb is remarkable for being the most considerable pyramid in Europe, and of all the ancient Roman edifices that which has suffered least from the ravages of time. It was built in the Augustan age, and is raised upon a plinth sufficiently high to admit of a door or entrance into it: but as in this, as well as most parts of ancient Rome, the ground is considerably higher than it was by reason of dissipated buildings, the plinth or base is not visible. The mass is of brick cased with white marble, the base 100 feet square, and the perpendicular height of the pyramid 120; the entrance at the bottom leads to a little vaulted chamber 19 feet long, 13 wide, and 14 feet in height. The paintings in fresco, considerably damaged for want of care, are described by Octavius Falconerius, in his learned discourse on this mausoleum.

On the other side, in letters exquisitely cut, about the middle of the pyramid, is the following inscription*:

C. CESTIVS L. F. P. O. B. N. V. L. O. P. R. T. R.

PL. VII. VIR. E. P. V. L. O. N. V. M.

From which Latfells† infers, "that this

Cestius was one of those seven men called *Epulones* anciently, because they had the devouring of those banquets which were set before the gods in their *lectisternia*, in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus."

However the Egyptian vanity may be laughed at in raising those stupendous edifices the pyramids, for no other purpose but to record the fame of their monarchs, yet it must be acknowledged, that of all figures the pyramidal is the most pleasing; the sculptor and painter, in ancient as well as modern times, have constantly followed it in forming their groups; nay, even political constitutions, it is said, in order to be durable and lasting, ought to resemble the pyramid or cone.

Suffice it to add, that this beautiful pyramid stands near the gate of St. Paul, and was put to the ignoble purpose of forming part of the walls‡ of Rome, when Aurclian enlarged their extent, and purposely took in all the buildings he could find to serve as part of his wall§.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Mar. 1. Merchant of Venice—Bon Ton.
- 3. Much Ado about Nothing—Trio of Mirth.
- 4. Grec. Daughter—All the World's a Stage.
- 6. Love in a Village—The Camp.
- 7. *L'Allegro il Penseroso*.
- 8. Jane Shore—The Lyar.
- 10. King Richard the Third—Trio of Mirth.
- 11. Venice Preserv'd—Too Civil by Half.
- 13. clandestine Marriage—The Camp.
- 14. *Aix and Galatea*.
- 15. Isabella—Who's the Dupe?
- 17. Oronoko—Triumph of Mirth.
- 18. Mourning Bride—All the World's a Stage.
- 19. *Judas Maccabeus*.
- 20. Dissipation—The Quaker.
- 21. *L'Allegro il Penseroso*.
- 22. Fair Penitent—The Quaker.

CHARENT-GARDEN.

- Mar. 1. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.
- 3. Ditto—Poor Vulcan!
- 4. Mysterious Husband—Rosina.
- 6. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Ditto.
- 8. Mysterious Husband—Ditto.
- 10. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Ld May. D.
- 11. Mysterious Husband—Rosina.
- 13. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Ditto.
- 15. Castle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.
- 17. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.
- 18. Mysterious Husband—Ditto.
- 20. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Ditto.
- 22. Castle of Andalusia—Dev. up. Two Strick.

† See the plate.

‡ Just by the tomb of Cestius is the place set apart for the interment of heretics. Several English are there buried.

Pro-

* Copied from Miffor, vol. II. p. 131.

† Travels, part II. p. 93.



The Tomb of Cestius at Rome.



Summary of Proceedings in the third Session of the present Parliament. 193

Proceedings in the present Session of Parliament (continued from p. 118.)

Jan. 21.

The House met for the first time after the recess. Thomas Lewen, Esq; surrendered himself, and was ordered to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. The House waited till four o'clock expecting a message from his Majesty relative to the negotiation of peace, but when the Secretary arrived, he rose only to apologise for not bringing on the Irish business that day, and moved to adjourn it till to-morrow.

The Suffex petition for a more equal representation in Parliament was received and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

As was likewise a petition from Samuel Petrie, Esq; setting forth his claims to a seat in that House for the borough of Cricklade; stating to the House the actions he had brought against Paul Benfield, Esq; and John M'Pherson, for bribery and corruption, practised by them at the election of Cricklade, which they had found means to prevent being brought to issue by the abuse of the privilege of Parliament; and stating at the same time the actions the said parties had brought against him for the same offence, and who by the perjury of witnesses had obtained a verdict against him, for which he was now in confinement, and praying such relief as to the House should seem meet.

The *Speaker* said, he had received a letter from Mr. Petrie, setting forth the hardships of his case, and desiring his assistance. He did not think it a business for him to bring before the House, and therefore advised him to petition. Since he received the letter, he had searched for precedents, but could find none exactly similar.

The Earl of *Surrey* moved, that a committee be appointed to search for precedents; and a committee was appointed, consisting of all the Members of the long robe, and others.

Mr. *Dempster* then moved for leave to bring in a petition from John Whitehill, Esq; who was supposed to have left the kingdom, and for the apprehending of whom a Royal proclamation had been issued, and a reward offered.

Leave was accordingly given. The petition was brought up, and read; in which the petitioner throws himself upon the justice of the House, hoping that his absence from the kingdom does

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not merit the heavy punishment inflicted by the Act of last session, whereby the petitioner, at the close of a life worn out in laborious employments, is doomed to inevitable penury and ruin, and to linger out the remainder of that life so spent, amidst the horrors of perpetual imprisonment. He therefore prayed indulgence; and the petition being read,

Mr. *Dempster* moved, that the same be referred to a committee, and that they make their report to the House.

The *Ld. Adv.* said, he should not oppose the motion; but would wait and see the result.

Mr. *David Hartley* called the attention of the House to the original order of the day, "that the House should be called over;" which however he should not move, as he found business of a most material nature was to come on; but he wished the call to be kept hanging over the heads of Members to keep them to their duty: he therefore moved that the House be called over on this day fortnight.

Mr. *Rolle* opposed the motion, and the House divided, 108 to 79, against the motion.

After the numbers were declared, Mr. *Jenkinson* moved that the call be adjourned to Friday next, which passed without opposition.

Mr. *Sec. Townshend* rose, he said, to move for leave to bring in a Bill, according to the notice he had given the day before, relative to Ireland. The grievances of Ireland, every gentleman must remember, were taken into the serious consideration of Parliament, during the last session, and a mode of redress adopted so agreeable to all parties, that it was thought no constitutional question could ever be revived again, to create mistrust and misunderstanding between the two kingdoms. The principle upon which Parliament acted at that time was, fully and unreservedly to surrender every claim of legislative and judicial authority over Ireland, in a way the most consistent with the spirit of the people there, and with the dignity of the Government here; and this principle was so well understood by the Parliament of that kingdom, that they not only addressed the throne on the recovery of their just rights, but proceeded in the exercise of their legislative capacity to enact laws for regulating their judicial proceedings, and for confining the decisions of

property

property to their own courts of law, with power of appeal to the House of Lords in that country only. In this friendly manner things went on, till an unlucky accident intervened, which at once excited an ill-grounded jealousy in the minds of some leading men, and spread a general alarm throughout the kingdom, as if England had not meant fairly in treating with Ireland; but that by the repeal of the Act 6th Geo. I. while she had relinquished the powers of legislation, she had still retained to herself the rights of judicature. What gave countenance to this suspicion was a late decision, in the Court of King's Bench here, of a cause that had been depending in that Court long before the repeal in question had been thought of, and which could no otherwise be dismissed but by the regular course of proceeding. This accidental deviation from the principle upon which Parliament had proceeded reflected no discredit on the conduct of those concerned in the negotiation, nor on the judge who decided the cause; nor did the Hon. Member, he said, mean to convey the least censure on those gentlemen, who, zealous in the cause of their country, thought something was still wanting to secure its freedom. It was therefore fully to satisfy the scruples of those worthy patriots who had stood forth upon this occasion; to meet the wishes of the whole people of England; and to convince them that England, on no change of affairs that should happen, would ever violate that faith which, in his opinion, she had pledged by the repeal of the act of 6 Geo. I. to renounce for ever every claim of authority over Ireland, that the motion he was about to make was thus voluntarily brought forward. This motion he wished, he said, to pass without debate, as gentlemen would soon have an opportunity of seeing how far it went, and of delivering their sentiments upon it, when the Bill came before them in a regular course; at present, what should be said might possibly be misconceived, and words of the fairest meaning, and spoken in that House with the best intention, transmitted, as words of the like import had been, under a new construction, by which means those who were meant to be appeased and gratified had been irritated and inflamed. Mr. Townsend then moved for leave to bring in a bill "for removing and preventing all doubts which have arisen, or may arise,

concerning the exclusive right of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland in matters of judicature, and for preventing any writ of error or appeal from any of his Majesty's courts in that kingdom from being received, heard, and adjudged, in any of his Majesty's courts in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Mr. Wm. Gr—n—lle (Sec. to Ld Lieut.) seconded the motion. He was happy, he said, to find that Government had so early brought forward this business, for tho' he would not say how jealousies and discontents had been excited in Ireland, there was no doubt but jealousies and discontents did exist, and that the late transaction in the Court of King's Bench had in no small degree contributed to spread them wide. For his own part, there was nothing that he wished for more, than that Ireland should be convinced that in peace as well as in war, in prosperity as well as in adversity, England should preserve the faith which she had pledged fully and completely to surrender all legislative and judicial authority over Ireland. And there was one circumstance which afforded him great reason to hope that Ireland would now be fully impressed with this idea, when she should hear that this proposition was brought forward at a time when England was likely to be freed from foreign enemies by a peace; an event which, so far as an un-informed man could say, was at no very great distance. At such a moment, for Government to come forward, and, listening to the voice of Ireland, meet their desires in order to gratify them to their fullest extent, was such an instance of disinterested friendship as must excite in the minds of a generous and high-spirited people the warmest gratitude.

Mr. Ed—n expected, he said, to have heard the Right Hon. Secretary state the grounds of the jealousies that at present subsisted in Ireland. When Mr. Fox's propositions were discussed on the 17th of May last, he had ventured to declare his belief, that the concessions then made would be satisfactory to Ireland, and his opinion that they ought to be so; and he was free to say that he had not yet seen any reason to believe himself mistaken, for if he was to give credit to the last address of the Parliament of that kingdom, he must either conclude that the Irish Parliament did not speak the sense of the people there, or that all jealousies and controversies on constitutional

tional points were at an end. He had heard indeed that Mr. Walsb had opposed this address; and that Mr. Flood, with his inexhaustible fund of eloquence, had endeavoured to prove that the work was then imperfect. The ingenuity of the Recorder too, and the other Members for Dublin, had been marshaled against the simple repeal of the Act 6th Geo. I. Hence some dissatisfaction had arisen, but he still continued to think that it ought not to have arisen; and the business of this day was the best proof that it ought not, for it shewed beyond a possibility of doubt not merely the good faith, but the industrious anxiety of England to gratify Ireland in every point of legislation and civil jurisdiction. The House were not founding their act on any constitutional or authenticated information, but on mere reports; they were shewing themselves more ready to grant, than Ireland was to ask. The ingenuity of Ireland in raising doubts was out-done by the alacrity of England in removing every cause of doubt.

Mr. Eden then stated the cause of the supposed doubts; its natural tendency to engage popular attention; and the prudence of anticipating the desires of Ireland, if the King's Ministers were prepared with a bill really adequate to that purpose. He wished, however, that the business had been accompanied with something more than that prospect of peace which had been mentioned by Mr. Grenville; nothing indeed was wanting to give it full grace and energy, but a third letter to the Lord Mayor of London communicating the conclusion of preliminaries. Such a letter would have cut up by the roots the ungenerous, unmanly, and ill-founded notion that Ireland owed these repeated attentions to the weakness and embarrassments of England. He felt himself disposed ever to think and to speak of Ireland with gratitude, with affection, and with respect; but he did not think her, at this hour, an object of fear to any nation under the sun. She neither had nor would have her due importance in the great scale of political consequence till she should be induced to think herself secure in quitting politics and pursuing commerce. He never had admitted, nor would admit, that Ireland owed her acquisitions to the battalions of her volunteers, farther than as her volunteers were understood to express the general sense of the nation. He

would have equally respected the sentiments of the farmers, ploughmen, and manufacturers, had they been armed only with the implements of their respective trades. It was not their English firelocks, but their Irish unanimity, that he regarded. Such an insinuation was not only ungenerous, but untrue. If the concessions were the forced fruits of Great Britain's embarrassments, what would be the fruits of her returning prosperity? Ireland, he was certain, did not wish to hold her acquisitions on the humiliation of Great Britain, for, connected as both countries are, the glory of the one must be the glory of the other, and both must be sharers in common of every disgrace.

The Rt. Hon. Gent. next stated and avowed his opinion, that it was for the interest of an empire that a superintending power over all its constituent parts should reside in the metropolis; but from the hour that he had felt the unhappy necessity of quitting that position in regard to the distant dependences of the British empire, he had felt and urged the expediency of renouncing also in regard to Ireland. He had not been so clearly convinced of the expediency of abolishing the appellate jurisdiction, because he thought it beneficial to Ireland; but Parliament thinking otherwise, he had acquiesced. Still less had he been satisfied with the alteration of Poyning's law, by which all power of correcting Irish bills in either council was abolished, and by that measure an extreme probability admitted of the two kingdoms frequently passing laws totally adverse to each other. He reminded Mr. Fox that he had consented to that abolition in full confidence of measures being taken to establish the connections of the two kingdoms on a firm and permanent basis. Every gentleman, he said, must see the necessity of taking measures in concert with the Parliament of Ireland, to secure the commerce of both nations; that in this question not only the conduct of the courts of Admiralty, the interests of the East India company, the fisheries, light-houses, Greenwich hospital, and the regulations of the Navigation Act, would be found involved, but many greater interests of more essential importance. He was willing and desirous to leave these great objects of attention to those who possessed the confidence of his Majesty, and the confidence of

Parliament.

Parliament; but he hoped and trusted, for the sake both of England and Ireland, and for the perpetual peace and quiet of the two kingdoms, that they would not be neglected.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* thought the Right Hon. Secretary ought to have proved by some documents that doubts and jealousies did really exist in Ireland, before he brought in a bill to remove them. He knew of no such doubts and jealousies, and that House knew of none. Gentlemen had heard the addresses of the Irish Parliament in consequence of the repeal of the Act 6 Geo. I. They breathed the most complete satisfaction, and declared (as the Right Hon. Member who preceded him had fairly stated) that all jealousies about constitutional points were at an end. Without meaning to object to the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion, it surely would not be wise to take the resolutions made at taverns, or the stories printed in the news-papers, as proofs that the nation entertained jealousies. If they did this, they would never know where to stop; for they would always find some few individuals start up, who would, by weak pretexts and under various masks, endeavour to raise clamours, as distinct from the voice of the nation as the purpose which they had in view was distinct from the true interests of their country. He believed there was no jealousy at this time subsisting in the kingdom of Ireland. He entertained the greatest confidence in the loyal disposition of the people of that country, and that they were most sincerely and anxiously bent on the maintenance of that solid friendship and perfect equality which the measures of last session had established. He was ready to admit that many of the best-intentioned men in Ireland had been alarmed (altho' causelessly in his opinion) at a late decision in the Court of King's Bench here, and therefore he was willing to give his consent to the bringing in a Bill to prevent the English courts from entertaining appeals or writs of error from Ireland; but still he would contend that the decision which had caused such an alarm was no breach of that compact by which the independence of the Irish legislature was acknowledged; for it was the general opinion of the ablest lawyers in Ireland, as well as in England, that writs of error to the Court of King's Bench here were as old as the constitution of Ireland; and tho' the

Irish had complained of an infringement of the judicial rights of the House of Lords, yet he had never heard it asserted, either in England or in Ireland, that the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench in writs of error from Ireland was an infringement of the constitution of that kingdom; in fact, it was coeval with that very constitution.

That there should be some murmuring of certain persons in Ireland, notwithstanding all that had been done last year, seemed to be regarded by the present administration as matter of alarm and surprize. To him the aspect of it was extremely different. Let any gentleman maturely weigh the whole of the case; let him recollect the sharp and acrimonious contest for power that had long subsisted between the two countries; let him consider what Ireland had extorted from one Minister (he used the word *extorted*, he said, because when he saw a Minister give with a profuse hand one year, what, when but sparingly and humbly asked, he had denied the year before, he could consider it in no other point of view but as a concession extorted); lastly, let him turn his thoughts back to what Ireland had gained in the month of May last; and, he was persuaded, the gentleman who duly considered these things would see that the present discontents and jealousies, allowing for a moment that any such existed, were only the natural consequences of what he had stated as having preceded them. The minds of men in Ireland had been, as it were, fermented and worked up into a kind of political fever, and he who expected that they would subside altogether in an instant, and grow every where perfectly calm and temperate, must be equally unacquainted with the state, humours, and sensations of the body politic and the body natural.

It was reasonable to be imagined, that there would be in that country, as there are in all countries, certain restless spirits, to whom the return of peace and order must be unfavourable; that such men should be ready to propagate stories and suspicions was not strange, nor was it to be wondered at if by their address and cunning they should bring over a certain set of men to listen to them; but was a wise and prudent Government to call such clamours the voice of the nation? certainly not; and he therefore wished that on the present occasion there had not been any mention made

of the discontents and jealousies of the Irish nation.

Vise. *Beauchamp* said, that having given notice before the holidays that he intended to move some propositions relative to Ireland, it might be expected that he should say a few words on this occasion. He was always much more attached to measures than to men, and as he found that what he intended was now taken up by persons who could much more effectually carry it thro' than he could, he should rejoice at seeing that done which he was of opinion ought to be done; and his pleasure was not less sincere because he had been deprived of doing that good which he intended. That there were jealousies in Ireland, was not to be doubted; that there were grounds for those jealousies, was an incontrovertible proposition; but that the grievances or jealousies of a nation could not be collected from resolutions made at taverns, and published in news-papers, was a proposition which he did not expect to hear maintained by the Rt. Hon. Gent. who spoke before him. He had said that the writ of error from Ireland, returnable into the King's Bench of England, was coeval with the constitution of Ireland; it was impossible therefore that the mere repeal of the Act 6 Geo. I. could take this writ away. Now if it did not take it away, with what truth in argument could the Right Hon. Gent. say that this country had fully and completely surrendered every legislation, every jurisdiction, over Ireland? But, said the Right Hon. Member, it was only of the infringement of the appellat jurisdiction of their House of Lords that the Irish had complained. But to what did a writ of error brought into the King's Bench here ultimately tend, if not to establish that very appellat jurisdiction in the British House of Lords? for no man could doubt but that the party, who in the appeal to the King's Bench should think himself aggrieved, would think himself by law entitled to take out a writ of error returnable in the British Parliament, and thus the English Lords come once more into possession of that very judicial jurisdiction, which the Right Hon. Gent. would have the Irish erroneously believe had been fully surrendered to them.

His Lordship took up the other branch of jurisdiction—the legislative; and maintained that the Irish had been as much deceived in this point as in the

former, for though it was said, erroneously said, that the rights of England over Ireland in matters of legislation had been surrendered, scarce three weeks had elapsed before the English Parliament legislated for Ireland, by passing an act prohibiting the exportation of blocks used in callico-printing, in which act Ireland was expressly named; nor was this the only instance, for in the act which opened the British ports for the importation of sugars, &c. the produce of St. Kitt's, Ireland was included. Surely an attempt to open the ports of a kingdom was one of the highest acts of sovereign power; and yet this power the British Parliament had assumed just after they had, in the opinion of the Right Hon. Gent. surrendered all legislative authority over Ireland. Was it unnatural then that jealousies should subsist in that country? But if nothing of this kind had happened, a transaction had taken place, at the close of last session, which of itself might well excite jealousies, and keep them alive; for a noble Lord* in the Upper House had read, in his place, a bill which he said he would at another period move for leave to bring in, which bill proposed to resume and maintain the right of England to legislate externally for Ireland. Were the people of that country to be the sport and caprice of every man? Were they to have no other tenure, no other security, for their rights, than the construction of a law, than the mere simple repeal of a declaratory act? which repeal, according to the interpretation even of the gent. who stood up so strenuously for this proposition, that *England had fully and completely surrendered all legislative and judicial jurisdiction over Ireland*, left the writ of error to the King's Bench here, and the consequent eventual appeal to the Lords of England, precisely where it found them. If this was the case, and he called upon any Member to disprove it, what security had the people of Ireland against a revival of the power of legislation or the right of judicature? Surely something more than a construction of law was necessary. A record on the Journals of Parliament, which should prevent any future generation from explaining away the intention of the legislature of this day, would be necessary, and this only would suffice. It had been said that the Parliament of Ireland had declared all jealousy to be at an end. But was this the fact? The addresses of

both Houses differed essentially, and that from the Lords particularly mentioned the renunciation, not of the rights, but of all claims of England over Ireland. Now if claims were set up, and they were not only set up, but asserted with a vengeance in the several instances he had mentioned, could it be supposed that the Irish Parliament would shew no jealousy at their meeting? Was it not therefore wise and prudent in Ministers to avail themselves of the present circumstance, when one Parliament was sitting and the other not, to take such steps as would effectually stifle all jealousy, and draw from the Parliament of Ireland, at their next meeting, addresses of affection, of kindness, of generosity, instead of gloomy and resentful remonstrances?

Col. F—tzp—tr—ck had no objection, he said, to the Bill moved for by the Right Hon. Secretary, as far as it relates to appeals from Ireland; but if it was thought necessary that this country should expressly renounce the jurisdiction over Ireland, he thought it would be better to bring in a separate bill for that purpose. As to the noble Lord who had just sat down, he would read to him a paragraph from a printed letter, said to be written by a noble Member of that House (Lord Beauchamp himself) to the Belfast volunteers, in which the noble writer said, "if the people acquiesce in what has been done, my lips are closed for ever on the subject." The people had acquiesced in what had been done, and therefore one could scarcely have expected to see the noble Lord run a race with the Minister to try who should first open his lips on the subject.

Mr. Gr—nv—llc rose to inform Col. Fitzpatrick that he had misapprehended the motion in one particular. It did not state that there had arisen jealousies in Ireland. The words were simply to remove doubts that had arisen or might arise.

Mr. F—x rose, not, he said, to oppose or censure the present motion by any means. It might appear to some mens minds extremely expedient, to others evidently right, and indicated a degree of necessity, of which, however, for one he was clear to own he did not see the ground; but as a measure of which he did not perceive any very good or very bad consequences, he would not give it an opposition. At the same time no member would consider it as resulting

from what had passed in that House last year, relative to the affairs of Ireland. He was persuaded that the friends of the bill proposed by the Right Hon. Secretary would not impute it to that measure, or hold up the one as an amendment or completion of the other. This, in his opinion, would be acting unfairly and unjustly; as the complaints of Ireland, so far as they then went, had been, even in their own ideas, satisfactorily answered. It was true, a reference by writs of error to the Court of King's Bench in this country was not included in a full renunciation of her rights of supreme judicature over Ireland; neither was it demanded. It was very well if their desires and petitions were granted when made. It did not, in his opinion, become an English Parliament to interfere about appeals in matters of property by writs of error. This was competent only to the Parliament of Ireland, which by the repeal of the Act 6 Geo. I. were virtually invested with full powers to regulate every domestic inconvenience according to their own discretion, without the controul of any power on earth. This they had actually done, and a bill for the purpose had received the royal assent. If as some might think it became him, he would hazard one piece of advice to his Majesty's Ministers. It was, that Ministers would come to the resolution of making a stand somewhere; that they would take the most permanent station that offered, and by their authority put it out of the power of party, prejudice, or any other bad principle, to misrepresent their meaning, or doubt their sincerity. There was a point he had always foreseen where we ought to have stopped with America. This might serve as a warning how we let ourselves down, or lessened the dignity and consequence of Parliament, by bringing matters under its cognizance which were beneath its attention. It ever had been and was still his confirmed opinion, that by repealing the statute of 6 Geo. I. every thing was done that was incumbent on this country to do. The repeal was simple, but it was decisive. It would not have been proper to have said in so many words, "That whereas Ireland has been so long under the jurisdiction of this country, be it therefore henceforward declared independent." This was not language that would have been relished by the people of Ireland; nor on the part of Great Britain was it decent

decent to say, "that whereas she had usurped rights that were not hers; she therefore now and for ever restored them to their lawful owners." But by an actual repeal of that act of the legislature by which its prerogatives had been assumed, she certainly, and to all intents and purposes, relinquished every shadow of jurisdiction and supremacy. The Hon. Gent. was not however disposed to raise any opposition to the motion whatever. He agreed with Mr. Eden that something ought to be done in order to settle the commercial points, and concluded with wishing his Majesty's Ministers not to render themselves more reprehensible in any other part of their conduct than they have done in this.

Mr. Gr—*uv*—*lle* said, that nothing could be farther from his intentions than to throw any reflection on those gentlemen who at the time of formerly agitating this business were at the head of the government of England; nor did he conceive any thing spoken by him could possibly be tortured into a mean opinion of those in Ireland, by whose information the repeal of the Act 6 Geo. I. had been deemed sufficient to redress grievances.

Mr. Ed—*n* observed, that Mr. Fox, in admitting the propriety of the settlement which he had suggested respecting commercial points, had greatly narrowed the idea which he meant to convey when he voted for the address on the 17th of May. He relied on a treaty being opened between the two Parliaments for the purpose of arranging, not only the points he had already specified, but all the great questions involved in the future events of peace and war, foreign alliances, commercial treaties, limitation of armies, building and support of navies, proportionable supplies, with the whole immense detail under each of those heads. He should then, and not till then, think that the connection was established; and when the two kingdoms had thus realized and secured one constitution, one commerce, one King, one friend, one enemy, and one fate, it would become impossible for any man to wish the prosperity of one country more ardently or more earnestly than the prosperity of the other.

Mr. Chanc. P—*tt* did not think that any objections had been made against the motion of weight enough to deserve a serious answer. Those who supposed the bill to have been founded on jea-

lousies had wholly mistaken its principle, which went to prevent them. He could not dispute the information or correctness of the gentleman who said there were no dissensions in Ireland, or however none so serious or alarming as to authorize the interference of the British legislature. But he would say, that his information was of a very different nature, and led him to form very different conclusions. And whatever credit might be given to the former decisions of Parliament, concerning the affairs of Ireland, it was plain to him that those decisions had not operated so effectually and universally as was represented. The present measure he would therefore still beg leave to consider as arising out of the former, and even tending to complete it. A dissidence was undoubtedly gone forth, that had been naturally enough generated from what the people of Ireland conceived as imperfect; and his Majesty's Ministers wished only to follow up the idea, and conduct themselves by something like a system. He was accordingly not a little anxious for such an unanimity in the House as would give the motion a certain degree of weight and authority with the people of Ireland; and he then hoped, that, notwithstanding what had been done by any former administration, they should be enabled to go through the business with a manliness, and in a liberal and magnanimous manner, not only to the satisfaction of Ireland, but also to the honour of the British Parliament.

The motion being then put by the Speaker, it passed without one dissenting voice.

January 23.

The E. of S—*rr*—*y* presented a petition to the House from the borough of Launceston in Cornwall. His Lordship apologized for undertaking to present the petition, as the borough from whence it came had two representatives in that House. It stated the usurpation of the rights of the principal inhabitants and freeholders of the borough to free election of representatives, and prayed the same might be restored.

Hon. Mr. Perceval (one of the Members for the borough) reprobated the spirit and tendency of the petition, which originated in no very respectable motives.

Mr. B—*rke* observed, that though this petition concerned only a single borough, yet in its tendency it would

be found to involve a question of the very last importance. It was not whether the voting in the borough of Launceston should be extended, or not, but whether the ancient and venerable fabric of the constitution should remain untouched. He warned Ministers not to interfere in the business till they should come prepared with such a plan of representation as must strike every man as worthy of being adopted.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day was then called for, the second reading of the restraining bill, &c. and the council for and against the bill were called in, with whose arguments we profess to have nothing to do.

January 24.

E. of S—rr—y brought up the report of the committee appointed to examine the Journals of the House for precedents relative to the case of Samuel Petrie, Esq; according to the prayer of his petition, (see p. 193.) which report stated that, after a very minute investigation, the committee had not been able to procure a precedent assimilating in any degree to the instance in question, and that the committee were of opinion that Mr. Petrie, as petitioning Member only, was not entitled to the privilege of the House.

Mr. Sec. T—wnsb—nd informed the House, that the preliminaries of peace were at last signed between this country and France, and also between this country and Spain; and that though no preliminaries had been signed between this country and the Dutch, a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon. These preliminaries, he said, would be laid before the House as soon as the dispatch of office would permit.

A conversation then took place concerning the call of the House.

Mr. David H—rtl—y was for postponing it.

Mr. R—lle did not approve trifling with the rules of the House. When an order is made, it was a settled point with him to pay due obedience to it.

Lord N—rth thought that the notice which had just been given by a Right Hon. Gent. high in office, was of itself a great and momentous concern, which could not fail to excite the attention of the House, and ensure the attendance of all its members.

Gov. J—brst—ne said, he understood that a learned Lord in his eye (Ld.

Adv.) had some very material object concerning the East Indies to bring on. He wished there might be no unnecessary delays. Great alterations were expected; no less than new governors or new persons were to be sent out with new powers for superseding their predecessors. He trusted that no design was forming against the chartered rights of the East India Company, and that the procrastination was not intended merely to procure time for such forgeries as might be deemed necessary for its destruction. He would therefore wish the learned Lord to say when he would be ripe for submitting his plan to the consideration of Parliament, or give the House the reason of his delay.

Ld. Adv. did not seem altogether pleased with the manner of the Governor's making his requisition. His Lordship did not pretend to guess what the Hon. Gent. meant by forgeries or overturning chartered rights. Very material alterations would undoubtedly be proposed, relative to the management of our Indian territories. It was certainly intended that a new set of servants should be sent out with new powers; that the revenue of the company should be new-modelled, and that a number of other regulations should take place, more especially that the controuling power of the proprietors over the Court of Directors should be annihilated; these were the objects of the committee, and would require time to mature and digest. He was therefore not prepared, he said, to make any apology whatever for delaying this business, and for the best reason in the world, because he was conscious of no delay.

F Gov. J—brst—ne was sorry to hear that chains were forging for the proprietary. It was a most comfortable indication of the learned Lord's regard for the chartered rights of the Company, that he intended to destroy the supremacy of the proprietors over the servants of their own appointing!

January 27.

Mr. Sec. T—wnsb—nd produced the preliminary articles with France, the preliminary articles with Spain, and the provisional articles with America; which see p. 162.

H When those papers had been all read, Mr. Townshend moved, that they might lie on the table for the inspection of the Members. This motion passed without opposition.

Lord N—rth—v—n thought it not enough,

enough that the Members of that House should be acquainted with their contents. The people at large ought to be made acquainted with them; he therefore moved that the articles might be printed.

Mr. Sec. *Townshend* opposed the motion on the ground of delicacy in foreign courts. Parliament, he said, in deference to this delicacy, had always refrained from printing treaties, especially those that were preliminary only.

Mr. *Eden* rose merely, he said, to express the feelings which the 5th article of the provisional treaty had excited in his breast. He was shocked to find that no provision whatever was made for the unfortunate adherents to the unfortunate cause of Britain. The situation of those gentlemen was truly pitiable. A thousand of them had quitted Charles-Town, and had sailed some for St. Augustine, some for New York; but what was the news they were to hear when they came there, that the one was to be ceded to Spain, the other to America, and that no stipulation had been made in their favour; a treaty, in which these men were abandoned who had abandoned every thing for us, was of a melancholy nature indeed! Mr. Eden was proceeding, when he was called to order by

Mr. *Dundas*, who said, that whether the treaty was a good one or a bad one was not now the question. The motion was, that the papers which had been read should be printed.

Mr. *Eden* replied, that he did not by any means intend to bring the treaties then into discussion. He meant simply to express his hope and confidence that Ministers were stipulating something for the Loyalists, who had so strong a claim on the honour and gratitude of this country.

Gov. *Jefferson* was by no means satisfied with the reasons alleged by Mr. Sec. Townshend for not printing the articles. The Right Hon. Member had mentioned the delicacy of foreign courts; but he was afraid the delicacy of Ministers was much more deeply concerned; and that the printing of treaties was unprecedented!—He believed the giving away so great a portion of the empire as America, was without a precedent in the annals of the world. It was ridiculous to talk of forms in the present case; every Member had a right to send for a copy of the articles, and

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afterwards to print them.

Mr. Chancellor *Pitt* rose with some warmth: he expressed his surprize that the Hon. Member should suppose that Ministers had any desire, or any reason for desiring, that the articles should be kept back from the knowledge of the people. It was their wish that they should be weighed; digested, canvassed, as much as possible; and to the merit only of the articles they trusted for the support of Parliament. He thought the characters of Ministers such as should shield them from unfavourable imputations. He had consulted the journal, and could find no instance where the House had ordered the preliminary articles of any treaty to be printed.

Mr. *Fox* rose, and expressed his surprize that the Right Hon. Member should take offence at what had just been said by another Hon. Member relative to the treaty of peace. The Hon. Member had for years past declared himself hostile to the idea of American independence; he could not therefore be to blame for expressing his indignation at an article which secured that very independence to America. Liberty of speech was the privilege of every Member of that House. And if he was to give offence merely for having exercised this privilege, he had better not have any such privilege at all.

The Chancellor said, he had taken no offence at what the Hon. Member had said against the peace. He was hurt only at the suggestion that Ministers were unwilling to publish the articles, because there was something in them that they wished to keep back from the public eye.

Mr. *Fox* observed that many things were unusual in former periods which were now very common; but he begged leave to differ from the Hon. Gent. who said he had a right to send for the copy of any paper, and afterwards to cause it to be printed: the fact was, that every Member had a right to send for the copy of a paper, but it would be a high breach of privilege to cause it to be printed without the leave of the House. The Right Hon. Gent. had got a habit of appealing to the characters of his colleagues, in order to make the House entertain a favourable opinion of their conduct. Such an appeal, he believed, would now be of little service to his cause; for it was well known that two of his Majesty's Ministers, of high rank and character,

racter,

rather, disapproved of the peace, and therefore he must go so far as to say that the present articles came to the House under very suspicious appearances.

Mr. Sec. T—*ownsend* pressed Lord Newhaven to withdraw his motion, because he wished every thing relative to the peace to pass unanimously.

Ld N—*orth* said, he did not make the motion hastily, and therefore would not hastily withdraw it.

Mr. W—*lkes* believed he could cut the matter short, by acquainting the House that copies of the articles had also been laid before the House of Peers, and that their Lordships had already ordered them to be printed. The motion then passed.

January 28.

The order of the day for hearing counsel on the bill for pains and penalties; but, previous to the counsels being heard,

Mr. David H—*astley* rose, and expressed his concern at not seeing any of the Ministry in their places, as what he had to offer was of such moment as not to be procrastinated. He had, he said, considered the preliminary articles with France and Spain, and the provisional treaty with the United States of America. By the former no French or Spanish ships could be captured in the narrow seas by us twelve days after the ratification of the articles; but American vessels might at any time before the treaty with them was finally concluded. This was what he wished to have explained. It would be necessary also to repeal the act of 1776 for restraining the trade with America; he therefore gave notice that he should next day make a motion for that purpose.

Mr. B—*rke* coincided with the Hon. Gent. on the necessity of repealing not the restraining act only, but also all those acts which related to the trade of America with this country, particularly that the navigation act should be fully revised, and a proper and well-digested system of trade laid before the House for their consideration; but this he was sorry to find Ministry had not paid the smallest attention to; in this he thought them highly criminal, as they had the whole summer before them to digest a new code. While he was yet speaking,

Mr. Chanc. P—*itt* came in: he regretted his not being present when the debate began, as he did not know the full extent of the question before them; but, as far as he could collect from what

he had heard the Rt. Hon. Gent. say, he found that Administration was charged with omitting to bring before the House a proper, mature, and well-digested commercial system. Now he considered it rather as unfair in the Rt. Hon. Gent. to condemn his Majesty's servants unheard. They had been indefatigable in considering and digesting a great and extensive system of trade between this nation and other powers. It was not a paltry regulation that would now suffice; a revolution, perhaps unknown in any former age, had taken place, and would of course materially change the commercial interests of all Europe. Besides, it would have been no great proof of wisdom in Ministers to have prepared ready for the inspection of the House a commercial system for peace still they first knew the terms on which peace was to be concluded, for before that time it was impossible to judge how far trade might be affected; surely then there can be no criminality in the conduct of Administration in this instance. Had the Rt. Hon. Gent. but for a moment reflected on what they had to do, they would never have accused them of negligence or inattention. The Rt. Hon. Gent. himself had left them a pretty good legacy by his bill for regulating the expenditure of his Majesty's civil list; the other great objects that had been mentioned in the King's speech had taken no inconsiderable share of time; and he hoped ere long some fruits of their labour would appear before Parliament.

Mr. B—*rke*, in reply, said, that as the Right Hon. Member had been bred to a profession to which he certainly would have been an ornament, he must know that to make a charge and to give judgment were in law two very distinct things. The charge necessarily preceded defence, as defence preceded judgment. When then he said that Ministers were criminal in not having a code ready to lay before the House, the Right Hon. Member ought not to have called this a condemnation of Ministers unheard; in fact, this was merely a charge, but not a condemnation. He concluded his remarks with saying, that, if the present commercial system was not speedily altered, there would be a foundation for the most infamous commercial jobs, by the opportunity that would be offered of opening a trade between Canada and Nova Scotia and the United Colonies, while the inhabitants of Great Britain

Britain were totally excluded.

Mr. Ed—n wished Ministers not to be precipitate on this head; the late revolution in the British Empire, unprecedented in the annals of any other empire that ever existed, had created the necessity of a revolution in the commercial system, in our naturalization laws, and the laws of inheritance. It would require therefore much time and deliberation to digest such a system as would answer every purpose; and unless they had a mind to separate that country for ever from Great Britain, Ireland must go hand in hand with England in all the commercial regulations to be made with America.

Mr. Sec. T—wnsb—nd, in order to ease the mind of Mr. Hartley on the subject of the hostilities which he imagined must continue with America, after they should have ceased with France, Spain, and Holland, informed the House and the Hon. Gent. that a cessation of hostilities between England and the United States of America had actually taken place.

January 29.

Mr. V—n—r brought forward a report of the mutiny at Portsmouth, of which we have already given an ample account in our Magazine for January, which see p. 89.

January 30.

No debate—heard a Sermon preached by the Chaplain.

January 31.

A petition from the inhabitants of the borough of Tiverton, of like import with that from the borough of Launceston, was presented to the House by Mr. Ald. Townsend.

Mr. D—mpst—r then informed the House, that he had a petition from Mr. Lewen, see p. 115, praying to be freed from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. He said, as he knew not the extent of Mr. Lewen's offence it was impossible for him to say how far his punishment should be mitigated; the president and the rest of the members of the secret committee on India affairs were the best judges. He therefore moved it only as a matter of course, that Mr. Lewen be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, on paying his fees.

Ld. Adv. said, Mr. Lewen's offence was not of a trifling nature, but as he would be necessitated to pay the fees from the time he was first ordered into custody, which was the beginning of

last May to the end of that session, and from the beginning of this to this day, he thought it no small punishment, and should on that account give no opposition. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Lewen ordered to the bar of the House, when the Speaker, after a severe reprimand, told him he was at liberty, on paying his fees.

Lord M—il—nd brought forward the further consideration of the mutiny at Portsmouth, see p. 90. He said, he had endeavoured to make himself as perfect master of the affair as possible, nor had his labours, he trusted, been thrown away; for notwithstanding it had been asserted that these soldiers, by whose attestations it did not appear that they were enlisted but for a certain time, were liable to be sent abroad, yet he had found from a paper which he held in his hand, and which he would move to have formally laid on the table, that there was not a single man in the regiment who had not a right to insist on his discharge at the end of the American war. The paper his Lordship alluded to was an advertisement from the Secretary at War, in the following words, as printed in the London Gazette:

War-Office, Dec. 16, 1775.

"IT is his Majesty's pleasure that from the date hereof, and during the continuance of the rebellion now subsisting in North America, every person who shall enlist as a soldier in any of his Majesty's marching regiments of foot, shall be entitled to his discharge after serving three years or at the end of the said rebellion, at the option of his Majesty."

This, his Lordship said, was a matter of public notoriety, which at this time required the consideration of the House, because it involved in it this great question, Whether the regiment at Portsmouth was justified or not in what they had lately done. If the men were enlisted as above on the faith of Government; then that faith was to be preserved inviolable; but if the proclamation bore a different construction, it followed of course that there was an unwarrantable mutiny. His Lordship then moved, that the proper officers do lay before the House the proclamation signed Barrington, and dated as above.

Mr. V—n—r seconded the motion; and observed, that he heartily coincided in the noble Lord's idea.

Gen. C—nw—y expressed his concern

that a question of so delicate a nature should be so publicly discussed. It might be of dangerous consequence, that the enemies of this country should know, that perhaps two thirds of our army were in a state in which they might lay down their arms, and justly and lawfully call for their discharge. Such was the conduct of the Ministers of that day, who, intent solely on the American war, seemed never to have dreamt that it was possible there should ever be any other war. If this condition of our army had been known to France and Spain a few weeks sooner, it is much to be feared that we should not at this moment have had a peace; nay he might ask the noble Lord, if he was sure that peace was at this moment certain? if he was, he might make his motion safely; if he was not, then he would advise the noble Lord to withdraw it. As to the mutiny at Portsmouth, he was well informed that it originated solely from a mistaken notion that the regiment was sold to the East India Company, and that the officers, to whom the men were attached, were not to accompany them; and therefore, though he was ready to admit that they were all entitled to their discharge, still he could not agree that excesses committed under a very different idea were pardonable, for though they had a right to demand their discharge, they had no right to break open a prison; to fire upon the main guard; or to force themselves into the houses at Portsmouth. There never was an intention in Government to force the 77th Regiment, or any other, to do any thing contrary to their engagements; but as he conceived that they were to serve during the war, and the war raging when he had advised his Majesty to send this regiment to India, these orders were enforcing, when peace came suddenly on, and by putting an end to the war of course put an end to the engagements of the soldiers; but though attempts might perhaps have been made to persuade them to renew their engagements, still there never existed in the minds of any of his Majesty's Ministers an idea of forcing them abroad after the preliminaries were signed. He concluded by saying, that he would not oppose the motion; but still he could wish the noble Lord would not press it.

Mr. F—x was surprised to hear a Commander in Chief say that "peace had come upon Ministers on a sudden;" he

could safely say it had not come upon him or the public on a sudden, for they had been taught to look for it on or before the 5th of Dec. and had not been assured of it till after the 23d of January. The Hon. Member had asked, if it was certain even now that we should have peace? Certain it was, that if the preliminary articles were signed and ratified, it was then out of the power of Parliament to break the treaty; Parliament might interfere so as to force Ministers into war again, but then it must be called a new war, so that, if the whole army had been enlisted to serve during the former war, the present treaty once ratified would put a complete and legal period to their service.

Gen. Sm—th said, a notion had prevailed in the army, that at the conclusion of the war such of his Majesty's regiments as might be in India would of course be sold to the Company; this was a mistake, for every man of them would have his option either to return or engage in the Company's service. He farther stated that Sir Eyre Coote had desired that no more Highlanders might be sent to India, not from any dislike to them, but because he formerly experienced that they were not able to bear heat so well as those who had been bred in a more Southerly climate.

Gen. C—nt—y said, that no Highland regiment should be ordered to the Indies.

Hon. Mr. Fr—f—r arose, not, he said, to extenuate any improprieties or criminalities of the men of that particular corps whose late conduct had given rise to the present debate, but to recall to the attention of the House the martial spirit and moral character of those soldiers who generally are called forth in the forming new levies from the northern parts of Great Britain. He could from his own knowledge declare, that no people in Europe, nor perhaps in the world, are more tenacious of civil contract than the description of men now in question. There is no service, however disagreeable or dangerous, provided they have consented to or engaged in it, which they will not perform. Their perseverance originates in moral obligation, and it is unavailing to endeavour to force them to continue beyond the specified time without a fresh agreement. The sense of moral obligation, which, with religious principles, is instilled into their minds in the early part of

of their lives inspires them with that willing activity, sobriety, and perseverance for which they are so eminently distinguished. He flattered himself therefore with the hope that every gentle, every humane, every consistent measure would be adopted on this occasion, that the recruiting service might not hereafter suffer in those parts of the kingdom by any thing now done here.

Mr. D—~~mpst~~—~~r~~ was for postponing the motion till the Colonel of the regiment came to town, who would probably set the matter in a new light.

Mr. Ed—~~n~~ said, if an enquiry was to take place, not only the proclamation moved for, but every subsequent one should be laid before the House, otherwise they could not come to any fair decision on the matter.

The Chanc. of the Exchequer saw no reason for calling for this paper, if the noble Lord intended to confine his motion to the business of the 77th regiment; for if, as had been said, the cause of discontent originated, not in the time of service being expired, but in a distrust that they were to be sent to India without their officers; the people alluded to had no relation to that cause; on the contrary, if the noble Lord intends to bring in a charge against Administration he was perfectly right in his notion, and he should have no objection to it. It had been alleged as a crime that Ministers were unacquainted with this proclamation; as for himself he confessed he was ignorant of it, and he believed the Right Hon. Gent. who made it (Mr. Fox) when he was in office, was equally so; why then accuse his Majesty's servants of the very crime that he himself was guilty of?

Mr. F—~~x~~ said, his reason for not meddling with military matters, while he was in office, was the full confidence he had of the Right Hon. Gentleman's abilities who commanded the army, and in those of the then Secretary at war, who, tho' no soldier himself, was fully competent in those warlike affairs which belonged to his department.

Gov. J—~~bst~~—~~ne~~ was for probing the matter to the bottom.

Sir Geo. H—~~w~~—~~rd~~ was of opinion that if the House would wait till the arrival of Gen. Murray, the matter might be settled without further enquiry.

Mr. J—~~nt~~—~~af~~—~~n~~ (late Sec. at War) said, gentlemen were led into error from not strictly attending to the nature of the paper in question; they had all

along called it a proclamation, whereas it was nothing more than a command of his Majesty signified to the Secretary at War, and inserted by way of advertisement in the London Gazette; and he was confident that if all the advertisements from the War-office subsequent to that in 1775 were attended to, they would be found to convey a quite different meaning.

Sir Geo. Y—~~nge~~ was of the same opinion.

Mr. Sec. T—~~wmsb~~—~~nd~~ thought it exceedingly wrong at this juncture to take up the time of the House in enquiries about that which could be of no service, and must in the end be hurtful to the army.

The question was then put, and agreed to.

Lord M—~~tl~~—~~nd~~ then moved for other papers relative to the army, which were likewise agreed to.

Mr. Ed—~~n~~ took this opportunity to enter his protest against the cession of so large a part of Canada as Ministers had given up by the treaties, and to declare it to be his opinion that they had acted in open violation of a positive act of Parliament.

February 13.

Mr. M—~~nch~~—~~n~~ moved for papers—one, an account of the number of ships from Great Britain and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey employed in the Newfoundland fishery from the year 1763 to 1777 both inclusive. Another for an account of the quantity of furs imported from Canada and Nova Scotia during the same period. A third for an account of the quantity of gum Senegal imported in the same space of time. And lastly, for an account of the number of slaves shipped from any of his Majesty's dominions in Africa from 1763 to 1777. Mr. Minchen having read these different motions, regularly moved the first.

Mr. Ed—~~n~~ said, that some time ago he had moved for such a suspension of the prohibitory act as should allow the exportation of British commodities to New York, Charles Town, and such other places as might be in the possession of the King's forces. And the legislature having adopted his idea, upwards of two millions worth of British manufactures had been landed at the different ports of America, which had been open to receive them; but the Americans, in some of the states, seeing that great quantities of these manufactures

had

had found their way into the provinces beyond the British lines, had enacted severe penalties, nay even of death itself in some assemblies, against those who should import British manufactures. Now as long as the laws remained in force by which such penalties were to be or might be inflicted, it was almost impossible that the so much desired intercourse between the two countries could take place, more especially as the confiscation of the property that should be attempted to be imported into America against those laws was part of the penalty. Ministers must therefore see that those laws are repealed by the different states that enacted them, before the repeal of the prohibitory act by the British Parliament could be of any effect towards restoring the intercourse between this country and America. He was willing to believe that Ministers were aware of this as well as he was, and that they would take care to insist on the repeal of the provincial laws alluded to, and procure sufficient passports for such ships as might sail for America, before those laws should be repealed.

Mr. *B—rke* observed that an Hon. friend of his (Mr. Hartley) had proposed to obviate this difficulty a few days ago, when he moved for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the prohibitory act, which the Hon. Gent who had just sat down was then pleased to oppose.

Lord *N—wb—v—n* requested the Secretary of State to inform the House when the articles of peace were to be taken into consideration, and whether they were to be ratified before Parliament had pronounced upon them.

Mr. Sec. *T—wnsb—d* said, the preliminary articles were already ratified here, and he expected the ratification of them from France in a few days.

Lord *N—wb—v—n* expressed his astonishment that Ministers could think of advising his Majesty to ratify the articles before the House had considered them. It was farcical indeed, when peace was finally concluded, to come to Parliament to ask advice upon it.

Mr. Sec. *T—wnsb—d* replied, that he acted in conformity to ancient precedents. He believed that no treaty of peace had ever been taken into consideration by that House till after it had been ratified†.

Sir *William D—lb—n* agreed with the

Minister in this point. He believed Ministers justified by the constitution and ancient custom in ratifying the treaties with France and Spain; but he had his doubts whether the treaty with America could be concluded in the same manner. When the abdication of dominions was to be ratified, he was of opinion the King himself could not do it without the assistance of Parliament.

February 14.

Counsel heard on the Bill for inflicting pains and penalties, &c.

February 15.

The House in a Committee on the Supply.

Mr. Sec. at *War* apologised for the estimates not being made out; and moved that a sum not exceeding 296,007*l.* 19*s.* and 3*d.* be granted for defraying the extraordinary expences of the army, &c.

Mr. *D—mpst—r* desired to know when the accounts were made out; whether the old mode, or that laid down by the Commissioners of Accounts, was to be preferred.

Mr. Sec. said, the mode pointed out by the Commissioners certainly.

Mr. *G, Onst—w* complained of the great deficiencies in the several regiments of regulars and militia; and of the sums that lay in the hands of the agents.

Sir *P. J. Cl—rke* thought, when the money that lay in the hands of the militia agents was called in, it ought to be returned to the counties that had suffered so much in raising their complement; but against this there was a general murmur of disapprobation.

Mr. *J—nk—f—n* said, that when he was in the office, he had once a thought of calling in the money in the hands of the agents; but finding that the Commissioners of accounts had so much more power than he had, he left that business to them.

The question was put, and the money granted.

The Sec. at *War* then moved for another sum not exceeding 340,346*l.* 19*s.* and 6*d.* This motion also passed without debate.

Mr. *B—rke* hoped the nation would find some difference between a dormant and an active war.

February 17.

Mr. *B—rke* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of last session for regulating the office of Paymaster of his Majesty's forces. He said, the bill which he desired to amend, though

† Query. If the treaty of Utrecht in *Queen Anne's* time is not an exception?

though the principle of it was good, had failed to produce the effect which he expected from it, for two reasons; one, because he himself who framed it was not possessed of abilities sufficient to render it perfect; the other, because it had been brought in so suddenly and so late in the session, that if he had been master of the greatest abilities, time was wanting to frame it with that precision which the subject matter required. Imperfect as it was, he feared, Government had found great inconvenience from it, which the object he had now in view went to remove. When he set about reforming the office of Paymaster, he had three things principally in contemplation: The first was to prevent balances accumulating in the hands of the present Paymaster to the detriment of the public, and for that reason the money was to be lodged in the Bank; the second was to prevent those balances lying there for any considerable length of time. These two points had been obtained by the act; but the third, which was to compel all deputy paymasters to pay in their balances in a certain time, did not succeed according to his wishes. His amendments therefore would be confined chiefly to the regulation of this matter, and he hoped for the assistance of the military gentlemen, as they would be principally concerned in it.

The *Sec.* at *War* bore testimony to the truth of the assertion, that Government had felt very great inconveniences from the act, and expressed his readiness to give every assistance in his power to remove them.

Gen. C-mw-y said a few words precisely to the same effect.

The question was put, and the motion was carried.

Mr. H-f-y requested the attention of the House for a few minutes. He observed that by the 22d article of the preliminary treaty with France, the precise time was specified when hostilities were to cease in the different parts of the world, from the British Channel to the East Indies. This article, he presumed, was intended to be reciprocal; but its reciprocity, in his opinion, had been wholly over-looked on the part of Great Britain; for what was the relative situation of the trade of Great Britain and that of France in the East Indies, where France had at this time little or no trade, and England had at least 20 sail abroad, or in their way home? He was

happy, he said, in having it in his power to congratulate the House on the arrival of two East India ships, and he trusted that two more were arrived by this time. These four were included in the 50 he had mentioned, the value of all which added together did not amount to less than 8,848,000*l.* if the owners, the East India Company, private property, and the public revenue, be fairly brought into the valuation, and if he was to add the value of the outward bound India-men, the possible loss of the whole to the public would be immense. He hoped that the Ministers of France would be above taking advantage of this circumstance, and that our Ministers would take such steps, by dispatching orders to India, or such other means, as they should deem most proper, to prevent those losses to which the above article left us at this moment exposed.

He would not have it understood that he was alarmed without cause, for he knew, though without being able to account for it, that the French had during the war been apprized of every event in India at least a month before it was known in England, and also that the French in India were apprized of the transactions in Europe a month before the accounts reached the British settlements.

Mr. H-m-t begged leave to inform the House of a very recent and extraordinary event. There was, he said, at the time he was speaking, an American ship in the river Thames with the 13 stripes flying on board. This ship had offered to enter at the Custom-House, but the officers were at a loss how to behave. His motive for mentioning this subject was, that Ministers might take such steps with the American Commissioners as would secure the free intercourse between this country and America. The Ministry remained silent.

Mr. D. H-rtl-y said; the call of the House standing for this day, and the preliminaries not being arrived, he would move that the call be adjourned to Wednesday se'night.

Mr. R-lt thought it ought always to be called over on the day appointed. This was his opinion; and, without entering into any debate, he would take the sense of the House upon it.

The House dividing, the numbers were for adjourning the call 176, against it 121.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Twickenham, Mar. 12.*
 Throughout Mr. *Nichols's* excellent but unequal account of *Hogarth* and his works, there is no decision I am so much inclined to controvert, as that respecting the first of the two plates to *Milton*. Perhaps the critic had only seen some imperfect copy of the *Pandemonium*, or formed his idea of it on the vague description of those who had considered it with less attention than it really deserves. In my opinion, our artist's arrangement of the infernal senate affords a happy instance of his power to exhibit scenes of picturesque sublimity. The ample space within the arcade, containing myriads of subordinate spirits; the vault above, illuminated by supernatural fires; the magnificence and elevation of Satan's throne; his superior stature, and the characteristic symbols over the seats of his peers; are circumstances entitled to a more flattering reception than they have met with. That this print has likewise absurdities, I am ready to allow; yet a *Voltaire* might ask whether most of them are not inseparable from its subject. I wish, for the sake of those who acknowledge the genius of *Hogarth* only in familiar combinations, that the plate in question were less rare. Our connoisseurs in general might then decide on its merits. The only known impression of it, as well as of its companion, is in the collection of Mr. *Walpole**, who once indulged me with a sight of them both.

I am content, however, that the second of these plates should be abandoned to the austerities of criticism. The architecture in the skies is every way unsuitable to its place. The characters of the Almighty and our Redeemer have little, if any, discrimination of attributes or years. They appear swinging on a festoon composed of tiny cherubs, clustered together like a swarm of bees. The Father rests his arm on one of these childish satellites, and the Son holds another by the wing, like *Domitian* catching a fly. Beneath, is a concert of angels, who perform on different instruments, and among others (as Mr. *Nichols's* book expresses it) on a clumsy organ. Lucifer, approaching the new-created world, appears but as an insect, flying towards an apple. This part of *Hogarth's* subject is beyond the compass of any design

on a contracted scale. Satan might be delineated in the act of alighting on a promontory, a part of the earth; but when its complete orb is exhibited on a slip of paper measuring about six inches by four, the enterprising fiend must be reduced to very insignificant dimensions. Such a circumstance may therefore succeed in a poet's comprehensive description, but will fail on any plate designed for the ornament of a little volume.

Let me add, that these two are the neatest and most finished of all the engravings by *Hogarth*. The second might have been mistaken for one of the smaller works of *Picart*. Perhaps the high price demanded for the plates was the reason why a series of them was not continued through the other books of *Paradise Lost*.

As I am on this subject, give me leave to observe, that Mr. *Walpole*, in his augmented Catalogue of our artist's works, has still omitted the following. Such, however, as are marked with an asterisk are of dubious, perhaps of no authority. The rest are unquestionable performances of *Hogarth*.

- * Beggar's Opera.
- * Blackwell's Figures.
- * Bullock.
- * Cottage.
- Discovery.
- Farinelli, Cuzzoni, and Senesino.
- Foundling-Hospital. 2.
- Gibbs, in a circle.
- Ditto, octogon.
- * Gin-drinkers.
- Great Seal of England.
- * Half-starved Boy.
- Hell-Gate.
- Herring, small.
- Hesiod.
- Highland Fair.
- Hymen and Cupid.
- Hogarth's Crest.
- London Infirmary.
- * Master of the Vineyard.
- Moliere. 2.
- Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter.
- * Oratory.
- Palmer, John, Esq;
- * Peller, Dr.
- Politician.
- Ranby's House.
- Rich's Glory.
- Tankard.
- Ticket Porter.

Mr. W. has likewise omitted several of the plates to *Mottraye's Travels*; one of those to *Perseus and Andromeda*; two of *Taste*, &c. &c. He has also passed

* We have just been assured, that these two Plates are also in the collection of Mr. *Steevens*.
 EDIT.

over many of the variations in other prints without notice. His judicious remarks, however, atone for such trifling deficiencies.

Yours, &c.

O. C.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for December last, a writer; distinguished by the signature Q. S. gave us the difference between the number of baptisms and burials in the London bills of mortality for the years 1762 and 1782, requesting that some one of your numerous correspondents would account for the difference which he evidently supposed this suggested in the population of our capital. In a letter which you did me the honour to insert in your Monthly Publication for January, I endeavoured to shew, that it did not appear, from this gentleman's statement of the matter, whether he meant, by a difference of population, an *increase or decrease* of people; and that, from the data he had furnished, they being only for a single year at each of the two periods respectively between which the comparison was to be made, we could not with certainty conclude that either one or the other had taken place. To my utter astonishment I find, that a writer in your Magazine for February, who subscribes himself P. Q. has totally misunderstood the whole drift and tenure of my reasoning, and has besides brought some charges against me not of the most pleasing or agreeable import. Permit me, Mr. Urban, to trouble you with a few words, by way of reply.

This gentleman asserts, that I have *warmly reprehended* your correspondent Mr. Q. S.; intimating at the same time, that I wholly ascribe the gradual increase of baptisms in the bills of mortality through a series of 20 or 30 years to the variability of *female prolificness*, and that I am of opinion that the inhabitants within the compass of the said bills are not more numerous now than they were between the years 1750 and 1760. Nothing could be further from my intention than every one of these particulars.

As to *warmth*, there was certainly no occasion for it, nor am I convinced, from the coolest revival of my letter, that I indulged the smallest degree of it. This, however, is a matter of mere personal sensibility and perception, and I presume not to determine for the sentiments of others. With respect to *reprehension*, after the most attentive perusal of what I advanced, I cannot discover a syllable

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that will fairly bear such construction. *Reprehension*, Mr. Urban, if I understand the genuine meaning of the word, implies *blame, censure, reproof*, &c. But how have I *reproved, blamed, censured*, Mr. Q. S.? Error and misapprehension, the utmost with which he is apparently chargeable, are not the objects of animadversion and stricture of so severe a cast. That he had fallen into mistakes, or formed misconceptions, I attempted to prove and illustrate; and that I succeeded in this attempt I may now venture to produce authority, to which Mr. P. Q. I presume, will not have the smallest reluctance to submit; it being no less considerable a one than his own. For hear his concession: "That no *justifiable* arguments can be drawn from the bills of mortality for a *single* year is very just." Is it really so? In what then have I offended? For this is the sum and substance, in the amplest degree, and most extensive application, of the whole I contended for. Mr. Q. S. gave us only a *single* year at each of the two æras respectively between which the comparative estimate was to be formed. But from *single* years, says his defender, no *justifiable* arguments can be drawn. How then, let me ask, is Mr. Q. S. himself *justifiable* in not giving us more? And how excellently has Mr. P. Q. defended him in thus declaring, by clear and evident implication, that he has stated particulars from which nothing could be deduced; nothing known or concluded; no *justifiable* arguments drawn? From such advocates Mr. Q. S. will be thoroughly *justified* in earnestly praying to be for the future secured. *Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*, &c. For, agreeably to this singular *vindication*, Mr. Q. S.'s proposal must be absolutely unintelligible, and, without a spirit of divination, it was impossible to conjecture what he wished should be explained.

Our author next asserts, that I wholly ascribe the gradual increase of baptisms through a series of 20 or 30 years to the variability of *female prolificness*. What part of my letter could induce him to fix such an absurdity upon me, I cannot conceive. All that I advanced on this head respected entirely a comparative view of *single* years, and, with that restriction, I see not the smallest iota to be retracted. The variableness of *female fertility* is not a fancy of my own. Whoever consults the best French writers on the subject of population will find, that they endeavour to ascertain the different degrees of i,

not merely in different *years*, but in different *months*, and in different and distant *periods*. Mr. P. Q. has attempted to invalidate my reasoning on this point, by asserting that I have quoted a mere error of the press for the number of baptisms in the year 1682, putting 12,653 instead of 13,653, and consequently making the difference between the baptisms of that year and those of 1782 a thousand greater than it actually was. I am perfectly ready to acknowledge, that I had not the original bills before me, and I am too far from the capital easily to have access to them. I transcribed from written extracts, in which males and females were undistinguished; but the aggregate correctness of which I had no reason to suspect. I yet feel not the smallest reluctance to admit, on the single authority of our author himself, that there may have been the error he remarks, and I thank him for the communication of it. My general argument, however, resting as it does, not on a solitary instance, but the uniform evidence of a hundred years, is not at all impaired by it. Not a period of 20 years in the whole century now passed but exhibits a disparity in the number of christenings similar to the one pointed out. In the year 1693 they were 1,527 more than in 1694; in 1707, 1,360 more than in the year 1711, and from this last date to 1714 inclusive, they were again advanced 2,789, and between 1713 and 1714, years immediately contiguous, the difference was 1,568. In the year 1726 they were 2,156 more than in the year 1738; and in 1733 even 2,430 more than in 1742; and, to come nearer to the present time, they were 1,666 more numerous in 1777 than in 1780. In no less than three of these instances the disparity in the number of baptisms is considerably greater than between those of 1782 and 1762. Are they *all* errors of the press? If not, to what must we ascribe the *fluctuation* but to the incidental difference in *female fruitfulness*? And to what else impute the like *fluctuation* in baptismal registers in general?

But although this mutability destroys all rational estimates of comparative population between *single years*, it is of trivial force, if any at all (generally speaking, and particular and extraordinary cases excepted), when an average is taken from 20, 25, or even 5 years, at different periods. On this ground very little doubt remains, but that the population of the metropolis has been consi-

derably advanced since 1750. The annual medium of christenings during 5 years at that time is a seventh less than for the 5 years now immediately past; I know no reason to suppose our women more prolific throughout the latter period than the former, or that the proportion of marriages among the permanent inhabitants has been advanced; I as little question the increased healthiness and diminished mortality of the city; the presumption therefore is strong, that the number of people is greatly augmented. But whether it has been so is the full ratio of these several data, I dare not be confident. I am incompetent to judge how far there has been a *uniformity* in the recruits and emigrations; I am also apprehensive, that during the last 30 years it has been more the fashion among women of fortune, adequate to the expence attending it, to go from the country to lie-in at London, and of course, perhaps, more frequently to have their children baptized there, than ever it was before; and I likewise presume, there has been no inconsiderable diminution of *dissenting baptisms*.

With regard to the decrease of burials, Mr. P. Q. says, "I have assigned *one* very good reason why this does not necessarily imply a decrement in the number of inhabitants; though he cannot agree with me and Mr. Howlett in the extent to which we suppose that cause to have operated, but rather agrees with Mr. Wales in ascribing it to a variety of other causes." The whole of this sentence is to me totally incomprehensible. I need not repeat that my argument was confined to *single years*; because I am here not very solicitous of such limitation. But let me ask which of the causes I assigned is here alluded to? Is it the diminution in the degree of mortality, or the increasing deficiency of the burial lists, from the increasing number of private interments? For I took notice of both. With respect to the diminished mortality, it is admitted by Mr. Wales and Mr. Howlett, and they both also suppose the healthiness of the city to be greatly improved. Mr. Wales ascribes this happy alteration to the greater dispersion of the inhabitants, and to various modern improvements; such as the removal of signs, the enlargement of streets, and their being, from a more plentiful supply of fresh water, better and more regularly washed and cleaned. As a probable confirmation of the general conclusion deducible from

from hence, he states a fact directly in point from his own hospital. In all these particulars I entirely concur with him: and, for any thing that appears to the contrary, Mr. H. does the same. How then does our author agree with Mr. Wales, and not with Mr. Howlett and me?

As to the other cause, the increasing number of private interments never entered in the bills; these Mr. Howlett has stated, not on the ground of superficial observation or speculative reasoning, but as certain authenticated facts. Are they so, or are they not? If they are *not*, let it be proved. If they are, Mr. P. Q.'s refusing to agree to them is very immaterial. And what information do these asserted facts present? Why, that in the year 1780, from this cause alone, the parochial burial lists were defective more than 6000. Thus far goes Mr. H. I have ventured indeed to go a step farther, supposing that these private burials since the year 1780 have been considerably augmented. This, I confess, is mere conjecture; it is conjecture, however, founded on a maxim of pretty general application, namely, that a lucrative practice once begun will continue to advance till checked by some powerful and adequate cause. If such cause has really existed, I would thank Mr. P. Q. or any one else, to point it out.

To the causes already noticed Mr. H. has added another, on the same ground of certain authenticated fact, which is, that since the year 1767 upwards of 2000 lives have been annually preserved by the humane regulations of an act of parliament, obliging the parish officers of the cities of London and Westminster to nurse the poor infant poor at convenient distances in the country.

Mr. P. Q. supposes, that the number of inhabitants within the limits of the bill, are not much, if at all, more than they were at the Revolution. But upon what is this supposition founded? The annual medium of baptisms is more than one-eighth higher than it was then; and as the healthiness of the town is improved, and its mortality diminished, why not admit a greatly augmented population?

Our author further believes, that the inhabitants within the said limits are considerably fewer than they were between the years 1720 and 1730, and is persuaded that they were then more numerous than either before or since.

But how does this appear? The average of baptisms indeed was then considerably higher than at present; but is not the mortality more than proportionably abated? The annual medium of christenings was then 18,239, that of the last 19 years 17,225; but the annual excess of burials in the former period was 9,122, in the latter only 3,979; a difference of more than 5000; which is an ample compensation surely for the deficiency in the christenings. But should it be said, that I cannot consistently make the full application of the bills, I would only remark, that the number of infant lives preserved by the *poor law* of 1767, will alone turn the balance greatly in favour of the present time. Upon the whole, for these and many other reasons that might be urged, I cannot but conclude, in direct opposition to the belief and persuasion of Mr. P. Q. that the mean number of people within the city bills of mortality, during the last 12 or 15 years, has been considerably greater than either between the years 1720 and 1730, or at any other determinate period since the Revolution. This conclusion, however, I am extremely ready to resign, whenever satisfactory evidence is produced for a contrary one.

As to the expression of the parish clerks (my remarks upon which have incurred the imputation of blundering, inattention, ignorance, and I know not what), whether it was used with design, or only from mistake, is of so great consequence. The total of baptisms and burials being given for each year, it could not possibly lead to any erroneous deductions. I put such a construction upon it as made it clear consistent sense, without the supposition of any mistake at all. Whether I was right or wrong, none but the clerks themselves can determine. Neither the language of *former bills*, nor the sentiments of Mr. P. Q. himself, with all his *critical sagacity* and *nice* acquaintance with the *various editions* of them, will be admitted as conclusive evidence.

Thus much, Mr. Urban, in reply to P. Q.; permit me, in the next place, to offer a few remarks on the communications of another correspondent in your last Magazine, who subscribes himself T. H. W. This gentleman writes with so much modesty, fairness, and candour; his conclusions have, at first sight, so plausible an appearance, and are so agreeable to the wishes of humanity, that I am sorry I cannot yield them a full and complete

complete repose. He sets out with the pleasing idea that the year 1782 is distinguished by a remarkable degree of healthiness, when compared with any former one. I cannot, with entire approbation, assent to this. There was, I am apprehensive, a greater number of empty houses in the town in the year 1782 than in any of the preceding years, which, together with the repeated drains from the lower class of people for the supply of the army and navy, possibly indicates an actual diminution of the inhabitants during the year; and I am far from convinced, that private dissenting burials may not have been greatly augmented. The lowness therefore of the burial list in the bills by no means proves the year to have been distinguished by any uncommon degree of salubrity.

This pleasing and ingenious writer afterwards states, that the annual medium of burials for the 10 years from 1760 to 1769, both inclusive, exceeded the baptisms 7,220; whereas that, during the 13 years now immediately past, the inferiority of the latter to the former was only 3,979. "May we not pronounce with certainty," says he, "that the great decrease of burials, and increase of christenings, from 1770 to 1782, ought to be imputed to the salutary effects of the late alterations and improvements which, by cleansing the streets and removing obstructions, have rendered the air less noxious?" With real and respectful deference, I answer, No. They have probably come in for their share. But much the principal part is, I fancy, to be traced to the causes already considered. The humane regulations of the *infant poor law* took place in the year 1768, and have most probably from that time to this annually preserved the lives of upwards of 2000 persons. The private dissenting burials, till within 5 or 6 years past, very little exceeded 2000 yearly. But during this period they have, it seems, on a medium amounted to at least 4 or 5,000. These two considerations united will give us an annual average of perhaps above 3,000, but I will say only 2,500, to be added to the burial lists in the bills of mortality from the year 1770 to 1782, both inclusive. Now the annual excess of burials over baptisms from 1760 to 1769 is only 7,220; from 1770 to 1782, 3,979; which, added to the above stated 2,500, makes 6,479; and that deducted from 7,220, leaves only 741 to be placed to the account of *cleaned streets, removed obstructions, &c.* I

venture not to say, that their salutary effects have not been more considerable than this; but if they have, the only fair deduction seems to be, that some secret cause of contrary tendency has operated by way of counter-balance. N. T.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to your Correspondent in p. 123, about the allusion in Rowley which Harold makes to some person's "wife," as having slain the *Lurdanes*, I can at present recollect no better authority for a massacre of the Danes by the English women than the story told by the warders when they threw the armoury at the Tower, that certain Danish and Saxon clubs there preserved were the *women's weapons*, wherewith they in one night cut the throats of 35,000 Danes. It is not improbable there may be some ground or trace of such a tradition in our ancient historians. Whether this has been confounded with the general massacre of that people by order of Ethelred on St. Brice's day, A.D. 1002, or as Mathew of Westminster puts it 1012, may be matter of speculation for better Antiquaries; but I doubt much if the poet had any better foundation for his use of it than the Tower tradition.

The meaning of the lines will be this: "Your reputation depends entirely on your conduct this day. Before you have finished his course, you will find your loving wives, who once exerted themselves with such bravery that they did rid the land of the lordly proud Danes, and all your treasure, will become a prey to the Norman invaders, if you do not behave as gallantly." The Dean of Exeter conceives (p. 43 of his edition of Rowley), that there is a transposition of words in this speech of Harold, which renders it obscure, and that it means,

You, who cry
Did rid the land of the Lord Danes, will find
Your loving wife and treasure which you have
Will fall into the Norman robber's hands.
This would be the most obvious way of
accounting for an allusion to a fact
known only by vulgar tradition. But
admitting that tradition, it will be an
argument drawn, if one may so say, *ex
femina ad hominem*, from feminine to
masculine bravery.*

If your correspondent *Philaltes* will communicate to you the Inscriptions HENRY Cromwell and family, of which he says, in p. 266. vol. XLVII. copies, he will do a favour to our enquirers. D.D.

* See more on this subject, p. 231.

MR. URBAN, *Bath, Feb. 4.*
DELICACY in many cases prevents defects in living characters, which however do not escape the eye. Your six-penny publication is now no more: one may venture therefore to observe, that the narrowness of its limits was its only imperfection, which being remedied, I cannot help congratulating your numerous readers on the great increase of instruction and entertainment they have reason to expect from its enlargement.

If the subjoined table of persons for whom monuments have been erected in the Abbey church at Bath, prefaced by a short account of the Abbey itself, be consistent with your plan, it is much at your service. To biographers and genealogists it may be useful, as perhaps no one parish church contains a greater variety of interments, on account of the general resort to Bath from all parts

of the British dominions.

The ancient Abbey of Bath, dedicated to St. Peter, was (it is said) founded by King Offa in 775, and was frequently repaired and augmented till Dr. Oliver, Dean of Windsor, began the present pile of building in 1459, which however was not finished* till the year 1612. Since the Reformation this church has undergone three considerable repairs.—First, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by the city of Bath, with the assistance of a general collection throughout the kingdom.—Secondly, the South part of the cross isle and the tower, as they now stand, were rebuilt at the expence of Thomas Bellot, Esq. the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and other benefactors; and, lastly, Dr. Mountague, when Bishop of Bath and Wells, contributed largely towards completing this church, in the middle isle of which he lies interred.

TABLE OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Alchornus, Edward, S. T. P.	1652	Cornish, Susanna	London 1750
Alleyne, Hannah	Barbadoes 1762	Cowper, Rebecca	Herts 1762
Asty, Elizabeth	Herts 1736	Coward, Leonard	Bath 1764
Avery, William	London 1745	— Elizabeth	— 1764
Aubery, Edmund	Wells 1757	Crowle, David	York 1757
Baker, William, D. D.	1732	Cunliffe, Margaret	Warwick 1759
Baker, Sir William, Knt.	London 1770	Curren, Sarah	York 1759
Bave, Rebecca	Bath 1725	Culliford, Robert	Dorset 1616
Bave, Samuel, M. D.	1668	Dunce, Samuel	London 1736
Barnes, Bartholomew	1607	Durell, Adv. Gen. of Jersey	1739
Bellingham, John	Suffex 1577	Dixon, Abraham	Northton 1746
Beddingfield, Hon. Lady	Norfolk 1767	— Alice	— 1753
Billings, Frances	Bath 1728	Darell, John	Surrey 1768
Billings, John	Bath 1732	— Catherine	— 1774
Bostock, Richard, M. D.	Salop 1747	Duncombe, John	— 1747
Bosanquet, Jacob	London 1767	Elletson, Governor of Jamaica	1775
Blanchard, James	Somerset 1690	Ernele, Walter	Wilts. 1616
Brampton, Diana	Effex 1725	Fenwick, Jane	Northumberland 1769
Brocas, Thomas	Southampton 1750	Fielding, Sarah	— 1761
Brocas, Mary	Southampton 1775	Finch, Anne	Effex 1713
Brown, Nicholas	Northumberland 1762	Ford, Richard	Bath 1733
Burr, John Marten, M. D.	— 1769	— Eleanor	— 1738
Busby, Ann	Oxford 1751	Frampton, Mary	Dorset 1698
Buthell, Hester	Bath 1671	Frowde, Sir Philip, Knt.	— 1674
Buthell, Tobias	Bath 1694	Gee, Roger	York 1778
Callis, Admiral Smith	— 1761	Gethin, Dame Grace	Ireland 1697
Chapman, Richard	Bath 1572	Gordon, George	Aberdeen 1779
— William	— 1627	Goodfellow, Charles	London 1728
— Peter	— 1602	Godfrey, Charles	Oxon 1714
— Susannah	— 1672	Grege, Elizabeth	Northumberland 1752
— Walter	— 1729	Grieve, Elizabeth	— 1758
Clavering, Elizabeth	Durham 1763	Gunson, Richard	London 1762
Churchill, Governor	1745	Gwyn, Elizabeth	— 1756
Clements, William		Gyare, Elizabeth	— 1688

* This church being of a Gothic structure, remarkably light and pleasing to the eye, its dimensions are here given.

	Feet.		Feet.
Length from east to west	210	Breadth of the body and side isles	72
— From north to south	126	Height of the tower	162

See an historical description of the Abbey, by William Hammett, Sexton, 1778.

Gyare, Mary	1714	Stacey, Richard	Westminster 1714
Heath, William	Bath 1607	Stapylton, John	York 1750
Henshaw, Jonathan	— 1764	Stewart, Brig. General	1736
Hobart, Dorothy	Norfolk 1722	Stibbs, John	Bath 1708
Hughes, Admiral	1774	Sowerby, Ralph	Northum. 1765
James, Charles, D. D.	Gloucester 1695	Southouse, Henry	London 1700
Jernegan, Sir John, Bart.	Norfolk 1737	— Thomas	— 1716
Jesup, Edward	Essex 1770	Sutton, Robert	Not. 1775
Itham, Susanna	Northum. 1726	Swanton, Jane	Bath 1696
Ivy, Sir George, Knt.	Wilts. 1639	Swinburne, Sir John, Bart.	Northum. 1744
— Dame Susanna	—	Taylor, John	London 1711
Kelly, Elizabeth	Ireland 1561	Thompson, Lucy	Salop 1765
Kington, Anthony	Bath	Townshend, Hon. Edw. Dean of Norwich	1765
Lamb, John	Jamaica 1772	Turnor, John	Lanc. 1719
Legh, Calverly, M. D.	1727	Venner, Tobias, M. D.	1660
Leman, Dorothy	1709	Waller, Lady Jane	—
Leyborn, Robert, D. D.	1759	Wahup, Margaret	Westm. 1718
— Rebecca	1756	Wally, John	1615
Lloyd, Eyan	Flint. 1728	Wall, John. M. D.	Worcester 1776
Lifter, Martha	Linc. 1725	Waldo, Elizabeth,	Middlesex 1763
Lowther, Catherine	Westmoreland 1764	Ward, Edward	Northum. 1777
— Robert	— 1744	Watts, Robert	York 1739
Madan, Col. Martin (see p. 152)	1756	Webb, John	Gloucester 1745
Maplet, John, M. D.	1670	— Hon. Elizabeth	— 1772
— Anne	1670	Wentworth, Hon. Lady	York 1706
Mason, Robert	Kent 1662	Winkley, Elizabeth	Lanc. 1756
Matthews, Anne	Stafford 1742	Wiltshire, Anne	1747
Martin, Thomas	Devon 1627	Woolmer, Edward	Bath 1721
Masham, Dame Damaris	Essex 1708	— Susanna	— 1752
Montague, Bishop of Winchester	1618	Wyvill, Sir Marm. Asty	York 1774
Morris, Thomas	London 1763	Yours, &c.	B.
Morrison, Elizabeth	1738		
Molyneux, Diana	Nottinghamshire 1750		
Meredyth, Col. Henr.	Ireland 1715		
Nicolls, Maria	Northum. 1614		
Norton, Col. Ambrose	Somerset 1723		
Ogle, John	Northum. 1738		
Oliver, William, M. D.	Cornwall 1716		
Parker, John	Lanc. 1761		
Pearce, John	Bath 1672		
Peeder, James	Jamaica 1775		
Pellings, John	1620		
Pennington, Lady	Cumberland 1738		
Pipon, Thomas	Jersey 1735		
Pierce, Elizabeth	1671		
Phillips, Sir Erasmus, Bart.	Pembroke 1743		
Phelps, Robert	Lanc. 1707		
Poole, Sergeant	London 1762		
Porter, Catherine	Surry 1779		
Pringle, Margaret	Scotland 1728		
Priest, Elvedale	Denbigh 1764		
Piper, Granville	Cornwall 1717		
Quin, James	1764		
Roebuck, John	York 1767		
Reeve, Mary	London 1664		
Rice, Griffith	Carmarthen 1729		
Robinson, Luke	York 1776		
Roffey, Rebecca	York 1765		
— James (the Tragedian)	— 1769		
Sanderfon, Col. Robert	Ireland 1724		
Sanderfon, Erasmus, D. D.	1775		
Schultz, Elizabeth	1765		
Scuse, Elizabeth	Cornwall 1747		
Seadwell, John, M. D.	1747		
Seaward, Maria	1612		
— Henry	1620		
Simson, Joseph	1755		
— Mary	1755		

MR. URBAN,
PLEASE to inform your Correspondent in p. 130. that there is now a stall of the order of the Bath vacant for Gen. Elliott, by the Earl of Antrim, one of the Knights, being appointed to belong to the New Order of St. Patrick, which honour he has accepted, and consequently relinquished the collar of the Bath.* As I believe none but a Prince of the blood is ever allowed to belong to two orders of Knighthood in these kingdoms at one time; because the Duke of Hamilton, a Knight of the Thistle, in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1712, when installed a Knight of the Garter, made a private application to the Queen for permission to wear both orders, but was answered the same was unprecedented, and that the Duke of Argyll had laid down the Thistle upon his accepting the Garter.
W. F.

“Farrago Libelli.”

MR. URBAN, Oxford, March 6.
A Long stay in a distant country, where I have had no opportunity of consulting Books, occasions the late date of the following notices. It is hoped, however, they will not be unacceptable, and they are at your service.
“A constant Reader” in your last volume, pp. 109, and 366, will find the

* See more in p. 216.

first of his three Quotations in Pliny Junior, Epist. 6. Lib. 5. towards the conclusion; where is much more to the same purpose. The substance of the second quotation (in which for "genuit" read gerunt) is to be found in Plautus; Panulus, Act 3. Scen. 3. 12. The words are:

Itic est thesaurus stultis in lingua stus,
Ut quæstui habeant malè loqui melioribus.

The third Quotation is probably taken from some writer of the middle age; I do not remember to have met with the line in any of the Classics.

The Greek Proverb quoted by "Querist" in your Mag. for May, p. 221, refers to the many distresses men suffer from the malice and dishonesty of their neighbours. Querist may find the original words, with many other moral sentences, in Hesiod's "Works and Days," ver. 346, &c.

Ἰημεν κακὸς γένων, ὅσσοι ταραχὸς μετ' ὀππάρ:
Εμμελὲς τι τιμῆς, ὅς τιμῆς γέννηος ἰσθλῆ.
Οὐδ' αὖ βυς ἀπολαύτ, ἢ μὴ γέννη κακὸς υἱ.

The use of the word βυς (from which I suppose Querist's Doubts arise) in preference to a more general term, will be easily accounted for, when we consider that Hesiod is professedly writing on the employments of Husbandry, and on the "fata læta, boumque labores" in particular. A corresponding Latin Proverb occurs in Plautus; Mercator, Act. 4. Scen. 4. 31.

— Verum illud verbum esse exipior vetus,
Aliquid mali esse propter vicinum malum.

Juvenal, in his sixteenth Satire (if that Satire be Juvenal's) expresses his apprehension of similar dangers from bad neighbours:

Convallem ruris aviti

Improbis aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,
Et sacrum effudit medio de limite saxum.

Many other parallel passages might be adduced both from the Latin and Greek authors.

In the same Magazine, page 223, col. 1st, in the last line but two: for "is" in Italics, read *is* in Roman; in the last line but one, for "still" read *and still*: Col. 2, line 14, read *is to*: Line 25, for "of" read *than*.

In answer to Mr. Short, in your Magazine for June, p. 290, Warton rather than Hurd was referred to in the critique on Virgil, because Warton's Virgil is in more hands than Hurd's Horace, because Warton, by adopting Hurd's opinion, has made it his own, and because the reader might immediately and with more satisfaction consult the com-

plete text. "The Critic" entertains as great a reverence for Dr. Warton's abilities as Mr. Short can; did not hazard his remarks without an attentive perusal of the extract; and deeply conscious, from great examples, of his own fallibility, was studious to decline that "peremptory tone" which Mr. Short is pleased to attribute to him.

The Verses quoted in your Supplement, p. 608, from *Izacke's* Antiquities of Exeter (for so my edition, printed in 1724, has the name, and not *Isaacson*) are probably no more than the translation of a Latin distich, which has been accidentally omitted. In confirmation of this idea it may be observed that *Izacke* frequently gives the English reader translations of the Latin verses he has transcribed into his work. H.

MR. URBAN,

IF you can find a nitch for the following article in your valuable collection, it will much oblige an occasional correspondent. Literary justice requires it, and it is a debt we owe to the memory of the ingenious.

Your readers, and the public, must remember an object of compassion, who used to sing ballads about the streets, and went by the vulgar appellation of *Yankee Doodle*, alluding to a song he sang about London at the commencement of the American war. His real name was *Thomas Poynton*: His figure was really grotesque and poetic. His height did not exceed four feet; he was all body with scarce any length of leg or thigh, and he usually wore a large pair of breeches which came down to his ankles. He wore his own hair, accompanied with a disagreeable length of beard, and usually went in a great coat, and a very short stick. His other accoutrements were the concomitants of penury. In his figure he somewhat resembled the *unhappy* celebrated Jeffery Dunstan. Thus much the corporeal parts; the mental were far above the multitude. He wrote most of the songs he sung, and any popular business always afforded him a dinner. He has to my knowledge cleared nine shillings in a day by his songs, the *Fatal Ship Quaker*, and *The Royal George*. His imitation of Tom Durfey's song, *The Tombs in Westminster Abbey*, is far superior to the original. He was well known to the booksellers of Middle-row Holborn, as a customer for penny pamphlets and low priced books, from which he pick-

ed up a wonderful deal of knowledge. Indeed his memory was prodigious. He was not addicted, as most of his fraternity, to drinking and swearing, nor except in his appearance had he any thing about him of low life. I have in my possession some small pieces of his, which he had deposited in my hands as securities for some trivial sums; they were not calculated for the street; but to make a collection to be printed for his benefit, and as death has made him the defaulter, they are now the property of the public. I shall add nothing to this article, already too long, but inform the public that he died the beginning of this year in great misery, in a hovel in Carrier-street, St. Giles's Mr. Granger has not thought such characters unworthy of his notice. PHILO.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

A Gentleman who signs himself Vindex, in your Magazine for January last, has been guilty of a more unpardonable oversight for a literary man, than any that is to be met with in the three volumes of the History of English Poetry. After combating the arguments of A. S. concerning the existence of Messen, or Mosen Jordi, he denies "that the Provençal dialect was spoken any "where but in Provence." I shall not content myself, Mr. Urban, with "barely" affirming the contrary, but shall produce my proofs.—The first evidence I shall bring, is John Minshew, who was a very eminent Linguist in the reign of James the First; he published an edition of Richard Percivale's Spanish Dictionary, and Grammar in 1623; and, in the Proeme to the Grammar, has these words, "The third (Spanish speech, or speech used in Spain) is the Catalan, "which is a kind of French, "and had his beginning from the Province of Gascoigne, from the ancient citie Lamojes: they spake this in the kingdomes of Cataluna, Mallorca, Menorca, Ivica, and Cerdena. This Catalan tongue was called Provençal." Thus we find that the Provençal language was used in Spain, and in some of the islands in the Mediterranean, as well as in Provence. It was spoken also in other countries, as we learn from the Abbé Milot, in his *Histoire de Troubadours*. Speaking of the country of the Provençal Muses, he thus writes, "Ce pays comprenoit, "outre le Dauphiné, et la province

"qui relevoient de l'empire, les trois "grands Comtés de Toulouse, de Barcelone et du Poitou, avec le Duché d'Acquitaine." See the Abbé's Discours preliminaire, p. 48. This, I trust, Mr. Urban, is sufficient evidence to prove that Vindex has hazarded an assertion, which he cannot warrant. There was also something peculiar in the matter and manner of the Provençal Poets. If I had a mind to transcribe the preliminary discourse of the Abbé Milot, who made use of the manuscripts of Mr. de St. Palaye, than whom no one was better skilled in the Provençal tongue, I could produce very numerous proofs. Yours, B. R.

MR. URBAN,

March 10.

IN your last Magazine, p. 126, col. 1. a small typographical error has obscured the clearness, and, *prima facie*, marred the accuracy, of the calculations of your correspondent P. Q.—Line 13 should run "From 1762 to 1772; and line 17, "From 1772 to 1782."

Your correspondent Nescio, in p. 130, apprehends Gen. Eliott's stall, as Knight of the Bath, to be, as says the Greek Inscription on the 151st Psalm, ἐξ ὧν ἐξήμουν, and so I believe it is: however, in order to ease his mind on that subject, you may inform him that there will now probably be room for the Right Hon. General, as I suppose Lord Antrim will drop this honor (if it deserves the name, considering the character and conduct of two or three of the present Knights Companions, which forms so perfect a contrast to that of the meritorious General); being now become a member of a more "Illustrious order." And here I cannot help observing, that it was surely an omission not to announce to the public "by authority," what are the insignia by which the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick are to be publicly known; and a still greater omission, not to announce the rank this order is to hold with respect to the other orders, which, I presume, will be before that of the Thistle in Ireland, and after it in England and Scotland.

I congratulate you, Mr. Urban, on the improvement of your Magazine, and hope it will afford a compensation proportionable to its enlargement.

P. S. Since writing the above, I see, by the Gazette, that Lord Antrim desires to relinquish his new honor: for the present, therefore, the Right Hon. General must remain *in statu quo*.

Yours, &c.

IBI.

MR. URBAN,
EXISTENCE, as far as it regards the human race, is distinguished into *material* and *immaterial*. *Material* comprises body; *immaterial*, spirit. *Immaterial*, being a negative term, implies that, which we know not in *essence*, but in it's *properties*: *Material*, that which we know both in the one, and in the other. We cannot argue from *matter* to *spirit*, and say, there are no similar properties in *spirit* to those of *matter*; because we are ignorant of what other properties may be in *spirit* distinct from those we know: but we may argue from *spirit* to *matter*, and conclude there are properties in *spirit*, not to be found in *matter*, because we know that the properties of *matter* are different from those of *spirit*. If we are willing to assign a meaning to words, we must be obliged to acknowledge, that *entity* is no more than simple abstract existence: *Essence*, realized existence, in it's first principles: *Substance*, modified existence, with its several accidents and properties. Care should be taken, in our *metaphysical* enquiries, that a due discrimination be always made between these *distinct qualities* of existence: for want of which, we are often confounded with difficulties, and entangled in contradictions*. 'Tis necessary to keep clear of this eddy. We should always strive to swim against that stream, which hurries us into error and delusion.

In search of truth, is it not necessary to keep a close guard upon our rational exertions? Or are we rather willing to bewilder ourselves amidst the prolutions of an eccentric imagination? For there are some, who, in the confines of learning, stand upon very high ground, who have told us, that it is reasonable to suppose there are *spiritual substances*. With as much sense might it have been said, that when intellect ranges through the regions of space, it may reasonably be concluded, that there are *atherial solids*, or *solid aether*.

When the divine condescension had

perfected the creative *fiat* of matter, an inhabitant was wanting to enliven and adorn the scene; and man was the product of his divine wisdom. We are told in the sacred volume, (the secret terror of atheists, who have ever since it's testimony of the world's creation been in hopes to impeach it's credit: hopes of the same character with those of the Jews, who are continually expecting the advent of *their Messiah*) that after the Supreme Lord of the Universe had, from the materials of mere earth brought into existence that being, to whom he appointed the government of the world, "*he breathed into his nostrils the breath of life*, and man instantly became a *living soul*." Now what is to be understood by this expression? Are we to suppose that the Deity merely animated the body of Adam with breath? Must we conceive from hence only, that the channels of life began to be in motion, and to flow into every receptacle, till the whole mass became a complete assemblage of life? If the words are to be understood according to the interpretation necessarily arising from them, they convey to the mind a meaning, which imports something more than mere animal life. "And man became, a living soul." We must bid a farewell to all explanation from words, if we conceive the expression to mean otherwise than man's first state of existence, as a living rational creature. By one almighty act of the Deity, one stupendous effect is brought forth. Breath, life, intellect, reason, and all the superior as well as all the inferior operations of the soul, are in this most sacred book set forth to us, as one divine formation, as one distinct essence. Whether we say it is *Animus* which operates in this instance; and it is *Anima* which operates in another; whether we conclude it is apprehension, which is busy at one time, or that it is intellect, volition, judgment, reminiscence, thought, reason, which are performing their parts at another, they are all modes, properties

* *Ontologists*, in most of their controversies, and indeed where there is no controversy, in most of their reasonings upon these abstract principles, when they have stated their terms, suffer them, in the conduct of their enquiries, to intersect each other; so that what before was clear in *definition*, becomes totally obscured in *description*. The confusion of ideas and language resulting from hence, is like that of musical sounds, when every performer in a concert is playing a different concerto at the same time.

of and emanations from one distinct essence, the living soul of man; in the same manner, as the branches and the leaves are the appendages of the same tree, or the rivulets and springs are the issues and derivatives of one and the same ocean. That this prerogative of existence was imparted to Adam by the Deity is most certain: but how, or by what mode of distribution, a portion, as it were, of essence increate could be communicated to created substance, has been and ever will be a depth, which the sons of Adam will never be able to fathom. Should reason throw itself into all possible variety of attitudes, to account for this first state of man's contact with divinity, it must at last yield to this confession, that Adam had a signature of divinity impressed upon his soul, or, in other words, that Adam's soul was a portion of the divine existence. Considering the matter in this light, nothing in Adam partook of creation, but that which was material, his body. His spiritual existence had been from eternity, and so could not but continue to eternity; since what never began to be, could never cease to be. Here lies the great difficulty, in conceiving how a *sempiternal* essence could operate, as it were, *dividually*, in created matter, and at the same time, considering its unity, seem incapable of *separation* or *distribution*. For if the usual doctrine should be allowed, the creation of spirit; then was there a time, in which spirit did not exist: for to give it an eternity *à parte post* (as the Logicians distinguish) without referring it to an eternity *à parte ante*, is a constitution of infinity from a finite existence; which is equally as good sense as to maintain, that something and nothing are both one and the same thing. When we therefore speak of a portion of the divine existence, we speak as finite beings ought to speak, whose powers cannot reach those objects which are immeasurable by finite comprehension. This leads us to the main consideration upon this subject. How was this intellectual flame, this image, or rather archetype of deity derived from Adam to all future generations? Was there a progressive influx of spiritual impressions upon every distinct progeny, springing into existence? Or had Adam a power of communicating to those who succeeded him, that miraculous, that ineffable spirit of life? Let us cautiously enter into these

boundless regions of contemplation, and consider, whether Adam had not in his own creative nature the seeds of all future human existence? Or, which brings the subject to a closer view, Whether the soul of man is not propagated by tradition? This has been an ancient scholastic tenet, upheld and zealously defended by some; and opposed, as well as exploded, with equal ardour by others. With a dispassionate approach to the merits of this subject, we will endeavour to discover, what will be the result of the enquiry.

Now it is incontrovertible from the *sacred page*, that, when the Deity gave existence to all those several manifestations of his power and wisdom, which preceded the formation of man, every distinct product was endued with powers to continue the succession of the species, during its existence under that its own specific denomination. Thus the vegetable system is said to have had power to yield seed after its kind, whose seed was in itself after its kind, with this remarkable conclusion, and God saw that it was good. If it had power to yield seed, it must have had power to yield it for some particular purpose. If it was not for the purpose of continuing the species, then was it for some other design of assisting the vegetation, or it was not. If not, then was the creation of the seed superfluous. But the Deity does nothing in vain. If not superfluous, what other purpose could have been answered in vegetation; if the species was not to be of a seminal propagation; for without such propagation, every plant in succession would have required a new creation: but experience has given us a lesson, by furnishing us with proofs of vegetation in succession, as it were in an infinite progression of the first seminal materials, generated in one production, and continued by constant succession to others. We are therefore convinced that vegetable life is propagated by tradition; for God saw that it was good: now it was good, because he beheld the work, which he had finished, to be in every respect complete; and that there was no occasion for his miraculous interference, at any future time, to assist that nature, to which he had imparted *progressive communication*.

Is this divine prerogative bestowed upon *vegetable* only, and not upon *animal* life? Is the material part of man propagated

propagated by traduction, and not the spiritual? Is mortality vested with exempt privileges, while spirituality, the divine part of humanity, (and as such, one would suppose, had a greater share of Almighty indulgence) is destitute of the means to preserve and continue its existence, unless miraculously aided by divine intervention? Then is every *fatus* in the womb animated by the immediate breath of the Almighty, in the same manner, as when *be breathed the breath of life* into the first being of the human race. Then must there be some other record of the creation, in which this doctrine has been delivered, which has hitherto escaped our knowledge.

When the Deity surveyed the whole of his work on the sixth day, he beheld it with complacency. *He saw every thing that he had made, and beheld it was very good.* Now the goodness of such a glorious work could arise only from the all-perfect goodness of the Agent. Such goodness could not have left any thing to be done in future; for if it had, then the work could not be said to have been very good, which still stood in need of something more to be added to it. From hence would result a contradiction, informing us, that imperfection is resident in perfection. He, who finished his work in such a manner, as to exclude all amendment, would scarcely have said, *Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth*, if such repletion or populousness had been reserved for his own primary act of power. When he gave the command, he gave the power for carrying such command into execution. Had the words been *declaratory* only, the language would have been, *Ye shall be fruitful and multiply*; which words are not communicative of *authority*, but only affirmative of *promise*: but as they stand in the sacred page, *Be fruitful, &c.* they are *mandatory*. Now a command consists of three principles, without which, it is bound in fetters, power, means, and execution. If power and means only are conveyed to an agent, the end and design are rendered ineffectual, since no effect can arise from a command, where the operative principles of such an effect are withheld. Power, means, and execution, were therefore imparted to *Adam*, from whose *spiritual* fabric were emitted those sparks of life, which by degrees kindled up into a spiritual flame in his progeny, as the body increased in growth; and

so continued to operate in succession to all future generations. Thus was there a traduction of *life* and *spirit* from the soul of *Adam* to his children, and from them in the same manner to those who were *fruitful and replenished the earth*.

Here objections will arise, which must be answered. "What!" say some, "was the soul of *Adam* traduced to his progeny, and *Adam* still alive?" The answer to this is, if this had been the case, *Adam* certainly could not have survived, but by a miraculous, providential intervention. But the soul of *Adam* was not propagated; but that *vital essential* portion of *spirit* and *life* only which was sufficient to animate the *material* vehicle of his offspring, and impregnate the intellectual recesses of the soul. "What! do you then, if a portion of the soul only was traduced, make the soul divisible, and put it on the same footing with matter? Or, in other words, affirm the soul to be material?" By no means. We have no idea of *spirit*, because *spirit* is not, nor can be, the object of human conception. For this reason, when we speak of portion, or parts, as belonging to *spirit*, we immediately recur to *matter*, and consider *spirit* under that distinction of *divisibility*, and then affirm, that such a property in *spirit* would reduce it to *matter*. But we do not consider, that there may be, and certainly is, a *separation* or *divisibility* of *spirit*, totally distinct from that of *matter*; since even in *matter* itself, there are distinct *divisibilities*: for the *divisibility* of wood, in its effects, is not the *divisibility* of *water*, nor the *divisibility* of *water* the same with the *divisibility* of *air*; since upon the separation of these bodies into their respective parts, there is a specific distinction of parts, arising from the specific distinction of the substances. If we could carry our searches higher, and from the substance of *air* could possibly compels the entire knowledge of the *purest entities*, we should find the *idea* arising from the *divisibility* of *matter* entirely lost and swallowed up by *divisibility* of a different *genus*. To prove a *spiritual* existence, ranged under distinct and separate modes of *intellect*, consider man only in his present state of being: the soul of A cannot be said to exert itself in the same manner with the soul of B; and the soul of B is distinct likewise from that of C. Portion there-

fore, separation, or distinction of *im-material* existence, and actually divided from existence of the same *genus*, are evidently in this instance to be apprehended. But how this varies from, or how it is differently operative in its effects from, divisibility in matter, is a mystery, which will be ever impene- trable by human intellect. The spark of 'life is transmitted by the parent: it kindles into a flame gradually, as the body increases in stature and strength; and, in it's full state of vigour as a soul, differs according to the strength or weakness, the delicacy or grossness, of the body in which it resides: much like the distribution of a fluid from a large vessel into those of a smaller size; which fluid will be apt to acquire a tincture and taste from the materials of the several vessels into which it is poured. Hence the supposition of a *præ-existent* state is far from being ir- rational. For if the *ignea vis*, or *vi- vific* power, has ever resided in man; if that power has uninterruptedly produ- ced generations of his species; if such power is the *energy* of intromissive in- create *ubiquity*; then must the *vital* and *intellectual* principles of the human soul have been ever somewhere. We allow this doctrine in vegetable substances; why should it be excluded from *celestial irradiations*? To the last it is more nearly allied. The tall tree which we admire was but lately in the seed, overlooked, and trampled upon as it lay on the ground; not beginning to make ad- vances towards it's lofty appearance, till the seed had been wafted by the air to a soil suited to it's vegetation. But still the *vital* principle of that seed had ever been lodged somewhere since the creation. How shall we, if we exclude *præ-existence*, clearly understand that address of the *Eternal Cause* to *Job*? *Where wast thou, when I laid the founda- tion of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding.* Surely, it would be impious to assert, that *Job* was *not*, when the Deity declared to him, that he *was*. For if he had not been or existed at the time alluded to, the ques- tion would have been of a different cast, and quite of another form: it would have been thus. *When thou wast not in existence at the time I laid the foundation of the earth, why dost thou presume to reason upon things which happened at that time?* When the *vital* principle of *Job* lay dormant, uninfluenced, and

unstimulated by human ideas, which were not ingrafted upon the mind, till that principle was expanded into animal faculties, and assumed the corporeal vehicle, to which it was singularly ap- propriated, there was no consciousness of existence: the ignorance of which the Deity here denounces. If the Deity had answered the question put, it would have been thus. *Thou wast enfolded in my eternal essence, when the foundations of the earth were laid. This thou under- standest not; yet thou wilt presume to speak of my works, of which thou art equally ignorant.* This seems to be the clear and obvious explication of this passage in the book of *Job*.

But how can existence be, without the springs and movements which properly belong to it? Can there be exist- ence without reminiscence? Is being tenable, without it's constitutional rights, the ideas from sensation and re- flection? Certainly we may be, though we neither act, observe, or reflect. What is the state of existence in the womb? Is it not simple existence only? What is the state of an infant just born? Does it remember it's *præ-existent* state in the womb? Can thought operate, till there is a sense of objects to impress ideas? Can the wheel be in motion, unless some external power should im- part such motion? From these consid- erations, we must acknowledge, that the springs of our present existence were wound up in the existence of our pro- genitors; and although our conceptions of this arduous truth are not adequate to the subject, the due exercise of our reason will declare the balance to be in favour of it. The want of reminiscence can be no proof of the want of existence. Should it be alleged, that reminiscence or consciousness constitutes it, this *sol- ecism* would ensue, that where we do not know a thing to be, or to have been, there such thing cannot be said to be, or to have been. One example will confute this assertion. Suppose a person to have attained the fortieth year of his age, in an uninterrupted series of health, and this question was put, "In the twentieth year of your age, on the sixth day of June in that year, what was the state of your existence? how were you then employed? what were your thoughts upon that day? what amusements eluded the admonitions of time, or what cares embittered them?" All these things were for a time

time lodged in the avenues of memory: but soon afterwards, like the mist, upon the approach of a new day, glided away, and were perceived no more. The idea of simple existence was all that this person could be conscious of, he knew that he actually was in being at that time, because as he was now forty years of age, he must have existed at the age of twenty. But the quality of such existence, the quality of such pursuits, in which he was at that time engaged, were incidents, to which no present reflection could strike the fail, and of which, of course, he was now totally ignorant.

The conclusion of this Essay in our next.

MR. URBAN,
THE Colossus at Rhodes was esteemed one of the seven wonders of the old world, and it was truly a most admirable object; so famous that the Rhodians were called *Colossians* from it. The following concise authentic history and description of it is given by the pen of the very learned *Maurfius*:

It was a brazen effigies of *Apollo*, or the Sun, the patron of the island, and was begun by *Chares* of *Lindus*, a Rhodian city, and was 35, or, as others say, 40 yards high, and the last, (which is ten yards more than the golden image set up by the great king *Nebuchadnezzar* in the province of *Babylon*,) is thought to be the truth.

Chares, the statuary, having expended the whole money he had contracted for, in making the mould only, killed himself, and therefore *Laches*, a citizen also of *Lindus*, completed it. It was 12 years making, at the expence of 300 talents, and was finished in the third year of *Olymp.* 125.

After this prodigious statue had stood 56 years, it was thrown down by an earthquake, in the first year of *Olymp.* 139, when the thumb was found to be so large, that few men could encompass it with their arms, and the finger greater than most common statues: It had been loaded with massive stones to keep it firm and steady, and as there were two rocks at the entrance of the harbour, the *Colossus* is said to have stood upon them, though they were 50 feet asunder, so that ships, in entering the haven, could sail between its legs. This, however, is not noticed by *Maurfius*.

Ptolemy, King of Egypt, afterwards offered 3,000 talents to have it repaired and replaced; but the *Rhodians*, prohibited by an oracle, as they pretended,

never did it, inasmuch that it lay on the ground till Anno 656, when *Mauviah*, the sixth Caliph, becoming master of the island, both destroyed it, and sold the materials to a Jew merchant of *Emisa*, who loaded 900 camels with its metal. So far *Maurfius*.

Now the vanity of the moderns is such, that they are apt to entertain a very contemptible opinion of the performances of the ancients; but I would ask,

First, whether any statuary of any nation could, at this day, cast such an immense statue as the above? for there is no intimation that the figure was run by *piecemeal*, and then put together by solder or cement, but, on the contrary, that the whole was fused in one mould. The famous French artist *Monf. Falconet* has lately cut an Equestrian *Colossian* statue of *Peter* the Great*, *Czar* of *Muscovy*, out of one block of marble, all but the head of the Prince (which, I think, was afterwards added) and a most capital performance it is, both as to bulk and the noble conception of *Monf. Falconet*: But here, the great man had nothing to do, but to keep working, day after day, with his chissel and his drawing always before him, upon a substance ready prepared to his hand, in which case he appears to fall very short of the two Rhodian founders, *Chares* and *Laches*, above-mentioned. I may ask,

Secondly, Whether any mechanic could now erect such a monstrous bulk, when cast? and yet I am aware, that *Pope Sixtus Quintus* set up the great Obelisk at *Rome*, in the sixteenth century; but this monument, I conceive, is not to be compared for weight with the *Colossus* of *Rhodes* when loaded with vast stones, as stated above. A camel is supposed to carry 800lb. so that the metal alone, without the stones, came to 360 tons.

Nay, it appears, for a conclusion, that the *Rhodians*, in those times, even after the first year of *Olymp.* 139, at the suggestion, and by the encouragement, of *Ptolemy*, who promised to furnish the money, could have found artists both to repair and re erect the *Colossus*, had they not been restrained, as they alledged, by the oracle. But such great masters of mechanics, I apprehend, don't easily occur now; for what difficulty do we find in raising the *Royal George*, even out of a buoyant element!

Yours, &c.

T. ROW.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 28.

IN your account of a valuable publication by Mr. Gutch, in your last volume, p. 299, is the following paragraph: "Among the MSS. communicated to the Editor is a sensible (anonymous) letter to Mrs. West, &c. on the education of her son. Qu. Whether this was Gilbert West?"

Having it in my power to satisfy this enquiry, I am now to inform you, that the writer of this truly sensible letter was John Williams, Esq. who had been secretary to Lord Chancellor West of Ireland, and who was at this time upon his travels. It was addressed to the Chancellor's widow, then at Epsom with her daughter, whom he afterwards married. Mrs. West was a daughter of Bishop Burnet, and mother also of *Richard West*, then a student in the Temple, the celebrated friend of Gray, and represented in Dr. Johnson's preface to Gray as a "friend who deserved his esteem by the powers which he shews in his letters, and in the ode to *May*, which Mr. Mason has preserved." In the second volume of Dodsley's Collection of Poems is "A Monody on the Death of Queen Caroline, by *Richard West*, Esq. Son to the Chancellor of Ireland, and Grandson to Bishop Burnet." He is the subject of the following admirable letter, which deserves to be published entire, especially as the mutilated copy communicated to Mr. Gutch is rendered unintelligible by the several strange mistakes that appear upon consulting the original, with which it has been collated, and from which a correct transcript is now conveyed to you by

INDAGATOR.

"Grande Bretagne.

"To Mrs. West, to the care of the Post-House at Epsom, Surry. By London.

"Lions, 12 Jan. 1739, N. S.

"THIS will come to your hands sooner than the last I wrote; that went by a private hand, enclosed to Dick; probably the bearer may stay by the way: it contained an old story, to divert you and Molly; which, when read, pray burn. I received yesterday your long one, with two blank pages: I agree your paper is better than ours, but yet not so much as to make it worth the postage: you see how insatiable I am; I wish you had filled up those blank pages. I often think about my friend Dick, and last night dreamed of him. This letter is written on purpose for him, to whom therefore pray commu-

nicate it. You have said not one word of him to me a great while, from whence I conclude two things, that he is pretty well, but does not study the law: if he did, your satisfaction, and his too, would make me hear it soon enough. Young people do not see far; and, what is worse, they care not to be advised by those who do. They will not be the better for our experience. I say to myself frequently, what would I give to be twenty again, with the knowledge of the world which I have now? He is at that age, and my knowledge is at his service: why cannot we together produce what I figure to myself possible, if I was at that age? I have often considered his aversion to the law, and grieve at it, because it is a natural, almost sure, way of advancing himself: his father's name so much esteemed, his friends and mine, and his own parts, altogether could not have failed. He has no fortune; I mean, scarce sufficient to keep him clean, unless in retirement, which, I know (though perhaps he does not) he will never chuse; for his own sake and his family's, I hope he will not. What then can he do? My case and his were much the same. I had but small expectations of fortune, and perhaps pretty good parts: these soon recommended me to the best company, that is, in plain English, they were pleased, and I was flattered. What then? Why then, says my poor father (who was an excellent mathematician, but who knew no more of the world than his son), my boy shall qualify himself for the *grand monde*, and he shall get into great places, and so forth. I was therefore put to Italian, French, and every thing that is called modern polite literature; and with the improvements of dancing, fencing, riding, drawing, fortification, heraldry, music, and what not, I was to be made as fine a gentleman as any body living. Poor mistaken man! Instead of giving me a profession, any knowledge that was useful, and absolutely necessary to mankind, I was to be furnished only with the superfluities of life; and, without a fortune, was to be taught to live as if I had one, and create a relish, a habit of living, which, if I did not succeed, must make me miserable. Well, but with these accomplishments for foreign employs, I could not fail—few people of small fortunes were so fit for them; this all agreed to. But, as something more than Greek, Latin, French, Italian, &c. was necessary

necessary to qualify a man for these employments, I was shut up for two years, and, by the direction of a very great and wise man, was recommended to the reading of English History, then the History of Europe in general, then Domat's Civil Law, then Grotius, Puffendorf, and many more very dry, but necessary authors; and, last of all, to study four folio volumes of Treaties. All this, I was convinced, was necessary, absolutely so, to a man who is to treat (or to serve those who are to treat) with foreign courts. This labour gone through with pretty good success, the next thing was to find a patron. This was not easily done. My great friends were not used to hear me speak of wanting employment; they liked my wit and my odes. However, they kept smiling on for some time, till my father's pockets grew low, and dress and chair-hire became too expensive.—Luckily a patron was found; one who understood what wit and parts were, and excelled himself in that way; but who well knew that was not enough: I was therefore to convince him that I had more material furniture in my head. I succeeded in this too, from the pains I had taken in those two years. We went abroad together; his own weight in the world, his prodigious virtue and goodness, and his near relation to the first minister, gave me reason to expect all the advantages that could attend so flattering a beginning in public business. What hindered? Why, the commonest thing upon earth; my patron was turned out, and consequently Mr. Secretary was to seek for another. With better luck than ordinary, in two years more another was found, envoy at the same court. Two or three great men's warm recommendations procured me his excellency's favour; and my little boat was set afloat again: the gale was prosperous, the weather fine for a whole twelvemonth (an age, I can assure you, in human affairs).—What's the matter? Why, a mighty ordinary matter; the envoy died. These changes astonished me. I was a young man, and did not think that people were to die, or be turned out; but my father was older, and might have heard that such strange things did sometimes happen. What was to be done now? No money, my former patron in disgrace! Friends, that were in favour, not able to serve me, or not willing; that is, cold, timid, careful of themselves, and indifferent to a

man whose disappointments made him less agreeable. (For want of success, you must know, is always a fault in the eye of most men, though it be owing to accidents ever so foreign to your merit.) In this condition, that is, in want of every thing but a fine coat and laced shirt (the remains of former luxury), I languished on for three long melancholy years; sometimes a little elated; a smile, a kind hint, a down-right promise, dealt out to me from those in whom I had placed some silly hopes, now and then brought a little refreshment; but that never lasted; and to say nothing of the agony of being reduced to talk of one's misfortunes and one's wants, and that basest, lowest of all conditions, the slavery of borrowing, to support an idle useless being, my time for those three years was unhappy beyond description. What would I have given *them* for a profession! How often did I accuse my father's ignorance of the world! My Greek and my wit, my Italian and my dancing, even my laborious disagreeable study of Grotius and the Treaties, were now of no use to me. In this wretched situation, retired eighteen miles from London into an obscure village, in debt to tailors, butchers, drapers, and chandlers shop, one fine morning I received a letter from a schoolfellow, whom I loved from my soul, acquainting me that he had the day before kissed the King's hand for a very great employment, and desiring me to come to town, and to consider which of the considerable places he now had to bestow would be most agreeable to me, that he might put me into possession of it immediately. Guess at my joy and gratitude; I can express neither, any more than my grief, except by the tears which are now in my eyes, because that friend is no more. His love and my good fortune were so great, that he overlooked my unfitness for any place under him (from my ignorance of the law), and obliged me to take the best he had to give, which was full 1000*l.* a year. Once again I forgot that men were mortal. His youth and my own, I imagined, promised us riches and pleasures for many years to come; it was permitted that he should die too. I end my history of myself here. You and Dick both know but too well the sequel of it. What I mean by telling it him is plain. It is, to make him sensible that without the knowledge of something that mankind cannot be with-

out,

"ful Sir Abraham Reynardson, Knight, late Alderman of London, by George Smalwood, M.A. and Rector of St. Margaret's, New Fish-street, London. 1661." &c. The title is quoted at large, as this is the only Sermon the author ever printed.

I pass over the Dedication to the Preacher's "much honoured friend Lady Reynardson;" the praises bestowed on Sir Abraham as a husband, a father, and a friend; his "liberality to the poor" whilst living; his charitable bequests to "the several hospitals of this city, and some other places;" and shall mention only some particulars during his Mayoralty, which may have escaped the notice of general historians.

When the treaty of 1648 between the King and Parliament was agreed on, an engagement was subscribed by most of the common council and principal citizens for carrying on that treaty; which afterwards proving ineffectual, and the Parliament being dissolved by the violence of the army and their abettors, a strict enquiry was made after the names of those who had subscribed the personal treaty. The original book, wherein the names of those against the treaty, as well as for it, were written, being privately brought to this worthy Knight; he burnt the whole, and thereby saved the fortunes at least, if not the lives, of thousands.

When a petition to the then new-moulded Parliament was moved for in common council, to bring his Majesty and others to trial; Sir Abraham heroically opposed it, and would neither suffer it to be read nor voted, notwithstanding the violence of the adverse party, who even raised a tumultuous rabble without doors to intimidate him; yet he remained unmoveable, accompanied with only two of his brethren, from eight in the morning till eight at night, when he resolutely took up the city sword, and departed at the hazard of his life. All these proceedings he caused to be entered in the city records, in testimony of his own integrity and innocence, and that of the city over which he presided, as to the fact of taking away the life of the King; and he had afterwards the thanks of the city for so doing.

When the act for abolishing the Kingly office and the House of Lords was sent to him to be proclaimed in London, he delayed it for eight days; and being summoned before the Parliament for the neglect, he told them plainly, that the oaths he had taken forbade his

doing it; and, in the presence of the whole assembly, persevered in refusing to permit the proclamation to be read; for which he was voted out of office, fined 2000*l.* and committed prisoner to the Tower; his goods, household stuff, and wearing apparel, were sequestered and sold; and the whole fine extorted from him, in money, bonds, and goods.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN,

I SHOULD be very much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents for a few anecdotes of Dr. Green, the celebrated author of the *Greenian Philology*.

The following is a faithful extract from a weekly paper, dated August 30, 1718: "We hear from Clare-hall in Cambridge, that Dr. Green, late Fellow of that College, being dead, hath made the Master, with three other heads of College, his executors, and has bequeathed all his estate, to the amount of above 2000*l.* to Clare-hall, on the following conditions: 1. They are to publish all his posthumous works. 2. They are to get his body anatomized, and to hang his skeleton at the head of a class of books which he made the Hall Library a present of a little before his death. He has likewise ordered five monuments to be erected in five different places, with a long epitaph he has left to be inserted upon each of them. And in case Clare-hall do not execute this his will, his effects are to go to St. John's College; and if they refuse also, to any other of the respective Colleges that will execute the will of the deceased." I should be glad also to know whether, how, when, and where, the above was complied with.

Yours &c.

H. L. M.

* Another correspondent (F. S.) wishes for brief memoirs of Dr. Robert Harris; Henry Coventry the author of "*Philemon and Hydaspes*;" John Upton the critic; Emerson the mathematician, Dr. Richard Newton the author of "*Pluralities Indefensible*;" Nathaniel Bailey author of the Dictionary; Benjamin Webb the Accountant; Dr. Thomas Bennet, Rector of Cripplegate, and author of an "*Hebrew Grammar*," who died of an apoplexy, Oct. 15, 1718; Robert Drury, the traveller*; and Henry Bell, author of an "*Historical Essay on the Original of Painting*;" to subsequent editions are prefixed some account of his works, but the book is now very scarce.

* See our Mag. for 1769, p. 172.

MR. URBAN, March 3.
FROM your speedy insertion of my last (p. 101.), I am persuaded that what I now send will not be disagreeable. The present communication consists of various detached anecdotes relative to the great Dr. CLARKE; and, to shew that they were not collected at random, I shall prefix an original letter, requesting information from the gentleman who of all others was best able to give it.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

"To Samuel Clarke, Esq.

"SIR, Welwyn, Apr. 22, 1764.

"I Have so great an esteem for the memory of the late excellent Dr. Clarke, your father, that I would willingly have every thing valuable relating to him preserved.

"Concerning his MS. Notes on our Public Liturgy, and the safe preservation of them in the British Museum, I have expressed to you my thoughts and wishes in some former letters; and do still hope you will be pleased to befriend the public, by securing them in the best manner you can for the benefit of posterity.

"Give me leave, Sir, to suggest to you another respectful intimation. I could wish you to minute down, at intervals of leisure, whatever you, or your friends who well knew the Doctor, can readily recollect, that tends to the honour of that great man, in regard to his temper and dispositions, and the course of his conduct in human life.

"I must and do own to you freely, that I myself take pleasure in entering such minutes in my private papers, whenever I am so happy as to receive them from good hands. You can do a great deal more; and to far greater advantage than I can: who am, Sir, your obliged, affectionate, and faithful servant, J. JONES.

"P. S. It was usual with the late celebrated Master of the Charter-House, Dr. Tho. Burnet, when he did not chuse to permit some writings of his to go to the press for publication in his life-time, to cause a small number of copies to be privately printed at his own expence, and for his own use, and that of a few trusty and judicious friends. I have been credibly informed, that, amongst his more private writings, he left some strictures or emendations upon our book of Common Prayer. Into what hands they are since gotten, and whether preserved or destroyed where they were said to be lately, is to me hitherto unknown. Time will perhaps shew; and this is intimated only for a caution."

Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE.

Of a very humane and tender disposition. When his young children amused themselves with tormenting and killing flies upon the windows, he would calmly reason with them, and gently forbid such practices. "Do you not know that these are the creatures of Almighty God? Do you know for what uses he intended them? These, and all other little animals, are designed by Providence for their several uses. Do not, my dear children, do not you destroy any living creature that God hath made, unless they prove really hurtful to you, and you can no other ways prevent their doing you mischief. Would you like that any man, stronger than yourselves, should destroy you, in the manner that you now destroy these poor harmless little creatures? &c." [This from Mrs. Sykes, 1756.]

He was very ready and condescending in answering applications touching *Scruples*. Numberless instances of this. I myself have experienced his goodness herein.

T. Sh. Esq; having an interview with the Doctor at the Bp. of Winton's [Dr. Willis], and afterwards in St. James's Park, observed him, he said, to be very clear in his notions, and very ready in his answers, upon certain disputable points [in theology], wherein this gentleman desired the Doctor's solution. A man of a clearer head, and of more perspicuity in his manner of expression, he added, he never met with.

"He was extraordinarily cautious of losing the least minute of time, always carrying some book about him, which he would read even while riding in a coach, or walking in the fields, or had any leisure minute free from company or his other studies, or even in company where he could take that liberty; always making it his rule to employ his time in some useful manner; and never idle, never indolent, &c." [This I had from his son.]

The late Mr. Archdeacon Payne told me, that he well remembered him when he was a young student in the university, and that he even then excelled in all his public exercises, and other marks of uncommon proficiency in learning, being much noted in the university, and commonly spoken of by the young scholars, as "The Lad of Caius," &c.

Dr. Henry Yarborough (prebendary of York, and rector of Tewing, Herts), who was a member of the university

when Dr. Clarke kept his famous act, and was present at it, tells me, that he never heard any act equal to it, or any thing like it, in all the time that he continued in the university (which was, I suppose, at least till the year 1727, when he came to Tewling), nor any one of equal length, or more admired, more talked of, &c. He said, Clarke was extremely ready and clever, very clear and strong in all his arguments and expressions, and also very modest in his address to the Professor, &c.

Dr. Yarborough told me, another time, that as old as he is now (1764), being, I think, about 77, or more, he would gladly take a ride to Cambridge to hear such another act as that which Dr. Clarke then kept. He said, he never was so delighted in his life with any academical exercise of that kind.

It was, as I am informed, a current opinion and report, that when, some time after the said act, Dr. Clarke published his treatise upon the *Scripture Doctrine*, &c. he was the more convinced of the truth of the Thesis which he maintained before the university, by the strong arguments which his opponents, and above all the acute professor Dr. James, then urged and enforced against that Thesis. This account seems probable enough. [I had it from the Rev. Mr. L. M. who was, about ten years after, fellow of a college in that university, and had carefully perused, and then approved of, the said treatise.]

Extract from a Letter (MS.) of the late Dr. S. Clarke to Mr. Jackson, dated June 4, 1718.

"Whether the Convocation will continue so (viz. perfectly silent) or not, depends upon matters wherein you and I have no concern. When some old men are worn off, I am persuaded the *τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*, the great remaining impediment, will be the growth of *Total Infidelity*, which prevails very much." The original shewn me by Dr. Z. Grey, 1752.

I have heard that ancient clergyman, his intimate friend, Mr. Pyle of Lynn, say, that Dr. Clarke had a very strong memory; and that he had heard him declare, that he never forgot any thing that he had once thoroughly apprehended and understood; that he was ready in every part of Scripture, both of the O. and N. Testament, and could immediately point out the particular places, &c.

The noted Mr. Say, of Ely-House, Holbourn, secretary for many years to bishops of Ely successively, had once a

friend, who calling to see him, expressed a great desire to see and converse with Dr. Clarke, with whom Mr. Say was well-acquainted. Presently after, Dr. Clarke came into the room unexpectedly, and seeing Mr. Say (but not seeing the visitor) at the farther end of it, ran silently to him, and embraced him, being so intimate and dear a friend. Discerning the stranger that moment, he sat down, and though, in all probability, he had many things, as usual, to say to his friend, he forbore, and said nothing; only entered, but spoke cautiously, upon ordinary topics. We may judge from hence of his great freedom naturally, where he well knew he could be free; and of his just circumspection, where he could not be sure that he might with prudence be so. I do not now remember from whom I had this latter little story; but I had it, I can be pretty confident, from some person upon whom I could well depend.

Dr. Sykes told me, that Dr. Clarke had accurately revised our whole Liturgy, struck out (in a private MS.) all the exceptionable passages, and made the whole agreeable to the Scriptures. This MS. Dr. S. had perused with pleasure; and it is now, he said, in the hands of his son. The late Ld. Townshend (secretary of state) had formerly that MS. to consider; and returned it. Dr. Clarke himself communicated it to his Lordship.

Mrs. Sykes, wife of Dr. Sykes, told me a few years ago, that Dr. Clarke, being intimately acquainted with her husband, would often make him a visit; and when he came, his usual way was to sit with him upon a couch, and, reclining upon his bosom, to discourse in the most free, easy, and familiar manner, upon subjects agreeable to the taste and judgment of both.

The late Sir John Germaine (whose character is pretty well known) lying upon his death-bed at Westminster, and being in great confusion of thought, relating to his departure out of the present world, sent to Dr. Clarke, desiring some conversation with him. When the Doctor came, Sir John, in great anxiety, asked him, what he must do? "Oh! What shall I do, Doctor, what shall I do? I am in great distress of mind; what shall I do? Shall I receive the sacrament, and do you think it will do me good to receive it? Tell me, I pray you, tell me what I must do in my present sad condition." The judicious and honest Divine, well

well knowing what life he had led, and what his thoughts and pursuits had been chiefly bent on in the time of his health and prosperity, told him very sedately, "that he could not advise him to take the sacrament, as likely to be of any avail to him with respect to his final welfare; and so, commending him to the mercy of God, did not administer it." [This I had from the rev. Mr. Bunbury, rector of Carworth]

I heard Mr. Harrison of Balls (M. P. for Hertford) say, that dining at a great man's house on the day that the late Abp. Wake had been to kiss the king's hand on his being promoted to Canterbury, and mentioning his having seen him coming from court upon that occasion, Dr. Clarke, who was one of the company, after other observations made by others, said, *We have now an Archbishop who is Priest enough.*

Dr. Clarke, speaking to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Doddridge concerning the best writers on the side of the Christian Revelation, told him, that Mr. [Rd] Baxter's treatise*, &c. was, in his opinion, one of the most masterly performances on that subject of any in the English language.

The rev. Dr. Young assured me, upon my asking him whether Dr. Clarke (with whom he had sometimes conversed) was of a free open disposition in discourse, "That no man was more so. He was, he said, civil, obliging, and modest, and far from reservedness, when there was a proper occasion for freedom in conversation."

An ingenious, learned, and worthy Clergyman coming out of the country, went one Sunday to hear Dr. Clarke. He was so delighted with his discourse, that, he said, he would at any time go twenty miles to hear him.

Pope somewhere has a reflexion on *Clarke at court*†; which arose from the poet's resentment against him, because he refused to use his interest with the Queen to get Lord Bolingbroke recalled from France, with a general pardon. After Mr. Pope's death, the Rev. Editor thought proper to vindicate Dr. Clarke from the aspersions here intended against him, and perhaps to recommend himself to the court, in removing the imputation from so amiable an attendant on it.

J. J.

* Reasons of the Christian Religion.

† Nor in a Hermitage place Dr. Clarke.

MR. URBAN,

A Drawing of the singular alabaster figure exhibited in your Magazine, Vol. XXV. p. 104. and attempted to be explained as *Egyptian* in the same volume, p. 164, was communicated to the Literary Society at Spalding 1733. It was sent by a gentleman at Venice to an apothecary in Prince's-street, Stock-market, and was of the size of the drawing. The Venetians called it a *Dio Adamo*, or Adam as first created. The characters were supposed ancient Persian or Chaldee. Mr. Bogdani imagined them to be the Zabian characters mentioned by Dr. Spencer in his learned work, "*De Legibus Hebræorum*;" and that the female part of the figure was hermaphroditical. The then Professor of Arabic believed they were fanciful characters, invented by some Greek Christian.

A MS. note in my possession, belonging to the late Dr. Gregory Sharpe of the Temple, gives the characters under the two personages a little different from your engraving, and takes the language to be Arabic, and the characters the ancient Ante-Mohammedan. I have from the same collection three finished drawings of the same sides as you have engraved, which were probably the same as those sent to you, and represent the height of this figure to be ten inches, and the pedestal an inch more. It was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries at London, Apr. 26, 1750, by Mr. James Milliken, apothecary, of Ivy-Lane: but no attempt seems to have been made at an explanation, except it might have been referred to Dr. Sharpe, then Director of the said Society, and celebrated for his skill in the Oriental languages.

It may be doubted whether the ingenious explanation offered by your correspondent above-mentioned is successful. But thus much may be presumed, that the figure is of the kind called *Panthei*, or symbolical of the various attributes of the Deity; a mode of representation first employed by the Egyptians, and afterwards diffused over the East, and at length adopted by the Romans, who are notorious for adopting the superstitions of every nation under heaven. The *Egyptian* *Panthei* may be seen in Count Caylus's *Recueil* IV. Pl. VI. 1.—2. p. 16. Pl. X. 2. p. 29.; and a Greek or Roman one, *Ib.* Vol. VI. Pl. LXX. p. 295. But all very different from this in question, D. H.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 24.

IN that popular and inimitable romance of Tom Jones, the author, speaking of plagiarism, compares the learning of the antients to a rich common, where the moderns have a prescription to range at pleasure, and to convert to their own use whatever may appear most agreeable to their taste and inclination, without subjecting themselves to the imputation of having committed a literary theft.

That the English have taken every possible advantage of this licence in adorning their own tongue, will appear from the great number of words and phrases which have been borrowed from the Latin, introduced into our lan-

guage, where by long usage they become, if I may so express myself, naturalized to the soil. Of some of these that have occurred to my recollection, I send you a catalogue, which may perhaps be enlarged by your correspondents. You will perceive that I have omitted every term of art, and technical expression in the three learned professions; these, particularly the physical branch, would have swelled the list to a considerably greater length. What I have collected, are such words and phrases only, as are continually to be met with in common conversation, and are repeatedly in the mouths of those who are utter strangers to the Latin tongue.

B. J.

Ad captandum vulgus

Addenda

Ad infinitum

Ad libitum

Æra

Alias

Amanuensis

Anathema

Ante

Antemeridiem

Anno Domini

Aqua fortis

Arcanum

A. M. pro Artium Magister

Automaton

Bona fide

Cæteris paribus

Certiorari

Communibus annis

Compendium

Creditor

Cum grano salis

Data

Debitor

De die in diem

D. pro Denarij

De novo

Deo volente

Desideratum

Dramatis personæ

Duodecimo

E contra

Effluvia

Emporium

Encomium

Ergo

Et cætera

Eulogium

Exempli gratia

Ex post facto

Ex tempore

Extra

Fac Simile

Farrago

Fiat

Finis

Folio

Gnomon

Gratis

Hic & ubique

Hydrophobia

Ibidem

Id est

Ignis fatuus

Imprimis

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In foro conscientie

Innuendo

In puris naturalibus

Inter nos

In tenorem

Ipse dixit

Item

Junior

Juro divino

Lapso Libræ

Literatim

Loco

Locum tenens

Lusus Naturæ

Major

Medium

M. D. pro Medicinæ Doctor

Meum & tuum

Minor

Minutæ

Multum in parvo

Mutatis mutandis

Nemine contradicente

Nemine dissentiente

Ne plus ultra

Ne quid nimis

Nisi prius

Nolens volens

Nota bene

Obiit

Par

Paraphernalia

Peccavi

Pedibus

Pendente lite

Per contra

Post

Posterior

Prima facie

Prior

Pro aris & focis

Pro bono publico

Pro & con

Pro hac vice

Propria persona

Pro tempore

Quere

Quantum sufficit

Quarto

Quietus

Quoad hoc

Ratio

Redivivus

Re infecta

Rus in urbe

Salvo jure

Scandalum magnum

Senior

Series

Seriatim

S. pro Sestertii

Sine die

Sine qua non

Solus

Species

Stimulus

Sui juris

Summum bonum

Tempus fugit

Terra firma

Thesis

Totidem verbis

Toties quoties

Toto celo

Totis viribus

Vacuum

Verbatim

Verbi gratia

Victor

Vide

Videlicet

Viva voce

Villa

Vortex

Ultimo

Utile & dulce

* * In answer to this Correspondent, and others who have asked the same Question, our enlarged Limits will supersede the necessity of a SUPPLEMENT.

46. *Tableau de Paris*, 4 Tomes, 8vo.

(*Conclusion of the Extraits from p. 157.*)

"THE titles of the name of each street are dated in 1728. Before that era each street was marked by tradition. They were begun on a plate of tin: they are now engraved on the stone itself.

"The houses were begun to be numbered; this useful operation, I know not why, has been suspended. What would be the inconvenience? It would be much more commodious and easy to go directly to Mr. Such-a-one, N^o 87, than to find Mr. Such-a-one at the *blue ribbon*, or the *silver beard*, the fifteenth great gate, on the right, or left, from such a street; but the great gates, it is said, would not suffer the inscriber to number them. In fact, how should the hôtel of Mr. Counsellor, Mr. Farmer General, or my Lord Bishop, be subjected to a vile number; and what would be the use of all his ostentatious marble? All resemble Cæsar; in Rome no one will be the second; a noble coach-gate will then be found inscribed next to a plebeian shop. This would give an air of equality, which great care should be taken to establish."

"A footman of the highest *ton* wears two watches, like his master; and this strange folly no longer offends any but a misanthrope."

"The famous doll, the precious hamper, stuffed with the newest fashions, in short the *inspiring prototype*, goes from Paris to London every month, and from thence proceeds to diffuse its graces over all Europe. It travels to the North and the South; it penetrates to Constantinople and Peterburg; and the bias which is given by a French hand is repeated in all nations, in humble imitation of the taste of St. Honoré-street.

"I knew a foreigner who would not credit the doll of St. Honoré-street, which is regularly sent into the North, to carry thither the model of the newest head-dress; while the second volume of the said doll travels to the extremity of Italy, and from thence makes its way even into the recesses of the seraglio. I conducted this unbeliever into the famous shop; and he saw it with his own eyes, and touched it; and though he touched it, he seemed yet in doubt, it seemed to him so incredible."

"Nicholas Boileau Despreaux, so improperly ranked among our great men, is interred in the Holy Chapel, exactly under the reading-desk which he has sung †."

* A doll of the same kind is mentioned so long ago as Queen Anne's reign by the Spectator. EDIT.

† In his celebrated poem "The Lutrin,"

GEORGE, MAR. March, 1783.

"I have seen 4000 pots of pine-apples at the Duke de Bouillon's, at Navarre, near Evreux. He will soon have 6000. This excellent fruit, naturalised in England, would grow in France still more advantageously, if its cultivation were studied. The Duke has every day nine or ten at his table; but this plant is elsewhere neglected. It depends on a hot-house, not expensive, and which would amply repay the first cost. I advise its admirers to go to Navarre, and study the simple and skilful process of the English gardener who manages this excellent species, as well as many others no less valuable. Ye friends of novelty, disdain not that of fruits."

One of the most entertaining chapters is intitled *Let us walk (Promenons-nous)*. In it the author makes apt reflections on many spots renowned in history, from the murder of Henry IV. to the residence of Mademoiselle de Scudery and "the burlesque Scarron, whose successor was the grave Lewis XIV, who married his widow, a dangerous prude if ever there was one!" The place where Damiens made his attempt is not recorded. But Lewis XV, seems no favourite. This story is inserted.

"When I pass the river at the Key Malakais, or Four Nations, I recollect the discourse of the waterman, who, having Henry the Fourth in his boat, and not knowing him, said that "he did not much relish the fruits of the peace of Vervins. There are taxes on every thing, even to this miserable boat, with which I have much ado to live." "Does not the king," said Henry, "take care to regulate all these taxes?" "The king," replied the waterman, "is a good man enough; but he has a mistress who must have a number of fine cloaths and trinkets, and we must pay for all. Yet all this were bearable, if she were true to him; but it is said that she grants her favours to many more." Take my authority, *Sainte Foix's Essays on Paris*, tome III, p. 278."

"A traveller, in his return from Egypt, had purchased a mummy at Bassora. As the case was long, he did not choose to let it travel in his post-chaise, but had it brought from Auxerre by the coach. The case arrives; the commissioners of the barriers* open it, find a corpse black, and determine that it is a man who has been baked in an oven. They take the antique fillets for pieces of his burnt shirt, draw up a verbal process, and cause the mummy to be conveyed to *la Morte* †. No

* Answering to our custom-house officers.

† The place where executed criminals are interred,

WOL

one in the office is sufficiently versed in history to prevent this blunder, worthy of the personages who compose it.

"The owner arrives, and goes directly to the office to claim his curiosity. He is heard, he is viewed, with amazement; this provokes and angers him. One of the commissioners advises him, in a whisper, to make his escape, if he would avoid the gallows. The astonished virtuoso is obliged to apply to the Lieutenant of the Police in order to recover from *la Morte* the Egyptian prince or princess, who, after having slept 2000 years in the tombs of the pyramids, was doomed to a Catholic burying-ground, instead of figuring under glass in a cabinet. He obtains his desire, after three whole days spent in going and coming."

"Duclos was performing in the Horatii. At the close of her imprecations she went out frantic, as her part directed: the actress was embarrassed by the long train of her robe, and fell down. Immediately the actor who played Horatius politely took off his hat with one hand, lifted her up with the other, led her back on the stage, and there, fiercely putting on his hat, drew his sword and killed her, agreeably to his part. Such absurdities are no longer committed; but how many reformations are still wanting?"

"A citizen had lost several silver forks; he accused his maid-servant, made his complaint, and gave her up to justice. Justice hanged her. The forks were found, six months after, under an old roof, behind a heap of tiles, where a magpie had hid them. It is well known that this bird, by an inexplicable instinct, steals and collects utensils of gold and silver. An annual mass was founded at St. John-en-Greve for the repose of this innocent soul. The souls of the judges had more occasion for it."

"Some unperceived extensions have gradually doubled the capitation. The twentieths, the *taille*, and the additions, have been augmented in the same manner; and during what time? Under the administration of M. Necker. And yet he is reckoned not to have laid any taxes."

"At Paris there are 150,000 bachelors, 30,000 common women, and about 10,000 kept mistresses.... Near 50,000 millions * a-year are squandered on common women, all of that denomination included. The article of *am* scarce amounts to three millions; a disproportion which gives room for reflections."

"The folly of women is carried to the greatest extravagance on the subject of *lap-dogs*. They are become their governesses,

and take inconceivable care of them. Tread on the paw of a lap-dog, and you lose, for ever, the favour of his mistress; she may dissemble, but she will never forgive you; you have hurt her darling. The choicest dainties are lavished upon them; they are regaled with fat pullets, while no broth is given to a sick man who lies in the garret.

"The wife of a physician had a lap-dog that was ill: her husband promised to cure him: he did nothing, or did not succeed. Dissatisfied, she sent for Lyonnois*, who perfectly cured him. *What must you have?* said the grave doctor of the faculty to the preserver of the canine race. *O Sir,* replied Lyonnois, *of a brother I take nothing.*"

"The number of suicides amounts, on an average, to 150 every year. London does not afford so many, though much more populous."

"Our women, who have such sensibility, whose nervous system is so delicate, who faint away at a spider, were present at the execution of Damiens! I repeat it, and did not once turn away their eyes from the most horrible and shocking punishment that Justice ever devised to revenge kings."

"Enormous dogs form the guard and even the police with the gaolers. Nothing can be more striking than the analogy which characterises them. These pupils are trained to seize a prisoner by the neck, and to bring him to the dungeon: they obey the least sign."

"About 17 years ago, a young woman from the country, of a very agreeable person, was servant to a man who had all the vices attendant on the corruption of large cities. Struck with her charms, he tried all methods of seduction. She was virtuous; she resisted. Her discretion only inflamed the passion of her master, who, not being able to prevail with her, devised the blackest and most abominable revenge. He clandestinely put into her box, where she kept her cloaths, several things belonging to himself, and marked with his name; he then exclaimed that he was robbed, sent for a constable, and made his deposition. When the box was opened, the effects which he claimed were known.

"The poor girl, being imprisoned, had only tears for her defence, and all that she said in answer to the interrogatories was that she was innocent. Our criminal jurisprudence cannot be sufficiently condemned when we consider that the judges had no suspicion of the wickedness of the accuser, and that they enforced the law in its utmost rigour; a rigour that is extreme, and which ought to be banished from our code, and give place to

* Of livres.

* "A famous dog-doctor."

a simple

a simple chastisement, which would leave fewer robberies unpunished.

"Innocent as she was, she was condemned to be hanged. She was unskilfully executed, it being the first essay of the executioner's son. A surgeon bought the body. As he was preparing that evening to dissect it, he perceived some remains of warmth; the knife dropt from his hands, and he put into his bed her whom he was going to anatomise.

"His endeavours to restore her to life succeeded. At the same time he sent for an ecclesiastic, with whose discretion and experience he was well acquainted, as well to consult him on this strange event, as to make him a witness of his conduct.

"At the moment when this unfortunate girl opened her eyes, she thought herself in the other world; and seeing the figure of the priest, who had a large head, and features strongly marked, (for I knew him, and from him had this account,) she clasped her hands with terror, and exclaimed, *Eternal Father, you know my innocence, have mercy on me!*—She did not cease to invoke that ecclesiastic, thinking she saw God himself. It was long before she could be convinced that she was not dead, so strongly the idea of the punishment and death had impressed her imagination. Nothing could be more affecting, or more expressive, than this exclamation of an innocent soul to him whom she considered as her supreme judge: and without her endearing beauty, this sight alone was sufficient to interest strongly a man of sensibility and observation. What a picture for a painter! What a narration for a philosopher! What a lesson for a lawyer!

"The cause was not re-heard, as was said in the *Journal of Paris*. The servant, recovered of her fright, and restored to life, having discovered a mortal in him whom she had adored, who made her transfer her prayers to the only adorable Being, quitted that night the house of the surgeon, who was doubly uneasy on her account and his own. She went and concealed herself in a distant village, dreading to meet her judges, the guards, and the shocking gallows, always present to her imagination.

"The horrible calumniator remained unpunished, because his crime, though manifested to private witnesses, was not so in the sight of the magistrates and the laws.

"The people were acquainted with this resurrection. They loaded the wicked author of that infamous deed with reproaches. But in this immense city the crime was soon forgotten, and the monster, perhaps, still breathes; at least he has not suffered in this world the punishment that he deserves.

"It would be proper to make a *Collection of all that have been unjustly condemned*, to discover the causes of error, and, in the sequel, to avoid them. Will not a magistrate at length be found who will engage in this important work?"

Chap. CCLXXXVIII. *Anti-Engliph.*

"We meet, in company, with some detractors from France; but the detractors from foreign nations, and especially from the English, abound, and, without doubt, are no more reasonable. There is great use in a kind of rivalry between them, in their reproaching each other with their faults, their mistakes, and their follies; in their mutually opposing the progress of their arts; in short, in their watching over each other. It is by this means that they are enabled to avail themselves of their discoveries, and to blend their respective lights:

"*France*, by her situation, and by the industry and nature of her inhabitants, seems to have great advantages over foreign nations; and the aspersions with which she is loaded are really the reproaches of lovers, who would wish her to be as beautiful, as flourishing, as possible.

"Twenty millions of inhabitants, a hundred and fifty millions of square acres, or thereabout. What a powerful monarchy! which Nature, besides, supplies with all the accommodations of necessity and luxury.—Ought she not to have the advantage over all the governments of Europe? Nature has given her the superiority, and her situation has determined her power. Why then does not this state see her prosperity equal to her grandeur? Why has the English nation that haughtiness, that energy, those resources, that intrepid and calm courage, which enable her to resist a civil war, three great powers united, and her own private factions? Ah! who does not see that her political constitution has formed men who figure with dignity, and who deserve, by their genius, their firmness, their understandings, and their laws, to enchain tyranny, and to command the ocean?"

— — —
 "There are every year in Paris between 4 and 5000 marriages, 18, 19, or 20,000 baptisms, and about 20,000 burials. This, according to M. de Buffon, supposing four children produced by every marriage, gives a population of 700,000 souls, reckoning 35 living persons to one burial. Every severe winter augments this mortality. In 1709 died 30,000; in 1740, 24,000. More girls are born than boys, and many more men die than women, in the proportion of 9 to 1."

— — —
 "At the Hôtel-Dieu, founded in 660, are 1200 beds, for persons of all religions, and the number of sick is 5 or 6000. At the Hospital General are between 10 and 12,000; at Bicêtre between 4 and 5000. At the Hôtel-Dieu and Bicêtre a fifth part die every year. . . . The Foundling Hospital is another gulph, which does not restore the tenth part of the human species that is entrusted to it. In Normandy died, after ten years experience, 104 infants in 169; 8000 infants, legitimate or illegitimate, arrive every year

at the Hospital of Paris, and their number increases yearly. (See the Gazette of Deux Ponts, 9 April, 1771.)"

"William Thomas Raynal, since so justly celebrated for his *Philosophical and Political History of the Two Indies*, was author of the *Mercur de France* in 1751. There is a great difference between the flatness of this insipid journal, and the ideas of that admirable history."

By his CCCIVth chapter (*Marriageable Girls*) the author seems a disciple of Mr. Madan. "The legislature (he says) should revive the ancient marriages with the left hand, in order to diminish the difficulties of marriage. A concubine was formerly no dishonourable character."

"Our women, after so many repeated attempts, have finally adopted the *English Hat*, in spite of their antipathy to England. I advise them to retain it; let them adorn it with pearls, diamonds, feathers, ribbons, tufts, buttons, flowers; let the poets in their language annex to it stars and comets; let them be worn red, green, black, grey; but let the *English Hat* be constantly retained; the humely will be gainers, and the handsome also."

"We have, therefore, no longer the pygmy hat, nor the colossal hat. The ladies ridiculously raised their head-dresses at the instant when the men set up little hats. Now, when the men have increased and rounded it, the head-dress is considerably lowered."

"Young writers, would you be acquainted with art, would you free it from those puerile limits to which it is confined? Dismiss the turners of periods, and their cadaverous preceptors. Read *Shakspeare*, not to copy him, but to impress yourselves with his manner, so grand, so easy, simple, natural, strong, eloquent; study him as the faithful interpreter of Nature, and those puny, stiff, uniform tragedies, without plan, without emotion, will soon appear hideously dry and meagre."

"All the Almanacks [Red-books] tell you, that there are consumed in a year 1,500,000 muids of corn; 450,000 hog-heads of wine, without including beer, cyder, or brandy; 480,000 sheep; 30,000 calves; 140,000 hogs; 150,000 loads of wood; 100,000,000 bottles of hay and straw; 5,000,000 pounds of tallow; 42,000 muids of coals, &c."

"The Abbé d'Expilly, who seems to have over-rated the population of the kingdom three millions, reduces that of Paris to 600,000 souls. . . . Paris consumes above 2,000,000 quarters of corn in a year. This is certain. The jurisdiction includes 1642 parishes, and 470,085 hearths. M. de Vau-

ban, in 1694, reckoned the population at 720,000 persons. At present we compute that Paris contains about 900,000 souls, and the jurisdiction near 200,000. The calculations of M. de Buffon and M. d'Expilly are equally faulty. Amidst this medley of the human species may be reckoned 200,000 dogs, and almost as many cats, besides birds, monkeys, parrots, &c. All these live on bread or biscuit."

"There are reckoned to be 150,000 ecclesiastics in the kingdom, all single. The apostles were married. The clergy were married for several centuries. The council of Trent was very near allowing priests to marry. 150,000 individuals who live in a state of celibacy dangerous to themselves and to others! Can it be believed? If this fact were related in an ancient history, would it not be questioned? and if we were at length forced to admit it, what reflections would it not occasion?"

"As to the wise law of residence, it is so openly, so constantly broken, that it is needless to remark it. The sheep no longer know the face of their shepherd, and only view him in the character of an opulent man, who amuses himself in the capital, and who concerns himself little with his flock."

Chap. CCCLIII. The Three Kings.

"Paris has lately been visited by three sovereigns of the North; by the *King of Denmark*, who was treated with splendid and costly entertainments; by the *King of Sweden*, who was only prince when he arrived there, who left it monarch, and who formed in this city that famous revolution which he has not abused; and by the *Emperor*, who, to be more at liberty, lived in *sumptuous lodgings* in Tournon-street, and who took a full view of Paris, even on a large scale. The Emperor re-visited Paris in 1781; but he only passed through it." [To these may now be added the *Grand Duke and Dutcheff of Russia*.]

"I observed them all three very attentively; and I shall never forget their physiognomies, for they will hold their place in the history of the age."

"I have had a great desire, with 10,000 more, to see the *King of Prussia*. It is said, however, that he came hither in the utmost incognito after the peace of 1763. A lady, who had lived eight years at Berlin, assured me that she met in the Tuilleries a figure so like that of the hero of Europe, that she was struck; and he, whom she surveyed with surprise, was so struck himself, that he turned his head and walked off."

"It is pretended that Frederick visited the coffee-house called *The Den of Procopius*, formerly the field of battle for literary disputes, and where the question has so often turned on his battles, his victories, his writings, his negotiations, and his great and uncommon abilities."

"The

"The Emperor visited the artists, the artisans, the manufactures, and saw no man of letters in private; no doubt, because they are seen almost wholly in their writings. He was present at a meeting of the French Academy, and put this question to the secretary: *Why are not Diderot and the Abbé Raynal of the Academy? They have not offered themselves*, replied the secretary. An answer very wise and apt.

"I have seen Maurice*, Fontenelle, Montesquieu, the Abbé Prévôt, Marivaux, Voltaire, John-James Rousseau, La Condamine, Buffon, Helvetius, the Abbé Raynal, Condillac, Diderot, d'Alembert, Thomas Servan, Marmontel, le Tourneur, Mably, Condorcet, Linguet, Retif de la Bretonne, Turgot, Mirabeau, Necker, Rameau, Vanloo, Gluck, Vernet, Allégrain, Rouelle, Vaucanson, Jaquet Droz, Servandoni, Clairaut, Falconer, Franklin, Rodney, Hume, Sterne, Goldoni, Haller, Bonnet, &c.† A fine generation, I think. Alas! I have not seen Frederick. I have not seen Catherine, that great Empress; I who am so fond of contemplating among my contemporaries the beings who have performed great actions, because I endeavour to discover in their features some traces of those sublime talents by which they are distinguished.

"When I heard of the death of the celebrated Captain Cook, after expressing the deepest concern at his loss, I regretted not having seen that enterprising navigator.

"What would I give to a magician, if one existed, who would instantly raise up before me the august shades of Charlemagne, Gustavus, Cromwell, Michael Angelo, Guise, Sixtus V, Elizabeth, Bacon, Calvin‡, Galileo, Newton, Shakspeare, Richelieu, Turanne, the Czar, Lord Chatham, &c. §

"How pleased I am with thinking myself little, by surrounding myself in idea with all these great men, and tasting the delight of admiring them! Great and noble souls, what dignity do you give to human nature!"

"An Englishman, it is said, laid a wager, five years ago, that he would walk on the *Pont Neuf* at Paris for two hours, offering to the publick some new crown-pieces of six livres (5s. 3d) for 24 sols (2s.) each, and that he should not by that means exhaust a bag of 1200 francs, which he held under his arm. He walked accordingly, crying with a

loud voice, *'Who will have some crowns of six francs, quite new, for four and twenty sols?'* Several passers-by touched the crowns, and felt them, but, without stopping, shrugged their shoulders, saying, *'They are counterfeit, they are counterfeit.'* Others smiling, as if superior to imposition, did not give themselves the trouble to look at them. At length an ordinary woman took up two, laughing, and said to the spectators, *'Well, I will run the risk of two pieces for twenty-four sols through-surely.'* The man with the bag fold no more of them during a walk of two hours. He fully won his wager of one who had studied the populace less than he, or was less acquainted with their disposition."

The concluding chapter of vol. IV. is *A Reply to the Courier de l'Europe*, who, in his paper of July 3, 1781. made some severe strictures on the first edition of this work. It closes as follows:

"O thou rich man, who hast read this book, if a single idea has pleased thee; if in this work, or in my other writings, I have given thee the least instruction or pleasure; if thy mind or thy heart have felt any emotion, thou art my debtor, and I am entitled to thy gratitude. Wouldst thou acquit thyself towards me in a manner that will recompense all my wishes? Give of thy superfluity to the first being that thou shalt meet suffering or groaning; give to my countryman, whilst thou thinkest on me; reflect that the more thou givest, the more thou wilt benefit thyself; give, that I may congratulate myself for having in this world occasioned some good, and that this charitable donation is the only elogium bestowed on my labour." *Bravo!*

The Vth, VIth, and VIIth volumes, which conclude the work, have been published, we suppose, some time, being promised at the end of September last, but have not yet reached us.

47. *Sequel to the Observations on Ancient Castles.* By Edward King, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S.

IN our last we promised a more particular account of this dissertation, which forms a considerable part of the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*. The Observations to which it is a Sequel were published in the fourth volume, 1777. In the present Mr. King has pursued his enquiries with great success on a subject of which he seems a perfect master, and, though amidst ruins, traces (if we may so say) on firm ground.—Knowledge and information are here happily united; and the means of acquiring such materials must have been great expence, acute observation, much reading, and much travelling, all in-

deed

* Marshal Saxe, no doubt.

† Surely the author had also seen Garrick.

‡ "This reformer, who makes and will make an era, was an indefatigable preacher. He delivered 203 sermons, which are so many different pieces. They are seen and preserved in the library of Geneva."

§ Of these sixteen characters it is remarkable that six are English, and only four are French. What a citizen of the world is this Frenchman!

deed suited to a gentleman of large fortune, a liberal mind, and a sound judgment. The engravings too (which are numerous) are all good. But to be more particular.

Our author's former paper was confined merely to a general explanation of the manner of fortifying those remarkable parts of ancient castles called *Keeps* and *Master-Towers*. In this the chief objects of his attention are the different *eras* in which these buildings were erected, and their imperceptible change from stately, inconvenient strong-holds, to useless embattled mansions, and at length to convenient and elegant palaces. Connisborough in Yorkshire, and Castleton in Derbyshire, are mentioned and described as two of the most ancient castles now in being. The former Mr. King, with great reason, calls "a Saxon castle of the first ages of the Heptarchy," in opposition to the vulgar idea that the Saxons had no fortifications but of earth. The latter he considers as of the same high antiquity, some small Saxon idols having been dug up, and probably an idol-cell found, there. Guildford castle (described before) is classed in the same *era*: Colchester and Norwich in the next, that of King Alfred; the first built by his son King Edward, the other by King Canute. These also were described in the former paper. The next succeeding step brings us to the Conquest. Of this date were Nottingham castle (of which the Sally-port, called *Mortimer's Hole*, remains), Clifford's Tower at York, and Lincoln Castle, the two last now standing, and here drawn and described. Agreeably to the Danish mode, these and all the Norman fortresses have a high artificial mount for the basis of a round tower. Added to these, and contemporary, with the same Danish ideas, are the castles of Tickhill and Tunbridge, the latter one of the last built, much improved also in a subsequent reign, and still in high preservation by the great care and attention of the present ingenious and communicative possessor Mr. Hooker. The next plan was that of Bp. Gundulph. On this was constructed his castle at Rochester, and the great ancient keep at Canterbury was altered and improved. Both these were before described; but of the latter, which Mr. K. has since more minutely examined, a further and more accurate account and drawings are given here. An irregular, *mixed species* of building

took place next, about the time of King Stephen. In that style are the castles of Pontefract, "that murderous den," Newark, and Knaresborough, all here described. These were succeeded by the magnificent piles of Edward I. at Conway, Carnarvon, &c. too well known to need description, and by elegant buildings more resembling modern palaces, such as that of Windsor, built by Edward III, and those of Harewood* and Spofford in Yorkshire, improved or completed probably in the same reign †. — With this style ended the ancient mode of residence in castles, properly so called. To these succeeded Castellated Houses, of which one of the most perfect and curious now remaining is Haddon-house in Derbyshire, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, and here particularly described. Another of the best specimens of this mode was the *old part* of the palace at Knowle in Kent, now the Duke of Dorset's, but originally built by Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury, about the time of Edward IV, and improved by Archbishops Morton and Warham, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

They were soon followed by the magnificent, regular, quadrangular houses, such as those at Cowdry in Sussex (Ld. Montagu's) and Penshurst in Kent, the ancient seat of the Sidneys. And after them came the stately buildings of Q. Elizabeth's reign; of which Burleigh-house, in Lincolnshire, and Hardwicke-house, in Derbyshire, are fine specimens. On the whole, in a short recapitulation, our author divides these buildings into nine classes, viz.

1. The very small, inconvenient, strong Anglo-Saxon tower, scarce better than a *magnificent den*.
2. The improved, large, and convenient castles of Alfred.

* It might have been observed, that Mr. Mason, a native of Yorkshire, has made this castle the scene of his "*Elfrida*," for which he was warranted by Camden's saying that "there was one there even prior to the reign of King John." II. p. 714.

† "More noble and extensive were Kenilworth castle, great part of which was built by John of Gaunt; Warwick castle, built by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the time of Richard II; and Alnwick castle, the most superb of all, built chiefly by Henry de Percie and his immediate successor, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. Next to these is Naworth castle."

3. The round Norman keeps, erected on high artificial mounts.
4. The beautiful and noble towers of Gundulph.
5. The *mixed* kind of buildings.
6. The grand and noble piles of Edward I.
7. The palaces of Edward III.
8. The spacious hospitable mansion, embattled only for ornament. And
9. The well-adorned regular palace.

There were palaces also coeval with the castles, as appears by the remains of those at Westminster and Eltham. The great hall at Eltham, probably built by Edward II, now vulgarly called King John's Barn, is particularly described, and gives a grand idea of ancient magnificence. The engraver too has done it ample justice in three large plates.—From a *small window*, now blocked up, at a considerable height from the floor, made merely to look into the hall, our author, if we may so say, throws light on that passage in Shakspeare's *Henry VIII*, where Dr. Butts is introduced bringing the king to a certain window within the palace to see the dishonour done to Archbishop Cranmer by the spite and malice of his adversaries, inferring that it was a closet window, similar to this at Eltham, looking from one of the state-apartments, and shewing that such a one was discovered in Ely-house, just before it was pulled down, and was also at Penshurst, Cowdry, and probably Audley End.

In conclusion, Mr. King thinks that the rude Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and first Norman structures had a sort of *Celtic Original*, their plan being derived from Media and the East, through the Northern parts of Europe, in very early ages; whilst the rich buildings of Alfred and Gundulph seem to have had a sort of *Roman Origin*, having had their plans imported, through the Mediterranean Sea, by those who visited Rome, or engaged in the croisades. Thus the castle at Launceston resembles the capital of Media (Ecbatana), as described by Herodorus, and that at Rochester the tower of Antonia at Jerusalem, as described by Josephus.—We join with this ingenious observer in wishing that some curious person would complete this chain of history by minutely examining the remains of British castles in Wales, and of ancient Scottish castles in the North.

The following is a list of the plates annexed, all engraved by Basire :

Of Conisborough Castle there are	3
plates, containing plans, &c.	
Of Castleton	1
Of Clifford's Tower at York	2
Of Lincoln	1
Of Tickhill and Tunbridge	5
Of Canterbury	4
Of Pontefract	1
Of Newark	1
Of Knareborough	1
Of Harewood, &c.	3
Of Spofford	2
Of Haddon House	2
Of Eltham Great Hall	3
Miscellaneous	2
Total	31

48. *The principal Additions and Corrections in the THIRD Edition of Dr. JOHNSON'S Lives of the Poets; collected to complete the SECOND Edition. 8vo.*

TO the honour of the Booksellers, these Additions, which fill up 28 pages in octavo, are given *gratis* to the purchasers of the former edition.—A few of them shall be here noticed.

"From the willingness with which MILTON has perpetuated the memory of his exile [from college], its cause was such as gave him no shame."

"BUTLER was born in the parish of Strensham in Worcestershire, according to his biographer, in 1612. This account Dr. Nash finds confirmed by the register: he was christened Feb. 14. His father was owner of a house and a little land, worth about eight pounds a year, still called *Butler's Tenement*. Some pictures said to be his were shewn to Dr. Nash at Earl's Crompt; but when he enquired for them some years afterwards, he found them destroyed, to stop windows, and owns that they hardly deserved a better fate.—Granger was informed by Dr. Pearce, who named for his authority Mr. Lowndes of the Treasury, that Butler had a yearly pension of 100*l*. This is contradicted by all tradition, by the complaints of Oldham, and by the reproaches of Dryden, and I am afraid will never be confirmed."

"ROSCOMMON was the son of James Dillon and Elizabeth Wentworth, sister to the Earl of Strafford. He was born in Ireland, during the lieutenancy of Strafford, who, being both his uncle and god-father, gave him his own surname."

"POPE, who lived near enough to be well informed, relates, in *Spence's Memorials*, that OTWAY died of a fever caught by violent pursuit of a thief that had robbed one of his friends; but that indigence, and its concomitants, sorrow and dependency, pressed hard upon him, has never been denied, whatever immediate cause might bring him to the grave."

"WALSH was a scholar, but a man of fashion; and, as Dennis remarks, ostentatiously splendid in his dress."

"Pope afterwards declared himself convinced that GARTH died in the communion of the church of Rome, having been privately reconciled. It is observed by Lowth, that "there is less distance than is thought between scepticism and popery; and that a mind, wearied with perpetual doubt, willingly seeks repose in the bosom of an infallible church."

"One slight lineament of ADDISON'S character Swift has preserved. It was his practice, when he found any man invincibly wrong, to flatter his opinions by acquiescence, and sink him yet deeper in absurdity. This artifice of mischief was admired by Stella, and Swift seems to approve her admiration."

"BLACKMORE seems to have passed his time at the University with very little attention to the business of the place; for in his poems the ancient names of nations or places which he often introduces, are pronounced by chance. His works may be read a long time without the occurrence of a single line that stands prominent from the rest."

"Whatever I have said of FENTON is confirmed by Pope in a letter, by which he communicated to Broome an account of his death." [See this letter in our last, p. 97.]

"SOMERVILLE'S house, where he was born in 1692, is called Edilton, a seat inherited from a long line of ancestors, for he was said to be of the first family in his county. He tells of himself, that he was born near the Avon's banks. He was bred at Winchester School, and was elected fellow of New College. It does not appear that in the places of his education he exhibited any uncommon proofs of genius or literature. His powers were first displayed in the country, where he was distinguished as a poet, a gentleman, and a skilful justice of the peace. He died July 10, 1742, and was buried at Wotton, near Henley in Arden. His distresses need not be much pitied; his estate is said to be fifteen hundred a year, which, by his death, has devolved to Lord Somerville of Scotland. His mother indeed, who lived till ninety, had a jointure of six hundred."

"Henley, in one of his Advertisements, had mentioned *Pope's Treatment of SAVAGE*. This was supposed by Pope to be the consequence of a complaint made by Savage to Henley, and was therefore mentioned by him with much resentment."

"Part of SWIFT'S explanation of an *Ancient Prophecy* was written after the facts, and the rest never completed, but well planned to excite amazement."

"POPE left the care of his papers to his executors, first to Lord Bolingbroke, and if he should not be living, to the Earl of Marchmont, undoubtedly expecting them to be proud of the trust.—In his latter productions

the diction is sometimes vitiated by French idioms, with which Bolingbroke had perhaps infected him."

"PITT gave us a complete English *Æneid*, which I am sorry not to see joined in the late publication with his other poems."

"The highest praise which THOMSON has received ought not to be suppressed; it is said by Lord Lyttelton, in the prologue to his posthumous play, that his works contained

"No line which, dying, he could wish to blot."

Pope countenanced "Agamemnon" by coming to it the first night; and was welcomed to the theatre by a general clap: he had much regard for Thomson, and once expressed it in a poetical epistle sent to Italy, of which, however, he abated the value, by transplanting some of the lines into his *Epistle to Arbuthnot*."

"The whole annual revenue of WATTS (a third part of which he allotted to the poor) was not a hundred a year."

"WEST would doubtless have reached yet further, had he lived to complete, what he had for some time meditated, the Evidences of the Truth of the New Testament. Perhaps it may not be without effect to tell that he read the prayers of the Public Liturgy every morning to his family; and that, on Sunday evening, he called his servants into the parlour, and read to them, first a sermon, and then prayers.—These two illustrious friends [West and Lyttelton] had for a while listened to the blandishments of infidelity; and when West's book was published, it was bought by some, who did not know his change of opinion, in expectation of new objections against Christianity; and as infidels do not want malignity, they revenged the disappointment by calling him a Methodist." [See our last, p. 102.]

"In 1751 Sir John Heathcote gave DYER Coningsby, of 140*l.* a year; and in 1765 the Chancellor added Kirkby."

"MALLEY sold "Agamemnon" to Vailant for 130*l.*"

"AKENSIDE'S diction is certainly poetical as it is not prosaic, and elegant as it is not vulgar."

"The character of GRAY was adopted from a letter written to Mr. Boswell, by the Rev. Mr. Temple, rector of St. Gluvias in Cornwall, and I am as unwilling as his warmest well-wisher to believe it true."

"Though *Invisibilia non decipiunt* was inscribed upon a deception in YOUNG'S grounds, and *ambulantes in horto audierunt vocem Dei* on a building in this garden, his parish was indebted to the good humour of the author of the "Night Thoughts" for an assembly and bowling-green."

"To Mrs. Montagu, the famous champion of Shakspeare, I am indebted for the history of *Resignation*. Observing that Mrs. Edgeworth, in the midst of her grief for the

loss of the admiral, derived consolation from the perusal of the "Night Thoughts," Mrs. Montagu proposed a visit to the author. From conversing with Young, Mrs. Boscawen derived still further consolation; and to that visit she and the world were indebted for this poem.

"By the same lady I am enabled to say, in her own words, that Young's unbounded genius appeared to greater advantage in the companion, than even in the author—that the christian was in him a character still more inspired, more enraptured, more sublime than the poet—and that, in his ordinary conversation,

—letting down the golden chain from high,
He drew his audience upward to the sky."

The following P. S. (the reader will easily see) is addressed to Dr. Johnson by Mr. Croft:

"This account of Young was seen by you in manuscript, you know, Sir; and, though I could not prevail on you to make any alterations, you insisted on striking out one passage, only because it said, that, if I did not wish you to live long for your sake, I did for the sake of myself and of the world. But this postscript you will not see before it is printed; and I will say here, in spite of you, how I feel myself honoured and bettered by your friendship—and that, if I do credit to the church, for which I am now going to give in exchange the bar, though not at so late a period of life as Young took orders, it will be owing, in no small measure, to my having had the happiness of calling the author of *The Rambler* my friend. H. C."

49. *A Treatise on the Study of Antiquities.*
By T. Pownall.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

THE author of this curious system (for a system it is, notwithstanding he so much abuses system as "an upstart fungus poisoning the mind," and the load of learned terms in which it is conveyed) sets out with expostulating with the Society of Antiquaries, *under their own seal*, for not exerting, to the utmost extent, the powers conferred on them in their corporate capacity. "I suppose," says he, "this Society to have been, in its institution, something beyond that of a mere *Repertory*. I look to some platonic principle, some tendency to assort as well as to collect; some recognizing principle, which may reform as well as revive some of the multitude of materials which are every day brought to the mass of our discoveries, with a view to the restoring from its ruins and re-

edifying that ancient structure of which our numberless collections are but the reliques and dispersed fragments."

It is a melancholy truth that all literary Societies are at best but Repertories; bodies without souls, too numerous to concert, too dissonant, or too complaisant to execute one grand design. Intentions and discoveries are recommended to them, and they recommend them again; new facts are pointed out to them, and they believe them; new arguments are submitted to them, and they print them; and contradictory facts and arguments are not unfrequently printed—not from a zeal for truth, but *par politesse*. If any one doubts this strange assertion, let them read the avowal of one of our learned societies, that declines making itself answerable for what it publishes, and of another, not to encourage any literary work in its corporate capacity.

But to return to the Society of Antiquaries. Whoever turns over their voluminous minute-books will find them filled with ample matter, more of research than discussion, and their six volumes of *Archæologia* afford but two treatises that have the smallest pretence to be called *systematic*. Our readers will easily distinguish Dr. Woodward and Mr. King in the crowd.

As to what our author calls their attention to, a rationale of history from some universal language, as we hold with a brother reviewer, whom we profess to follow at a greater distance than he does his fire, that it is not practicable to go further on this road, so we should be sorry to see any learned society, in its corporate capacity, bewildered in the mazes and mists of Etymology. Though the latter volumes of the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres* contain several etymological discussions and controversies whether the Chinese were not a colony of the Egyptians, Heaven forbid that the *Archæologia*, or the *Philosophical Transactions*, should be filled with the reveries of Mr. Nelme, Mr. Wesley Hall (see p. 245), Mr. Jones (we mean the Celtic etymologist), and such chimerical reasoners who dream that Plato did not go into Egypt (as it is expressly said by Plutarch in Solon) under pretence of selling *Oil*, to learn arithmetic, astronomy, and other branches of philosophy, but to learn the doctrine of the

Circle

Circle and the *Square*, expressed by the letters O L*.

Nothing can be more delusive than etymology. So much depends on sounds which men of different organs utter, and on writing from these sounds so dissonantly uttered, that it is impossible to draw an universal language from the utterance of all the people on the globe. Still more deceitful is hieroglyphic or picture-writing. The arbitrary marks of every illiterate person who cannot write his name so as that it should be admitted in evidence, or those by which a publican, who can write, scores his customers, may as well be reduced to an alphabet; and how the alphabets of Europe alone vary in different centuries the little *Didionnaire Diplomatique* will sufficiently evince. This is a field too ample and too bewildering to range in long, admitting it were more pleasant or profitable than it really is.

Enough too has been said of mythic writing, or apologue, to make one wish to shut up this enquiry in the dark brains of credulous unbelievers, or the muzzy imaginations of German philologists.

The Essay on ancient Ships, by Gen. Melville, is new and informing. That on ancient Chariots, by Gov. P. he declined giving to the *Archæologia* (tho' read to the Society), because pre-engaged to Mr. Berenger.

We most earnestly wish Mr. Astle may proceed with his fac similes of alphabets. He cannot need a caution against the involuntary fallacy of copiers of inscriptions.

50. *A Series of Facts, showing the present Political State of India, as far as concerns the Powers at War, and the probable Consequences of a general Pacification in Europe, before we shall have decided our Contests in The Carnatic. Addressed, for Form's Sake, to the Earl of Shelburne, but recommended to the serious Consideration of all His Majesty's Ministers, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament.* 8vo.

THOUGH this pamphlet is evidently written to serve a particular interest, yet it contains such a series of useful information as must recommend it to the particular attention of all those to whom it is addressed. The author supposes Hyder Ally to pay no kind of regard to

any one article introduced into the definitive treaty of peace relative to the interests of the several powers on the continent of Asia. He has a personal hatred to Mahomed Ally Cawn, the present *pasteboard* Nabob of the Carnatic, which nothing but death can remove: and while the French can contribute to forward his deep-rooted revenge, he will join his whole power to theirs, in order, if possible, to divest the English of every foot of land they possess between the two points of Calymere and Palmyras*.

To defeat this deep-laid design, the author enforces the necessity of retaining Trinkamaly, while we have yet any interest remaining on the coast of Coromandel. Ships bound from Europe to this coast, during the S. W. monsoon, are obliged to make the South end of the island of Ceylon, as far to the Northward as the harbour of Trinkamaly; otherwise they will be prevented by the violence of the Westerly winds from fetching-in on that coast, any where to the Southward of Pullicate, a Dutch settlement now in the hands of Hyder Ally, six leagues to the Northward of Madras.

The possession of Negapatam this writer thinks of no less importance than that of Trinkamaly. It stands in that corn-producing country Tanjore, without which the English Squadron can neither procure a pound of provision, nor a cask of water to the Southward of Madras. And the instant it is restored to the Dutch it will become an arsenal and magazine of military stores to Hyder Ally. This is a serious affair. If, therefore, Tanjore is to be retained, Trinkamaly and Negapatam must not be relinquished. By abandoning the only windward port we have, Trinkamaly, and the only entrance now left into the Southernmost part of Coromandel, Negapatam, the peace in Europe will but make desperate our affairs in the Carnatic†. The whole coast will be left open to the Dutch and French to make the best bargain with Hyder Ally they can for the men, arms, and stores which they will constantly supply, in spite of all the English can do to prevent them.

* The author refers to a new and accurate map, lately published by Major James Rennel, for the better understanding of these references.

† This writer, in another place, thinks if we were better, if these places cannot be retained, to give up at once the Northern Circars, including

* The writer of this article actually heard this asserted by one of these etymological gentry to a learned company, who were ashamed of it.

Buffy is on his way to India; a more knowing in the geography, extent, politics, revenues, and of the Deccan, Carnatic, the kingdom of Mysore, and the Northern Circars hardly be found. He is also complete master of the country language and personally known to Hyder the Soubah of the Deccan, and other leading princes on that continent of India. His plan endeavour to draw the Soubah of Deccan and his brother Bang into a confederacy with his and Hyder Ally, in order to be English from the Carnatic, to the Northern Circars, and then to spoil among them. The only way herefore, that can be formed of a party of counteracting the plan of Hyder, is, the known readiness and in finding resources of the Governor-General of Bengal. He has access over the present Soubah of the Carnatic, corresponds with him in his language, and his faith and honour firmly established in the public opinions of his government as his effectness and integrity are in price. Such being the case, we must, Hyder, endeavour to collect a force for the opening a way through the kingdom of Mangalore *, and attack Hyder Ally in that only vulnerable point and penetrate, if possible, even to the capital. It is the only method that devised to draw him off from his position in the Carnatic, and it will insure the landing a proper number of troops, have that effect.

By the Guntoor, to the French; and the Carnatic, including Madras, to Hyder, or which some equivalent may possibly be obtained; and, by quitting the Coromandel entirely, save many lives, some avert much disgrace from our arms and possibly prevent the necessity of an armistice with France in three years. At the same time he recommends the security of our last stake. From Rohil about 30 degrees of North latitude, the Coromandel, in 21 degrees may be rendered most impregnable. At all events, to get into the Haagly, or Bengal, to be preserved. At present no nation the English have a regular establishment of ships there, without which no vessels dare enter Bengal River. Nor deemed capable of conducting into the King's ships, Indiamen, &c. but by years constant practice. Mangalore, this writer says, did not become the kingdom of Mysore before the

Having thus stated the danger and the remedy, the writer next proceeds to examine the present condition of the French in India. The French, he says, have at this moment at their African islands, and on the way thither, more than 6000 effective and well-disciplined men; nor is there, on the face of the earth, a place better enabled to supply them with bread and wine than the Cape of Good Hope*. M. Buffy has carried with him not only ample credentials to procure all that he may want, but also Dutch commissaries, with fiscal powers to enforce the compliance. From that inexhaustible magazine of corn, wine, and oil, the French king's troops at the Mauritius have been, and will be fed, let them increase to what number they may.

A considerable part of the above force from the Mauritius, the author predicts, will, on, or before the latter end of February 1783, be landed, under the direction of M. Buffy, at or near Mootapilly, in the Guntoor Circar, and will there form a Northern army, to which Hyder Ally will join a body of ten or twelve thousand horse, the Nizam and his brother as many infantry, and with this force penetrate into the Circars. To this, what have the Company to oppose? Positively nothing but the great abilities and wonderful exertions of Governor Hastings, the very man whom Government are about to recall. [Here the writer takes occasion to enlarge on the merits and services of the Governor.]—After the passage for European vessels from the Indian Ocean to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea, had for ages been closed up, and all speedy communication between India and Europe by

usurpation of Hyder; but that great statesman and soldier soon saw the necessity of a sea-port town, by which he might import artillery and stores of every kind, equal to his vast ambitious designs of future conquests. And, whether he seized or purchased the sea-port towns of Honore and Mangalore, he is now in possession of them, with their rich dependent provinces, the most fertile in all Asia.

* The great importance of this Cape was told to Lord North more than two months before the manifesto appeared against the Dutch, when only four ships and a thousand men were wanted to take possession of it; but it seems the capture of the paltry island of St. Eustatia was then thought of more consequence. Without it, neither the French nor Dutch could have shewn their faces in India.

that

that route entirely lost the active and penetrating genius of Mr. Hastings caused it to be re-explored and opened again; inasmuch that a letter, dated in London May 24, 1776, was received in Bengal on the 14th day of August following. By the same route it came to be known, in almost as short a time, in 1778, that hostilities had commenced between England and France. The spirit of Mr. Hastings was all alive. He sent orders to Madras for them to prepare instantly for the attack of Pondicherry; shipped off money in abundance to support their military operations; and assured the King's Admiral of a reinforcement of two forty gun ships, which, to the astonishment of both French and English, joined the King's squadron in Pondicherry Road in two months and a few days. The place fell. On that occasion every order and degree of people in this country, from the palace to the cottage, were elated by the success of our arms in India. A flag was sent to Sir Edward Vernon, the commander at sea; a red ribbon to Gen. Munro, the land commander; and Mr. Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras, was created a baronet; whilst the man who formed the plan, gave orders for the attack of Pondicherry and Mahé, and furnished the money and the ships to carry both into execution, was neglected or forgotten.

It was now that the Governor and Council of Madras, who affected to fear Hyder Ally, forgot their fears, and, instead of using every means the wit of man could devise, to soothe and appease the Mysorean prince, whose enmity to Mahomed Ally was well known, dispatched a powerful detachment to take possession of the Guntoor Circar, with the declared intention of putting it into the hands of his mortal enemy; and at the same time the Nizam was irritated by withholding from him a tribute of five lacs of rupees, which the Company had annually stipulated to pay him for his former interest in the Northern Circars.

At this critical moment did a fine and gallant army lie scattered and dispersed all over the Carnatic; not a pagoda in the Company's treasury; the Nizam's troops four months in arrears, mutinying for pay; furious factions in the council; the garrisons with neither stores, provisions, or men to defend them; the sea line of Madras itself in no condition to resist; the Nizam disgusted, and his brother, Bazaletjung,

grossly affronted; and when Hyder, with his enmity to Mahomed Ally quite ripe, and a well-appointed army of 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot, burst over them like a torrent.

What dreadful revenge the Mysorean prince took is painful to remember, by his laying waste the whole Carnatic; by cutting off one third of our scattered army, and driving the General, with the red ribbon about his neck, at the head of the other two thirds, before him; who ran and cried, and crying ran; tossing his guns into one pond, and tumbrils into another, until, dismembered of every thing but his *deep-stained* ribbon, he got safe under the walls of Madras.

At this trying moment Mr. Hastings did not despair of our affairs on the coast. He ventured to dismisst the ill-fated governor from the station he so unworthily filled; restored the Guntoor Circar; pacified the Nizam; sent men and money, and, what was more than both, a General to the coast; and, by parting with Sir Eyre Coote on that tremendous occasion, he, in fact, resigned his own government into the hands of Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheeler;—and is now to be rewarded by a vote of recall!!!

Whoever the gentleman may be who is intended to supply the vacancy by this recall, he must be convinced that the public good requires a successor to that great man, and not a superseder. If, adds the writer, addressing himself to Lord Shelburne, you can justify the recall of Mr. Hastings on principles of real utility and national honour, and you have a majority in both houses of parliament who think as you do, and a more capable and upright man to supply his place, no longer trifle away time, but either recall Mr. Hastings at once, or fix him, until there shall be a general peace on the continent of India, with a degree of confidence necessary to support him in so arduous an undertaking.

There is something remarkably striking in this part of the Address to Lord Shelburne: "Whatever your Lordship may do now," says this writer, "will be of no longer duration than your ministry. The patriots will not be at rest till they remove you from your station; and then your India Bill (the only thing of yours which will have their support) will serve them as a precedent to introduce one of their own, such a one as the act of the 13th year of

of Geo. III. which spawned the Supreme Council and the Supreme Court, whose baneful effects have, from that hour to this, torn to pieces our affairs in Asia."

The writer of this Address seems to be fully master of his subject, and a zealous friend to Mr. Hastings and the East India Company.

51. *An Ode on the Peace.* By the Author of "Edwin and Elfrida." 4to.

MISS WILLIAMS is already provided with a pass-port to the Temple of Fame, which will give her a ready admittance. Those who read the following stanzas of this pleasing Ode will wish to read more.

"And lo! o'er hapless ANDREW'S tomb,
Mild victim of his soft despair,
Whose soul in Life's exulting bloom
Deem'd not that Life deserv'd a care;
O'er the cold earth his relics press,
Lo Britain's drooping legions rest;
For him the blades they sternly grasp'd,
appear
Dimm'd with a rising sigh, and fully'd with

"While SEWARD sweeps her plaintive
strings,
While pensive round his sable shrine
A radiant zone she graceful flings,
Where full emblaz'd his virtues shine,
The mournful Loves that tremble nigh
Shall catch her warm melodious sigh,
And drink the precious thrilling drops that
flow [in woe.]
From Pity's hovering soul that pangs dissolv'd

No less poetical and pathetic are the lines that follow on Capt. Agill, and, indeed, the whole. The triumph of the Arts, of Painting, Poetry, Philosophy, &c. is also finely pictured. A stanza on the latter we must give ourselves the pleasure of transcribing.

"While meek Philosophy explores
Creation's vast stupendous round,
With piercing gaze sublime she soars,
And bursts the system's distant bound!
Lo! mid the dark deep void of space
A rushing world* her glance can trace!
It moves majestic in its ample sphere,
Sheds its refracted light, and rolls its ling'ring
year."

52. *Facts: or, a Comparative View of the Population and Representation of England and Wales.* 4to.

THE Facts here stated are these: "that in England and Wales are 2 ci-

* "Alluding to Mr. Herschel's wonderful discoveries, and particularly to his discovery of a new planet, called the *Georgium Sidus*."

"ties and 154 boroughs and cinque-ports, of which number not one contains 400 houses chargeable to the duty on houses and windows. The representatives of these small towns are 296, which number, deducted from 513, leave only 217 representatives of counties, cities, and populous towns, or a minority of 79." That the majority of the House of Commons are not elected by a majority of the people of England and Wales, but by a few inhabitants of decayed towns and villages, is a necessary inference. Whether the remedy or the disease be worst, remains to be determined.

53. *Alex Hercules, vulg'd Gibraltar, Served, quum Hispanis, simul ac Gallis obsideretur Anno MDCCXXXIII. Carmen.* Bruxellia.

AS this classical poem does equal honour to the English nation and to its author, who, we are informed, is an Irish ecclesiastic at Brussels; we wish much to see it naturalised in our own language; and, with that view, will insert it entire next month.—The same subject, we find, has been proposed for a prize poem by both our Universities.

54. *Rosina, A Comic Opera. In Two Acts. Performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.* By Mrs. Brooke. 8vo.

AN account of this pleasing performance, with an extract of the *Airs*, has been given in p. 28. But to this, and all scripture-stories, not excepting Miss More's excellent *Sacred Dramas*, one great objection is their notoriety, which entirely destroys the grace of novelty, and the pleasure of surprise.

55. *Bibliotheca Croftiana. A Catalogue of the curious and distinguished Library of the late Rev. Thomas Crofts, M. A. Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, and F. R. A. S. S. deceased.* 8vo.

FEW libraries in this kingdom have equalled this in bulk or value, as it consists of 8360 different articles, in almost all languages, arts, and sciences. And the scientific manner in which the Catalogue is compiled does no small credit to the skill and taste of Mr. Paterfon. The books are to be sold by auction in April and May.

Among other curious notes is "the following extraordinary one of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer," on art. 964, "Ex dono Wesley Hall, cleri Eccl. Angl. Polygami, qui 2 330res Chel: se habuit simul, anno 1748."

C A M B R I A,

Concluded from p. 160.

DUM vastas miror, memoranda tropæa
cruroris,
Obductas musco moles, innoxiaque arma,
Pendula nunc aulis, et desuetudine longâ
Fœdata informique situ; dum martia quon-
dâm [rorum;—
Castra oculis perlustro, ingentùmque offa vi-
Ut juvat insignes ævi revocare tenebris
Morgani laurus, memorique revolvere duras
Militias animo, immotumque in carcere pec-
tus!

Quem tua dextra, *Odœm*, latet? quem Cad-
waladeri? [iniquæ
Nobile par fratrum!—Hinc fraudis securus
Suscepit, pro more suo, sub tegmine lætus
Straminis efurient *Comb. r* brumâque rigen-
tem,
Efcâ sepositâ, sociumque fovebit ad ignem.
Nil audebit enim posthâc impunè, nec un-
quam

Hospitis in vitam grassabitur ense nefando
Impia Fraus, dum vester honos nomenque
manebunt: [qui
Nec vester morietur honos, dem flumine pin-
Deva equientem agros, segeteque armenta que
Abripere exultat cursu *Sabrina* citato; [secum
Dum caput ad nubes *Plin. monis* ardua moles
Evebat, atque humeris sustentet sidera *Snow-*
don. [oris

Quippe etenim, quandò ingrati (qui nuper ab
Fylg *Flandriæ*, miseri, maria omnia circum
Jactati, sedes ad littora vestra locarant,)
Auctores vitæ, scelus o! extinguere certant,
Vos, memores Patriæ, Libertatisque tenaces,
Surgitis, atque lupi tanquam, impassique leo-
nes,

Irruitis, meritoque infandum perditis agmen
Funere. Sic ausos cælum affectare gigantes
Jupiter omnipotens sub *Averno* flumine merxit.
En! quantum se fert virtute *Arthurus* et
armis!

Quos vibrat gladios! et quâ pietate fororem
Imperat ipse suum! quæ cingunt tempora
laurus!

Quanta sedet suave arridens clementia vultu!
Ecce! ruit medius, exercitus ipse, per hostes
Cadwenus, pulchramque pectus per vulnera
mortem!

At quò, *Musa*? cruror non te, clangorque
tubaram,
Non te bella juvant:—Pacis per florea rura
Reptare, et legum auctores iterare fideles
Carmina amas, doctum *Affradu*que, pipmque
Lycurgum, [ori,
Hewelunqu bonum. Vestro consurgite, *Cam-*
bri: vos pompæ, vos splendida monstra, tri-
umpho

Cedite devicti, magnumque agnoscite nomen.
Salve, sancte Pater Patriæ! Te luridâ co-
ram

Strages, te coram fugitant cyanida Martis
Prælia, et iniquinata comas *Victoria* tabo,
Abjiciens aquilamque suam, gladiisque cru-
entus.

Nec, si *Cambriacæ* scopulis posuisse sub altis

Dii gentes, cinctasque hyemalibus undiquè
ventis,

Finxerunt hebetes etiam; nam sæpe vagatur
Culmina per montùm, *Mufis* comitatus amicis,
Phæbus, et in sensus Bardorum illabitur al-
mos;

Quos inter, Fati interpret, dum fortè sedebat
Olim *Merlinus*, subito correptus ab æstro
(Ut perhibet *Fama*) insolitoque capacia an-
helans [ore.

Corda Deo, ad citharam præfago hæc edidit
“En! video, coram video, venientia, *Cam-*
bri,

“Tempora lætitiæ; mitescent aspera bella;
“Læta suos uno sub Rege *Britannia* cunctos
“Conjungi cernit pueros; nec sanguine ter-

ram [rupto,
“Amplius undantem patrio; nec, fœdere
“Conversas plorat fraterna in viscera vires.
“Nam quid enim? (sic Fata ferent volventi-

bus annis,) [tus,
“Post multas belli strages, tristisque tumul-

“Ascendunt proprios *Brangæici* è stemmate
“nati, [nis

“Et populo plaudente, thronos. *Victoria* lig-
“Insidet exultans, fœcesque explicat alas.
“Et tu, delicia, *Libertas* aurea, *Cambri*,

“Tu, quæ fugebas vix, vix velligis firma
“Nuper humi, sublime caput nunc tollis, et
“una g.m.

“Cum populo oblectas, nullo discrimine, Re-
“En! venit illa dies, multùm expectanda
“*Britannis*,

“Quam tenet, haud oris alienis natus, avita
“Sceptra magu Princeps maritæ.—Consurgit.
“*Bardi*, [plenis

“Grandisonasque movete lyras;—Pax otia
“Profundit rivis, ridetque *Industria* passim
“Per campos, ratiùmque laborat molibus æ-

“quor. [fitebo.”
“Ut *Rhodyna* valet! neque te, *Federice*,
His medium dictis sermonem abruptum, et
ægri

Genua labant nimio perculsi numloe vatis.
Ipse auras fugit; at circum vocalis *Bardi*
Plectra animant focci, et tentant modulamine
dulci, [rem.

Nec frustra, longævo animam revocare fuga-
i Coll. —, Oxon. 1773. R. R.

In Episcopum EXONIENSIS

Synodum apud Cynubintus agentem. 1782.

ULTIMA deliciis iterum Cornubia nactis
Lætatur. Postquam patrias accesserit
oras

Antistes sacer hesperias; ubi turba recentis
Pæfusus adventus studio festinat anhelo:
Sospite quo populi attonitum quatit æthera
plausus.

Rhetorices† *Augusta*† tunc miranda fatetur
Munera; præconia tanta est tibi copia sandi.

* Cancellarius illius Universitatis, Dr.
North.

† The Bishop was a popular preacher at
the Rolls chapel.

‡ London, so called in the time of *Julius*
Cæsar. Tul.

Tullius impensis * vestris locupletior extat ;
Et veneres antiqua reſect tibi gratia Romæ.
Sed neque tectis abest aspirans alma labori
Granta † tuo : magnas et habent tibi littora

grates
Utraque noſtra—Deo ſacratas hoſpes ad ædes
Mitiger aggreditur. Primo ſtat limine cœtus
Plurimus, antiquos expectans ordine ritus ‡.
Plaudite Daemonii § ; quæſita laboribus ornat
Dilectum quod mitra cæj ut, ſtudiſſque ſerenis.
Quo feror ? Eulogiæ non indiſca virtus ineptæ
Tanta, virum mihi fas nec erit ceciniffe ca-
mequâ

Impare. Sponte Deo pietas tua cara viſcar ;
Conſcia mirantem, et celebrat te Fama per
orbem. DANMONIENSIS.

*Occaſional PROLOGUE to the FOUNDLING,
acted at the Theatre-Royal in York, for the
Benefit of the Lunatic Aſylum.*

By Mr. KEMBLE, Barber to Mrs. SIDDONS.

FROM the mild regions of her native ſky,
O'er BRITAIN'S iſle ſweet Pity call her
eye—
She caſt—and Sorrow heav'd her melting
As to her view pale Sickneſs ſtood conſeſt,
Here treacherous Waſte attains her end by
ſtealth,
And, flattering, ſlowly ſaps the baſe of health.
There Fevers ſhoot thro' every ſwelling vein,
Now ſire the lawleſs blobd, now rack the
brain.

Daughter of Hell, a direr fiend than War,
With haſty ſtride Plague ruſhes from afar !
Her ſavage pleaſure grows on ſpreading death,
And Parent Nations orphan'd by her breath.

Who ſits on yonder ſtone with hollow eye
And hand out-ſtretch'd, imploring charity ?
'Tis hungry Famine—" Thou ſhalt aſk no
" more," [man's door."
Cry'd one—" but die, and ſhame that rich
Who waſ't ſo cry'd?—The monarch of the
dead,

As from yon grave he rear'd his meagre head.
Pity with ſmiles beheld his friendly brow,
And hail'd him—Curer of a cureleſs woe.—

She ſpoke, and foaming Phrenzy darr'd by,
Strength in his hand, and murder in his eye—
Sadly ſhe ſigh'd, and as the torn'd away
Heard calmer Melancholy's pœſive lay—
The love-lorn Virgin, wandering thro' the
gloom [ring tomb,
Of yew-bound church-yards and the mould-
ſong to the moon of " Mary's" grimly
" ghôſt,"

Of Henry's broken vows, and Emma loſt.

Here Pity wept—and from her tears aroſe
A kind Aſylum for the mad-one's woes.

* His Lordſhip publiſhed an edition of
Cicero's Epiſtles.

† Cambridge.

‡ Confirmation.

§ The ancient name of Devon and Corn-
wall, now the diocèſe of Exon.

Hail to the wondrous arts that can dif-
penſe

The genial floods of renovatèd ſenſe !
And bleſſings crown your breſts who feel
theſe woes,
As far the heavieſt human nature knows !

The

INTERVIEW between FOX and NORTH.

Charles.

COME to my arms, my dear much-va-
lued friend,
Henceforth let diſcord ceaſe, let conteſt end.

THEY EMBRACE.

Nor. Come to my arms—thus let me
claſp thee round, [found :
I find thy worth, and honour what I've
O ! you're a man my ſoul delights to praiſe,
Fair, faithful, honeſt ! juſt in all your ways.
A friend ſo warm I ever held moſt dear,
A foe ſo potent Cæſar's ſelf might fear.

Ch. What though I've callèd thee traitor,
coward, knave ?

Nor. What though I've call'd thee fac-
tion's vileſt ſlave ?

Ch. What though I've nam'd thee all
that's vile and baſe ?

Nor. Your virtues now will dignify diſgrace !
Come once again, my ſoul's far better part,
My genius, take me—take me to thy heart.
Guide me, inſtruct me, teach me where to go,
Thus, thus, our hearts ſhall meet, and thus
we'll grow.

THEY EMBRACE AGAIN.

Ch. Bleſs me ! where am I ? what is this
I ſee ?

I'm drunk ! I dream ! I'm ſure it cannot be.
What ! he who ſpur'd me ! kick'd me from
my poſt,

And bid me wander like a Stygian ghôſt ;
Sent me a note in characters ſo fair, [there :
He had ſought my name, and could not find it
What he ? that hated, that deteſted man !
Who taught my tongue to curſe like Caliban !
He ſeek my frienſhip ! he accept my hand !
Now let St. Paul's church walk into the
Strand,

Let London bridge to Iſlington repair,
And Temple-bar go forth to take the air !

Nor. O ! there's a ſpirit in that pliant
tongue, [young.

That charms the old, and fascinates the
But know the cauſe, dear Charles, before you
blame, [with ſhame,

I'm ſick, I'm hurt, my heart's o'erwhelm'd
I did not think—

Ch. —I'm ſure I did not mean—

Nor. I did not wiſh—

Ch. —Forgive, forgive my ſpleen.

Nor. Henceforth, my friend, let's praiſe
each other's parts,

I'll call thee Tully, call thee knave of hearts,
Renounce my morals, do what'er you will,
So we the purpoſe of our ſouls fulfil,
Involve our country in a laſting flame,
'Till we get poſts, and copy what we blame.

At the request of the amiable Author of THE NONCONFORMISTS NOSEGAY (see vol. III. p. 543) we present these Verses to our Readers as they were originally written.

WHAT charming flowers in Nature's stores we view!

From year to year they bud and bloom anew. They all must please, and each our fancy warms,

Yet different beauties grow in different forms. A sudden thought came dawning o'er my mind,

That in these flowers I might some emblem Of men who stand upright in Virtue's cause, To teach her dictates, and proclaim her laws: Men, who by what they teach themselves abide:

Such bright examples should be Britain's With hoping none will think me too severe, I thus indulge eccentric motions here.

GIBBONS, the *Sun-flower*, darts his eyes around;

Full of expression are they often found: He stares with meaning at the students oft, When they offend him, but he soon turns soft.

FISHER, the *Poppy*, bows his sleepy head, And soft composing does his numbers shed.

WINTER I to the *Sweetbrier* must compare, Which, when you handle, of the thorns beware.

BREWER, like *Capscomb*, is very warm, Exalts his voice, and preaches in a storm.

BARBER an *Emma* of darkest hue, Approv'd by many, but admir'd by few.

WEBB, like the *Laurel* that is ever green, Going to Homerton is sometimes seen:

There he examines if the young men keep Grounded in *orthodoxy* very deep.

STAFFORD, a *Willow*, weeping where he stands,

Crying up sentences with lifted hands.

OLDING, a *Snowdrop*, with his locks so white, Indicates youth is gone, and all is night.

FORD and the *Crocus*, well they coincide, Form'd for humility, and free from pride.

JENNINGS, the *Lily*, tall and straight we view, Good-nature gilds his words and actions too.

O happy temper, to be always mild,

And meek, and gentle as a little child!

TROTMAN, the *Pink*, is elegantly made;

His face the emblem of his mind, 'tis said.

See the *Geranium*, think of CLAYTON's name,

Of graceful form, and he is just the same.

BENNETT, like *Mignonette*, a lovely flower,

Exhaling sweetness with peculiar power:

Behold him preaching in the gospel strain!

Fraught with pure language elegantly plain.

WEBB for an emblem I will choose the *Rose*;

His person handsome as the flower I've chose.

ROGERS, *Ranunculus*-like, of stature small,

Sig'd himself *Antifony*, with truth, say all.

GIBBONS, like *South-west-wood*, quite old appears,

Mark'd with the traces of revolving years,

And yet some embers in this reverend fire

Will kindle in the pulpit sparks of fire.

In STENNET's soft persuasive manner we The gentle *Yessamine* do plainly see: A sound good preacher, but he will maintain Immersion is a point extremely plain.

This we acknowledge, but forbear to say

It is essential to the present day.

FORDYCE, the *Holly-hock*, is stately, tall,

Bears his high head, and soars above them all.

What mighty lessons does he teach young men,

And females owe a tribute to his pen.

Upright he stands, a guardian to the fair;

As weaker vessels makes them all his care.

TAYLER, the *Aspen*, with a trembling speech,

Believes the word he does to others preach.

HARRIS, a stately *Piony*, comes next,

And with pomposity explains his text.

In his discourses paints the golden rule,

And adds, the man that shuns it is a fool.

The *Tulip* WORTHINGTON does well display,

The stripes are numerous, and the colours gay.

Just so his sermons, stor'd with Rhet'rick's flowers,

Which please the ear, and lull the critic's powers.

My nosegay finish'd, pray observe it well;

The flowers have beauties, more than I can tell.

Gather them up, and likewise tie them round,

With strings of caudour I request them bound.

On the DEATH of an INFANT.

AS rudely brush'd by Eurus' hoary wing,
The blooming infants of the early spring

Decline their drooping heads, so this fair flower

Blows but to fade, and withers in an hour.

In the prime dawn of life from us she flies,

Just shewn on earth, and rapt into the skies.

From GIBBON'S *DECLINE and FALL*, &c.

Vol. III. Note 115; Page 187.

MALLIUS indulget somno noctesque dieque,

Insomnis Pharius sacra profana rapit.

Omnibus hoc, Italæ gentes, exposcite votis,

Mallius ut vigilet; dormiat ut Pharius.

I M I T A T I O N.

NORTH doz'd, 'tis true, some precious hours away,

While crafty Sh——ne watch'd to seize his prey.

But fewer woes might injur'd Britain weep,

Would North but watch, and Sh——ne soundly sleep.

See *Claudian*, Ep. 30.

Mr. Gibbon adds—"Mallius did not

always sleep," &c.—Lord North does not

always sleep. He is said to be the most

witty speaker in the House of Commons.

MR. URBAN,
THOUGH many persons of liberal education, and friends to a free toleration, seem to think that the opinions of the vulgar and ignorant are not much to be regarded, yet, as the vulgar and ignorant in all countries compose the majority, and indeed the strength of the people, special care should be taken to expose the fallacy and pernicious tendency of such prevailing opinions as are hurtful to society. The late publications (in newspapers) of Lord George Gordon's letters, which are founded on vulgar errors, and serve to countenance and confirm the prejudices of the lower orders of his countrymen, will justify this observation.

One good effect of a toleration and liberty of the press is, that they promote civilization by allowing one sect to detect and refuse the errors of another. These privileges are not fully understood in the northern parts of the island, where many narrow-spirited and hurtful notions prevail; and the remarkable and alarming riots in June 1720, which were (at least) begun by Lord George and his followers, ought to convince us how dangerous it is to leave any such opinions unexplored.

The Scots confession of faith, and the dogmas of the Kirk favour too much such ravages as were then attempted on the papists, both in London and Bath, when all legal authority was in danger of being subverted by the mere strength of a mob.

A sensible letter from Scotland in the 1st London Magazine, p. 88, describes the numbers of discontented people in that country, taken, in connection with their favourite opinions, to be very alarming—they run into every spiritual excess, full with the impulse of a frantic imagination—value their religious above their civil privileges—and are ready to sacrifice decency, duty, allegiance, and all that is held estimable among men, to their zeal.

The confession of faith above-mentioned teach these people “to abhor the blasphemy of those that affirm, that men who live according to equity and justice shall be saved, and what religion soever they may profess;” and to “abhor and detest all contrary religion and doctrine, but chiefly all kinds of Papery, even as it is now damnd and confuted by the word of God and the Church of Scotland.”

John Knox's doctrines, that, “the reformation of religion belongeth to the commonalty, that noblemen ought to be the reformers if the sovereign will not, and that the people may cast down, spoil, and destroy whatever obstructs them in the establishment of the true religion,” have been pretty exactly transmitted down to the posterity of those who committed the havoc which he encouraged.

One of the avowed friends of Lord George Gordon, under the signature of *A Scotch Highlander*, in the Morning Chronicle of Jan. 6, GENT. MAG. March, 1783.

says, “he is proud of acknowledging himself a favourer of the Church of Scotland.—The Scotch Presbyterians have always opposed the Church of Rome, regardless of the impolitic liberty of modern advocates for toleration.—The noble stand made by the Scots clergy against extending the repeal of the penal laws concerning popery to their part of the country, is a proof of their inflexible zeal and concern for true religion: he trusts their detestation of Popery will always lead them to oppose to the utmost all attempts for granting any public indulgence to a religion that has been so destructive to society, and so subversive of good government.”

This specimen of the present prevailing sentiments of Lord George Gordon's friends gives us a curious reason for their utter detestation of popery, viz. that it is *destructive to society and subversive of good government*. I leave it however to the Papists to dispute with them on these questions, whose tenets are most pernicious to society, and whose mysteries are most contrary to reason? The frank Highlander (if his recollection have served him) might, in the same letter, have extolled the zeal with which the clergy of his Church opposed so successfully, for 23 years after the Revolution, the toleration in Scotland of the Protestant religion according to the rites of the Church of England, notwithstanding a free toleration and great indulgence was granted in England during that time to the clergy of the Church of Scotland. He might also have commended the noble stand they kept, in 1712, though without success, against the act for tolerating the English liturgy in Scotland, when, in their petition to the Queen, they “beseech, nay obtest her Majesty, by the mercy of God, to interpose for the relief of their Church;” and again, when they addressed Geo. I. in the year 1715, to use his endeavours that their Church might be delivered from the hardships brought on her in the late reign by the toleration of episcopal preachers.

Poor creatures, who having been early instructed in their catechism, that to tolerate any false religion was one of the sins forbidden by the second commandment, were afraid of God's vengeance befalling them for suffering English fellow-subjects who resided among them to offer up those prayers in their religious worship which had been translated from the mass book!

According to the principles of those people, the most noble exploit of all would be such an one as seems to be meditating by Lord G. Gordon and his adherents against what remains of antichristianity in Scotland only, but likewise in England and Ireland. For Lord G. G. insists it is the indispensable duty of Kings, Princes, and Magistrates, to prohibit the “practice of idolatry in every place under their jurisdiction;” that to tolerate any “false and idolatrous worship is an affront

“to

"to the Majesty of Heaven". He says further, that rebellion and insurrection are "threatened at this moment by men of revolting dispositions in Scotland and Ireland;" and he gives strong hints, that Episcopacy as well as Popery would be an object of their vengeance if these gospel knight-errants had strength to their wish. For the Archbishop of Canterbury, according to him, is "idolatrously so called;" and it is "a duty," he says, "of a moral nature, to extirpate every monument of idolatry."

Not content with addressing such menaces to a minister of state, he audaciously publishes them in the news-papers, and has the confidence to add what he calls the "Demands of the Scots," who have "instructed the noble Marquis of Graham to move for arms to the people of Scotland."

This public exhibition of such sentiments must indeed occasion much disgust and contempt as well as resentment, and such disgust and contempt ought to be spread abroad among all ranks of people till they are brought to despise and ridicule such miserably low superstition, and wild enthusiasm. I call it superstition because in things indifferent, as the cross in baptism, the ring in marriage, the eating what has been offered to idols, or muttered over by a priest, there is as much superstition in avoiding as in complying with the ceremony; and there is superstition, enthusiasm, and tyranny, in compelling people either to the one or the other.

It would be matter of little concern to us

in England what were the dogmas of the Kirk, or the reveries of its members, if with much arrogance and insolence they would not endeavour to palm them upon us as indubitable truths.

His Majesty, when he granted an audience to Lord George, must have been sufficiently disgusted at the bare exhibition of his persecuting principles, especially if he explained the tenets of Knox and the Kirk, that allegiance was due to such sovereigns only who, as the *Lieutenants of God*, would suppress what the purest Kirk upon earth deems to be idolatry †.

His Majesty has many thousands of good subjects, Protestants of all denominations, Roman-Catholics, Lutherans, and others, who daily pray for blessings on him for their enjoyment under him of the rights of conscience. He is more truly a Lieutenant of God for good, and acts more agreeably to the mind and will of the benevolent father of all mankind, than if he were to set up the Church of Scotland, or any other Church, as an idol, in like manner as the King of Babylon set up his image, and commanded the people to worship it.

How much sorer those who now demand to be armed, may detest Popery, it is not a great many years ago that the rabble of their country were deservedly disarmed for their audacious and desperate attempt to place a Popish pretender on the throne of these realms, and thereby utterly to subvert our liberties and laws.

(To be continued.)

* Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, *Morning Chronicle*, Jan. 3.

† Obedience to the Queen was renounced by a formal act penned by Knox! See Bayle's *Biog. Dict.* art. Knox.

The CEREMONIAL of the INVESTITURE of the KNIGHTS of ST. PATRICK.
From the London Gazette.

Dublin Castle, March 11, 1783.

THIS day having been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the investiture of the Knights of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, the noblemen named in his Majesty's letter to be Knights Companions of the order were summoned to attend, in order to be invested with the ensigns of that dignity previous to their installation; and being assembled in the presence-chamber, a procession was made from thence to the great ball room, viz.

Pursuivants, and

Officers attending the State.

Peers named in the King's letter, viz.

Earls

of Beilive, and Charlemont.

Courtown, and Mornington.

Tyrone, and Drogheda.

Inchiquin, and Westmeath.

Earl of Clanricarde, and the Duke of Leinster.

Officers of his Excellency's household, viz.

Pages.

Gentlemen at large.

Gentlemen of the Chamber.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Gentlemen of the Horse.

Comptroller and Steward of the Household.

Officers of the Order, viz.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Register, and Usher.

Secretary, and Genealogist.

Chancellor.

Ulster King at Arms bearing his Majesty's commission, and the badge and ribbon of the Grand Master, upon a blue velvet cushion.
Lord Viscount Carhampton, bearing the sword of state.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with ten Aids de Camp, five on each side.

Gold Stick.

Yeomen of the Guard.

On their arrival at the great ball-room, the different persons who composed the procession proceeded to the places assigned them; and his Excellency being covered and seated in the chair of state, the King at Arms presented to him

him his Majesty's letter, which his Excellency delivered to the right honourable John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state, who read the same aloud, during which time his Excellency and the assembly remained standing and uncovered. His Excellency being again seated, Usher presented to him the blue ribbon and badge of Grand Master, with which his Excellency invested himself.

His Excellency then signified his Majesty's pleasure, that the great hall-room should be styled the hall of St. Patrick, which was done by proclamation made by the King at Arms, at the sound of trumpet, and with the usual formalities; after which,

His Excellency directed the King at Arms and Usher of the black rod to introduce his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to whom the secretary of state administered the oath, as Chancellor of the order; and his Grace, kneeling, was invested by the Grand Master with the proper badge, and received from his Excellency's hand the purse containing the seals.

The Dean of St. Patrick's was then introduced, to whom the oath of Register of the order was administered by the Chancellor; and he was invested in like manner by his Excellency, who delivered to him the statutes and register of the order. Lord Delvin was next introduced, and having taken the oath, was invested as Secretary; and in like manner Charles Henry Coote, Esq. as Genealogist; John Freemantle, Esq. as Usher; and William Hawkins, Esq. as King at Arms of the said order, the oaths being first administered to them by the Chancellor, were severally invested by the Grand Master.

His Excellency then signified, by his Majesty's pleasure, that, in consideration of the tender age of Prince Edward, his Royal Highness should be invested in England, and that his Majesty's dispensation for that purpose should be entered upon the register of the order; and in consequence of his Majesty's direction, the Lord Baron Muskerry was knighted, and declared proxy to his Royal Highness Prince Edward. His Excellency then directed that his Grace the Duke of Leinster should be called in; and, as by the statutes of the order none but a knight can be elected or invested, his Grace, being introduced by the Usher and King at Arms, was knighted by his Excellency with the sword of state, and immediately delivered to the Genealogist the proofs of blood required by the statutes; whereupon the oaths were administered by the Chancellor, and his Grace, kneeling, was invested by the Grand Master with the ribbon and badge. His Grace then joined the procession to introduce the Earl of Clanricarde, who, being sworn, was invested in like manner, and both Knights joined the procession to bring in the Earl of Westmeath; after which the two junior Knights performed this duty, and the senior Knight took his seat as Companion of the order. The Earls of Inchiquin, Drogheda,

Tyrone, Shannon, Clanbrassill, Mornington, Courtown, Charlemont, and Beilive, being severally introduced to the two junior Knights, were each of them sworn by the Chancellor, and invested by the Grand Master, and took their seats as Knights Companions.

The ceremony of investiture being ended, his Majesty's pleasure was declared and registered, in appointing his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, to be the Prelate of the said most illustrious order.

A procession was then made from St. Patrick's Hall to the presence-chamber, where the Lord Lieutenant received the compliments of the Knights of the order, and of a numerous assembly of nobility and gentry, who testified their satisfaction in this distinguished mark of the royal favour to this kingdom.

St. Patrick's Hall was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and the galleries belonging to it were crowded with ladies of the first rank and fashion; and the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmost propriety and with the most splendid magnificence.

The CEREMONIAL of the INSTALLATION.

ON Monday the 17th of March, being the day appointed for the installation of the Knights of St. Patrick, proper precautions having been taken to guide the line of carriages and of spectators, and the streets being lined with the regiments on Dublin duty, his Excellency, preceded by his own carriages, containing his household, the Esquires of the Sovereign, and the Peer who carried the sword of state, and attended by a squadron of cavalry, set forward from the castle, followed by the Knights Companions, each in a coach attended by their Esquires; no other carriages, save those of the Knights, were allowed to move in the procession.

At the door of the Cathedral of St. Patrick his Excellency was met by the officers of the church and of the order, who attended him to the robing-room. His Excellency alone being in full mantle, habit, and collar of the order, the other Knights in the surcoat only, and with their caps and feathers in their hands; their mantles, collars, and swords having been previously sent to the chapter room.

As soon as his Excellency had notified his pleasure, the procession was made to the choir in the following manner, viz.

- Singing Men.
- Prebendaries.
- Messengers.
- Kettle-Drums.
- Trumpets.
- Pursuivants.
- Pages.
- Gentlemen at large.
- Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.
- Gentlemen of the Chamberlain, and Gentleman-Usher.
- Steward and Comptroller.
- Esquires.

March.

Heralds.
Knights,
Usher, Registrar, and Usher.
Genealogist, Chancellor, Secretary.
Belair.
Sword of State, carried by Senior Peer.
Aid de } Lord Lieutenant. } Aid de
Camp. } Camp.
Peers Sons.
Train-Bearer.
Colonel of the Axes.
Battle-Axe Guards.

Upon entering the Choir, the Trumpets, Pursuivants, and other officers attending the procession, proceeded to their proper places, as did his Excellency's suite. The Esquires, three abreast, made their reverence to the altar when they came opposite to the stall of this Knight, and then wheeled off to their respective places: the Knights then entered two and two, and after the same reverences proceeded to their stalls, where they remained standing till his Excellency was seated, when they bowed all together, and seated themselves. The choir then performed the coronation-anthem; after which the Usher, King at Arms, Herald, and Pursuivants, attended by the three Esquires of the senior Knight, went out with the usual reverences for the insignia of the order, with which they returned in manner following, viz.

The principal Esquire bearing the Banner
furled.

The two other Esquires bearing the Mantle
and the Sword.

Usher carrying the great Collar of the Order
upon a blue velvet cushion.

When they had proceeded to the centre of the Choir, they remained there while the four great officers of the order proceeded to the stall of the first ten of Knights; after the usual reverence to the Sovereign's stall; the Knight then descended into the middle of the Choir, where he was invested with the sword, the mantle and the collar, by the Chancellor and Registrar, after reading the admissions pronounced viz.

Upon putting on the sword, "Take this sword to the service of your honour; and in token and sign of the most illustrious order which you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be enabled to fight in the defence of those rights and ordinances to which you are engaged, and to the just and necessary defence of those that be oppressed and

Upon putting on the mantle, "Receive this mantle and memory of this most illustrious order, in augmentation of your honour, and wear it with the firm and steady resolution, that your character, conduct, and demeanour, may be a constant proof that a true servant of Almighty God, and a worthy brother and Knight Companion of this most illustrious order."

Upon putting on the collar, "Sir, the

loving Company of the order of St. Patrick hath received you their brother, lover, and fellow; and, in token and knowledge of this, they give you and present you this badge, the which God will that you receive and wear from henceforth to his praise and pleasure, and to the exaltation and honour of the said illustrious order, and yourself."

They then conducted him to his stall, with the usual reverences to the Sovereign; and he seated himself with his cap upon his head; immediately after which the Esquire unfurled the banner, and the Knights standing up covered. Usher repeated his style in English, and a procession was made to the altar of the Registrar and officers at arms attended by the Esquires with the banner, which was delivered to Usher, who presented it to the Registrar, to be placed by him within the rails of the altar. After which, with the usual reverences, the Esquires proceeded to their places, and the officers at arms proceeded with the Esquires of the second Knight in like manner as before. And when these ceremonies were finished, the choir performed the Te Deum; after which a procession was made in like manner as before to the Chapter-room, and from thence to the Castle, where the Knights rested themselves till dinner was served, when a procession was again made from the Presence Chamber to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Knights took their seats covered, viz. The Grand Master in the centre, the Prince's chair on his left hand, the Prelate and the Chancellor at the two ends of the Sovereign's table, and the Knights on each side; and the Esquires remained standing till after grace was said, when they retired to the seats prepared for them.

Towards the end of the first course, when his Excellency stood up uncovered, the Knights rose uncovered, and the King at Arms proclaimed, by the sound of the trumpet, that the Grand Master and Knights Companions of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick drank the Sovereign's health. The second course was then brought in with the usual ceremonies; after which his Excellency again stood up, and the Knights being uncovered. Usher again proclaimed, that the Grand Master, in the name of the Sovereign, drank the healths of the Knights Companions. And at the end of the second course, all rising again uncovered, the Queen's health was drunk and proclaimed in the same manner. The desert was then brought in, and during it the officers at arms, with the usual reverences, cried *largess* thrice, and first proclaimed the style of the Sovereign, and afterwards of each Knight Companion, who successively stood up during the said proclamation. After which the Knights, Esquires, and officers, attended the Grand Master to the presence chamber, where the ceremony finished, and the Esquires and officers retired to the dinner prepared for them.

Arguments in the House of Peers on Williams's Divorce Bill.

The Bill of Divorce agreed to in the H. of Commons: March 28, having excited the Public Attention on Account of the opposite Opinions of two great Lawyers in the House of Peers on a Clause to be inserted in the said Bill, a brief State of the Term of Application and Proceedings, consequent thereupon (being a new Subject) may give the Curiosity of many Readers.

THE bill to dissolve the marriage of John Williams, of the city of Exeter, gentleman, with Elizabeth his now wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other purposes therein mentioned, was introduced by petition;

"Humbly sheweth and complaineth to your most excellent Majesty, That your true and faithful subject, John Williams, of the city of Exeter, gentleman, about the 17th day of May, 1774, did intermarry with Elizabeth his now wife, then Elizabeth Melhuish, spinster; that they cohabited together from the time of their said marriage until September, 1780, and there are two children living born during such cohabitation:

"That various disputes having arisen between your said subject and his wife, articles of separation, dated the 29th day of September, 1780, were executed between them, and certain trustees appointed, whereby your said subject made a suitable provision for his said wife during their joint lives, or so long as they should separate; that your subject's said wife is also amply provided for, in case of her surviving, by virtue of a settlement:

"That about November, 1779, your subject's said wife entered into an unlawful familiarity with Joseph Peyton the younger, Esq. a captain in the navy, totally unknown to your said subject, and wherewith he was totally unacquainted until October, 1780; that in Hilary term, 1781, he commenced an act on against the said Joseph Peyton in the court of King's Bench for criminal conversation, which was tried by a special jury before a judge of assize in the county of Devon, and obtained a verdict for a thousand pounds; and in Michaelmas term, 1781, a final judgment was signed:

"That he also exhibited a libel in the Arches Court of Canterbury, and obtained a definitive sentence of divorce from bed and board:

"That since the month of October, 1780, he hath not cohabited with his said wife, nor had any personal intercourse or communication with her, nor even seen her:

That his said wife hath constantly continued her unlawful familiarity with the said Joseph Peyton, and they now cohabit together as man and wife; and there has been born one child unlawfully begotten; and that the said Elizabeth is again unlawful; and that the child, as has been informed:

"That his said wife, as by her said adulterous behaviour dissolved the bond of marriage on her part, and your said subject stands deprived of the comforts of matrimony, and is liable to have a spurious issue imposed upon him, unless the said marriage be annulled by

authority of Parliament."

The House proceeded to hear evidence to prove the allegations of the bill; in the course of which, facts of the most indisputable nature came out to prove the adultery; and, to prove the illegitimacy, witnesses were brought who proved the separation, and that they had not cohabited together from the time mentioned in the bill.

From the fulness of the evidence, and the notoriety of the facts, the Lord Chancellor thought he saw cause to suspect collusion, and at a subsequent hearing, on a future day, he proposed omitting the clause that went to declare the children born, during Mrs. Williams's separation from her husband, illegitimate; which not fully meeting the approbation of Lord Ashburton (late Mr. Dunning), he recommended the introduction of a new clause in its stead.

Lord Radnor declared it as his opinion, that whenever the birth of a child went to prove the adultery of the wife, that child ought to be declared illegitimate. If the evidence given at your Lordships' bar has been sufficient to convince your Lordships of the fact in one case, it ought to have sufficient weight to determine your judgment in the other.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, said, it did not appear to him, although evidence had been produced to criminate the mother, and he would even suppose it to be such as to convince their Lordships of her guilt, that it in the least degree gave them a right to decide against the child. Their cases were quite different: the mother had been allowed an opportunity to bring proofs of her innocence; the child had not; and it would be peculiarly hard to decide against an individual unheard. When the infant came of proper age, if any person chose to contest the legality of it's possessing the father's property, there were proper courts to determine the merits of the plea; or, if any person, from humanity and the cause of innocence, had stood forward as his guardian, and produced evidence in his favour, he should not so strongly contend for the omission of the clause; but, as it was, he could not think of passing judgment on any individual unheard.

Lord Radnor could not see the force of his Lordship's arguments; and supposed a case in support of his own opinion: "Should," said his Lordship, "the lady of any Peer belonging to that House, bring forth a child under such circumstances as the present, and that Peer, dying soon after, should leave a brother, would their Lordships wait till the child came of age, to try the legality of his right to the peerage? Or, would they not summon the brother to take his seat in that House immediately? A circumstance somewhat similar had once occurred, and he conceived it allowable to mention it on this occasion: A claim had been made in the name of the E. Banbury by a person born fourteen months after the old Earl's decease, which

being

254 *Alterations in the H. of Commons since the last General Return,*

being proved, the claim was dismissed of course; and as in the present case he had as little doubt of the bastardy of the child now contended for, he should vote in favour of the clause.

The Lord Chancellor said, he had as little doubt as his Lordship that where the illegitimacy of the child could be clearly proved, the right of inheritance would go to the immediate descendant; but he would suppose another case. He was not to learn that many divorces had been obtained by collusion of parties; and that where this was the case, and the lady had a peculiar wish to obtain it, would she not at that moment endeavour to establish the bastardy of her infant, however lawfully begotten, and suppress, as far as in her power lay, every circumstance in favour of her child, in order to accomplish her own wishes? In that case, would the noble Lord with the inheritance to be lost, and the offspring deprived of all means of recovery, unheard?

Lord Ashburton thought it peculiarly hard that the only manner in which a wife could give an injured husband an opportunity entirely to clear himself from all connections with her, that is, by bringing forth children by another, should, notwithstanding, prove the certain method of being subjected to enquiry after enquiry, without a possibility of procuring redress. Was it not enough, he

said, for the husband to bear the distress of mind that must attend the wife's incontinency, but he must be compelled to support and look upon the offspring of her adultery as heirs to his inheritance? This, in his opinion, was a punishment which no man could wish to inflict upon another. He hoped, that if the clause in question should be rejected, he might be permitted to offer an amendment in its stead; which was agreed to.

At a third hearing, Lord Ashburton moved, That the children born subsequent to the deed of separation should not be intitled to inherit, unless they should first prove the legitimacy of their birth.

The Lord Chancellor insisted, that the question of legitimacy or illegitimacy was not now before the House; and should rest his objection to the motion on this principle chiefly, a principle which wisely obtained at this moment, not only here, but over all Europe: "No court of justice is competent to decide upon the right of a party who is not properly before it." We ought not, said his Lordship, to throw the *onus probandi* on the infant. The law of the land does not.

Upon the whole, the House seemed to lament the want of a law for deciding these matters, and to express their wish that the Lord Chancellor would undertake the framing of it. But Lord Ashburton's clause passed.

Alterations in the House of Commons since the Year 1780.

Places.	Chosen,	in the room of
A RINGDON,	Hen. Howarth,	John Mayor.
Abercromb, Yorksh.	Sir S. B. Fludyer,	Hon. E. Onslow.
Arundel,	P. W. Baker,	Sir P. Craufurd.
Barnard,	P. C. Methuen,	Paul Methuen.
Barnstaple,	Lawrence Cox,	Lord Macartney.
Bath,	Sir Peter Burrell,	Lord R. Bertie.
Beverly,	Hon. F. Stanhope,	Thomas Thoroton.
Bridge-water,	John Acland,	Benjamin Allen.
Bristol,	Geo. Daubeny,	Sir H. Lippincott.
Buckingham,	Hon. W. W. Greville,	R. A. Neville.
Calce,	James Townshend,	John Dunning.
Cardiffshire,	Sir Henry Peyton,	Lord Robert Mannors.
Castle-Rising,	Sir James Erskine,	J. C. Talbot.
Chichester,	Hon. P. C. Wyndham,	Hon. W. Keppell.
Chippingham,	George Fludyer,	G. Hudson.
Christchurch,	John Frederick,	James Harris.
Cirencester,	John Lee,	John Parker.
Cirencester,	Christopher Potter,	J. M. R. Martin.
Conventry,	Edmund Aspleck,	C. Potter.
-----	Lord Sheffield,	Sir T. Halifax.
-----	E. Rooe Yeo,	John Rogers.
-----	Henry Conway,	E. R. Yeo.
Cricklade,	Hon. Geo. R. St. John,	J. Macpherson.
Dartmouth,	Charles Brett,	Viscount Howe.
Derbyshire,	Lord G. Cavendish,	Lord R. Cavendish.
Eye,	Hon. W. Cornwallis,	A. J. Skelton.
Gatton,	Maurice Lloyd,	R. Mayne.
Gloucestershire,	James Dutton,	W. B. Chester.
East Grinstead,	Hen. A. Herbert,	Lord George Germaine.
Guildford,	Hon. W. Norton,	Sir F. Norton.
Helsdon,	Lord Hyde,	P. Yorke.
Helsdon,	Richard Barwell,	J. Deane.
Hitchbury,	W. P. A. A'court,	W. A. Ash.

Honiton,

Places.	Chosen,	in the room of
Honiton,	Jacob Wilkinson,	A. Macleod.
Huntingdon,	Sir H. Palliser,	Sir G. Wombwell.
Kingston upon Hull,	David Hartley,	Lord R. Manners.
Knaresborough,	James Hare,	Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
Launceston,	Sir John Jervis,	T. Bowlby.
Leithwick,	Lord Malden,	Hon. T. De Grey.
Lincoln,	J. F. Cawthorne,	Sir T. Clarges.
London,	Sir Watkin Lewis,	Geo. Hayley.
Lymington,	Edward Gibbon,	T. Dummer.
Milborne Port,	John Pennington,	T. H. Medlicott.
Minchhead,	Henry Beaufoy,	F. F. Luttrell.
Newark,	John Sutton,	Lord G. Sutton.
Newton, Hants.	Henry Dundas,	E. M. Worley.
	Richard Pepper Arden,	H. Dundas.
Northampton,	Lord Lucan,	Viscount Althorpe.
Penryn,	Reginald P. Carew,	J. Rogers.
Pontefract,	Nathaniel Smith,	Viscount Galway.
Portsmouth,	Sir M. Fetherstonehaugh,	Hon. R. Monckton.
Reading,	R. A. Neville,	John Dodd.
East Retford,	Earl of Lincoln,	Lord J. P. Clinton.
Richmond,	Hon. Geo. Fitzwilliam,	Sir L. Dundas.
Ripon,	William Lawrence,	W. Aitlabie.
Shaftsbury,	M. W. Mortimer,	Sir T. Rumbold.
Southwark,	Henry Thornton,	N. Polhill.
Sudbury,	Sir James Marriott,	P. C. Crespigny.
Surrey,	Viscount Althorpe,	Hon. A. Keppel.
Taunton,	Benjamin Hammett,	J. Roberts.
Thetford,	Earl of Euston,	C. F. Scudamore.
Wells,	John Curtis,	R. Child.
West Looe,	J. S. Cocks,	J. Buller.
Westminster,	Sir Cecil Wray,	Sir G. B. Rodney.
Weymouth,	W. R. Rumbold,	W. C. Grove.
Whitchurch,	William Selwyn,	Rt. Hon. T. Townshend.
Wigan,	John Cotes,	H. S. Bridgeman.
Yarmouth,	Sir Thomas Rumbold,	E. Ruthworth.
Airshire,	Sir Adam Fergusson,	H. Montgomery.
Anstruther, &c.	John Anstruther,	Sir J. Anstruther.
Dumbartonshire,	Hon. G. K. Elphinstone,	Lord F. Campbell.
Edinburgh,	James H. Blair,	Sir L. Dundas.
Forfarshire,	A. Douglas,	Earl of Panmure.
Invernesshire,	Hon. A. Fraser,	Hon. S. Fraser.
Orkneyshire, &c.	Charles Dundas,	R. Backie.
Peebleshire,	Alexander Murray,	A. Murray.

Epitome of the SUMPTUARY LAW, published by his DANISH MAJESTY, the 20th of January, 1783.

WHEREAS his Majesty hath observed, with much displeasure, and hath understood, upon farther enquiry, that so great luxury prevails throughout his dominions, that the country is dissipated; that private persons, whether they themselves may have adopted an expensive manner of living, to which their revenues are unequal, or may have found themselves obliged, from particular circumstances, to imitate the example of their wealthier neighbours, either ruin or greatly impair their fortunes: To prevent this, and to assist those who wish to be relieved from this burden, and to restore that economy so necessary to individuals, and so salutary to the State, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and command as follows:

1. None of his Majesty's subjects shall, from this time forward, be permitted to use for themselves, or in their houses, any thing of gold or silver, except snuff boxes, swords, buckles, shirt-buttons, watches, gloves, spoons, table-knives and forks, candle-sticks, sugar-boxes, tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, and such other small articles as are used at table, as also cups, and what are commonly called *tumblers*, used by the peasants; also rings, earrings, necklaces, plates for the table to the number of eight, tureens, and coffee-pots. The silver, worn by the jegers and running-footmen, and plain silver buttons on their liveries, may be worn. All gold and silver work, which may henceforth be imported, shall be confiscated, excepting what strangers may have for their personal use, or may bring into the country for exportation.

2. All silver and gold on new cloaths shall be prohibited; and those who are already provided

provided with such cloaths, may wear them till Jan. 1786. From this prohibition are excepted the uniforms of the servants in his Majesty's civil employments, and the army, which no other person shall presume to wear.

3. No new cloaths to be made, embroidered with gold or silver, or with silk, from Feb. 1, 1783, but may wear out those already made till Jan. 1, 1786. The same is enacted with respect to all furniture for horses. The women may wear silk embroidery, provided that such embroidered stuffs be stamped.

4. All cloaths, and every thing belonging to dreis, made of brocade, or in wrought gold or silver stuff, as well as those beset with true or counterfeit foreign stones, or true or counterfeit pearls, must not be worn after the 1st of Jan. 1784. From this are excepted royal presents. All feathers, foreign lace, and what is commonly called Point, are also prohibited. Any thing wrought of stones found in the country excepted.

5. All gilding, whether on carriages, furniture, or in houses, is prohibited.

6. All buttons on mens cloaths, those of his Majesty's uniforms only excepted, shall be made either of the cloth itself, or of silk or camels hair. The common buttons of the peasants are allowed to be worn.

7. What silk or velvet cloaths men may now have may be worn till Jan. 1, 1786. But no furbouts of silk or velvet. Yet, the men shall be permitted to wear silk waist-coats, breeches, and stockings, provided they be made in this country: also silk linings in their coats; but velvet shall be entirely prohibited for the future. No silk handkerchiefs, that cannot be washed, shall be worn. But as this law does not comprehend Manchester, and other cotton stuff, neither does it extend to stuffs made of silk and linen, of silk and cotton, nor of silk and wollen fleret; all which may be worn as formerly, provided it can be proved that they have been fabricated in the country.

8. All furs for trimmings and dress cloaths are prohibited; but, for warmth, the furs of the country may be worn, and of foreign furs, only that kind called *Græu-Work* (squirrel-skin).

9. His Majesty's household, as well as all others, shall not wear any sort of silk, except hair bags, hair ribbons, and stocks, also stockings. And the maid servants shall not wear, after the same period, any thing of silk, excepting a mantle and a black silk gown.

10. After the same, the women shall wear no other trimmings on their gowns but those which are made of the same stuff with the gown; and if they be made of any other, they shall not exceed sixteen rix dollars in value. All women's cloaths made after the 1st of February, 1783, shall be conformable to the above. All Italian, and other artificial flowers, unless they can be proved to have been made in this country, are strictly prohibited from the date heretofore.

11. Servant-maids shall not wear any head-dreß that shall exceed 1½ rix dollar in value, except on their marriage day. Neither shall they wear any ear-rings.

12. Every Lackey, who shall have his hair dressed by a hair-dresser, shall be fined four rix dollars.

13. All silk hangings for rooms, and silk window curtains, are prohibited.

All furniture of whatever kind, under which are comprehended all sorts of carpets, are forbid to be imported.

All sorts of carriages, as also harness for horses.

All finished clocks and watches.

All foreign glass, porcelaine, Fayence; looking-glasses excepted. The East India and Canal Companies, however, preserve the rights of their charter. Under this prohibition is not included what travellers may have for their own use, or what may be brought into the country for exportation.

14. His Majesty, as well to restrain luxury, as to lessen the expences of his subjects, further ordains and commands:

That at entertainments no person shall give more than eight dishes at dinner, small and great included, with salad, and four kinds of desert at most, besides what fruit the country produces, so that all foreign confections, whether wet or dry, are altogether excluded.

At supper, no subject shall present more than six dishes, small and great, with salad, and two kinds of desert, besides the fruit which the country produces.

At entertainments, as well at table as otherwise, no wines shall be given but what are commonly called French white wine, claret, with Malaga and Madeira; whereas all fine wines and liquors, as well as old French wine and foreign beer, should be prohibited. Punch may be given to such as desire it.

At marriages, and such other extraordinary occasions, two dishes, and two kinds of desert may be given, besides what are allowed at ordinary entertainments.

Lastly, from the 1st of October, 1783, shall no foreign provisions, or foreign prepared victuals, be given at entertainments, or be publicly sold, and for that purpose be advertised in the news-papers, unless the principal ingredients of which they are composed are to be found within his Majesty's dominions. Such wines only as are specified in the foregoing article, shall be sold in inns or cellars, and be allowed to be advertised in the news papers. The same to be observed with regard to all kinds of foreign beer and liquors. What they already have may be used to the above-mentioned date; and all are to restrict themselves in respect to eating and drinking, as well as to the other articles above-mentioned, within still narrower bounds than those prescribed by the above ordinance.

This law shall be read from all the pulpits every first Sunday after the new year, and every first Sunday in July.

Authentic Account of the dreadful Circumstances attending the late Earthquakes at Messina, and the adjacent Parts of Sicily.

"MESSINA, one of the principal cities in the kingdom of Sicily Ulteriori, situated on the border of the sea, upon the meridian of the island, forty years since was struck with a most horrible affliction of the plague, which broke out about the end of Feb. 1743, by which that city was almost desolated of inhabitants, having lost about 50,000 souls; and now, forty years after, has suffered a second more horrible punishment, of which the following is a relation:

"On the 5th of Feb. last there was observed, almost throughout the whole island, an horizon full of black intense fog, which indicated some unhappy event, or a presage of some sorrowful woe, and in reality, about the 19th hour (which corresponds with our noon) a shock of an earthquake was felt, which threw down several houses, and in particular that part of the cro's street called the Plains of the Hospital; several persons were killed, and many much hurt and maimed by the ruins; which increased the Years of the inhabitants that some still greater misfortune might happen; and, in reality, their fears were not without reason, for on the following night, about a quarter after seven (answering to our quarter past one in the morning) a most furious shock finished, in swallowing up or throwing down the remainder of the city, and besides the shock, a whirlpool of fire, issued from the earth, which finished to consume and level to the ground those noble and great edifices which were not before destroyed.

"The morning of the 6th, the master of a barque, which brought this news to Naples, relates, that on the next day, nothing more was to be seen of Messina; the place being covered with an intense thick vapour, mixed with a thick dust, prevented the sight of that fatal catastrophe of misery and horror.

"The day advancing, and the wind dispersing the thick vapour, Citadella (the fortification so called) was observed to be half thrown into the sea by the earthquake, and the other half destroyed by a whirlpool of fire, which was supposed to be a volcano. A King's frigate, which lay at anchor in the road, astonished at the sight of the fire, began to fire shot upon the castle, supposing it to have been maliciously set on fire; but when they perceived the fire issuing from the earth, ceased firing, not willing to add greater distress to those who had saved themselves from the dreadful chastisement.

"The same master of the barque also relates, he saw only one priest, who was running bare-footed to the sea side, seeking a boat to take him off.

"From further accounts and letters received, the above is confirmed; and that at the time which the earthquake happened in Messina, the same disaster happened to other

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cities in that island, viz. Cataneo, Sic. since Lipari, and places adjacent in Messina; no edifice remained, except the Capuchin Convent, situated a little distance from that city.

"Multitudes of people must have been buried under the ruins. At the same time also the earthquake was felt in the interior and ulterior Calabria. Besides the many buildings thrown down, the cities of Reggio, in Calabria and Bagnera, suffered greatly. And respecting the number of dead, we have certain advice that the whole family of the Prince of Geraci was buried in the ruins: and calculating Messina to have contained 30,000 souls, the greater part are lost. This melancholy accident has been followed with the wisest precautions by government. A stop has been put to all public spectacles; the theatres are shut up in this kingdom, as well as in Sicily; and public prayers are offered up to appease the Supreme Disposer of the Universe, who has in his power those just chastisements which mankind merit for their sins."

To these particulars, translated from the account published by authority at Naples, the London Gazette adds, that "it appears from the most authentic relations, the calamity has been general, and most distressful on the whole coast of Calabria Ultra, extending upwards of 150 miles. From Tropea to Squillace most of the towns and villages appear to have been either totally or in part overthrown, and many of the inhabitants buried in the ruins; but as the first shock happened in the day-time, about noon, the mortality will, it is hoped, prove much less than is generally represented. The sea rose very considerably on the Sicilian coast, and retired from that of Calabria; and it is remarkable that the houses in Sicily fell in a direction from the sea, and those in Calabria towards it.

"At Scilla, however, no less than 2000 people, who, with the Prince of Scilla, were on the shore, having just escaped from their ruined houses, were swept off at once, and drowned by the sudden rise of the sea; but from the fright and confusion this heavy calamity occasioned on the spots where it fell, no distinct accounts have as yet been received; and the persons who have been sent from Naples with such succour as that government thought necessary, have not yet had time to make their reports. The first notice of the misfortune did not reach Naples till the 14th inst. owing to the distance and badness of the roads; and as it must be some days before the succours could reach Calabria, it is greatly to be apprehended that many more lives will be lost from these unfortunate circumstances. It appears from several accounts, that the earth opened in many parts; that a mountain has been split in two; and that the course of a great river was stopped for some time."

FOREIGN

FOREIGN ADVICES.

From *Constantinople*, That the Divan are inclined to peace, and almost to an entire compliance with the desires of Russia. The unhappy situation of that capital, the misery of the people, the difference which always subsists between the Musti and the Janissaries, the want of sailors, ships, and money, are all powerful motives to inspire that nation with pacific sentiments.

From *Paris*, That all the differences between the Ottoman Porte and Russia are terminated; and this assertion is confirmed by a letter said to have been written on the part of the Empress of Russia to the Comte de Vergennes, to thank him for his good offices with the Divan in inducing them to adhere and consent to what she demanded. The importance of the service of that minister is demonstrated by the name of "Pacifier of Europe," which her Imperial Majesty of Russia hath given to his Excellency. The letter which the Emperor hath written to him, it is said, on account of the peace, is not less flattering.

From *Rome*, That on the 14th past a very heavy rain began to fall, which continued 24 hours; when it abated, a gentle wind melted all the snow upon the mountains; and the waters having swelled those of the Tiber, its banks were overflowed on Sunday morning, laying all the lower parts of this capital under water, from which the inhabitants sustained great damage: Those especially in the country, where the waters extended, suffered very considerably; a great number of cattle, effects, &c. were swept away, and many persons lost their lives by this accident.

From the same place of the 18th, That a Bishop had arrived there from Russia, charged with two requests to the Pope from the Empress; the one is, to confer the dignity of Primate and the Pallium (a sacerdotal ornament on which the Pope bestows his benediction) upon the Archbishop of Mohilow; the second is, that his Holiness would give the power of confirmation to four Jesuits whom the Empress has set over the churches of Petersburg and Moscow. The Czarina, at the same time, declares herself Protectress of the order of Jesus. These requests embarrassed the Pope not a little; and his Holiness expressed his fears to some of the principal courts of Europe, that if he refused the requisitions of the Empress of Russia, he should run the risk of losing a vast number of catholic souls dispersed throughout her extensive empire. To which these courts unanimously answered, that his Holiness should satisfy these just demands; and accordingly the Pope has sent a brief to Russia, authorising the order of Jesuits to confirm throughout that empire.

From *Madrid*, That a new loan of 180 millions of reals had been opened in that city. The loan is on life annuities, at 8 *per cent.* on one life, and 7 *per cent.* on two, and

in redeemable annuities at 3 *per cent.* interest under the mortgage of the tobacco of Europe and the Indies.

From *Zuric Zee* in Holland, that a number of people who had used to be employed in the herring and cod fisheries, being entirely destitute of employment, assembled in a riotous manner, and marched into that town in a kind of military array, carrying colours and armed with various weapons, demanding of the magistrates and merchants corn and fuel, both of which are immoderately dear. They were answered, that means should be taken for their relief; but this not being satisfactory, they broke open the stores of several merchants, carried off their property, and set fire to four houses. In this manner they continued their ravages through the night. In the morning they were attacked by the inhabitants, headed by about 116 regular soldiers. It is impossible to describe the horrors of the scene that ensued. The whole town was nothing but slaughter and confusion. By six in the morning not less than sixty-four dead bodies were brought into the great church. At length the rioters were with difficulty dispersed, and the magistrates resumed their functions.

From *Brussels*, That the carnival was opened there on the 2d instant with a most magnificent supper, given by the Duke D'Arenberg, to twenty-two ladies, and the same number of gentlemen, who all appeared in uniform dresses, characterised as *Incas*, or the children of the Sun. After supper they repaired in order to the public theatre, where an impatient and clamorous audience, all in masques, filled every corner of the house. When the curtain drew up, the children walked to a solemn march round an altar on the stage, on which they were to sacrifice; during which time, the light of that God the Incas worship, began to appear above the horizon, and when it shone out in full splendor, the children bowed before it with reverential awe, at which instant a ray of celestial fire darted from the Sun, and kindled the incense on the earthly altar. The two High Priests and Priestesses were most magnificently adorned with jewels, so formed as to characterise their functions; in which the Dukes D'Arenberg and the Hon. Mr. Clifford made the most splendid appearance. In this elegant groupe appeared several English as well as native ladies.

The little world on this day imitating the great, the streets were filled with all the boys, girls, women, and men, in masquerade.

EAST INDIES.

By letters received over land from India by way of Bassora of the 28th of September last, the Company received the following important advices from Bombay, That after the second action with the French fleet on the 12th of April, Sir Edward Hughes proceeded with

with his Squadron to Trincomale; and having refitted, sailed again on the 14th of June, and anchored at Negapatnam road to watch the motions of the enemy. On the 5th of July the French fleet appeared in sight, and the day after Sir Edward had another engagement with them, and had gained a decided superiority, had not the wind shifted in the very critical moment, by which a part of the English Squadron were thrown out of the action, just as the enemy's ships had broken the line and were running away greatly disabled. One of them the *Severe* had struck to the Sultan, but while the Sultan was wearing to join the Admiral, she made what sail she could, raked the Sultan without shewing any colours, and then got in amongst their own ships. Sir Edward sent the next day to demand this ship, but M. Suffrein returned for answer, that the halliards of her ensign had been shot away, and that her colours had come down without being intentionally struck. The French fleet in this action consisted of ten ships of the line. The English Hannibal of fifty guns, and the frigates *La Fiace*, *Bellona*, *Naid*, and *Diligent*. The English of eight line of battle ships, with the Sultan, *Magnanime*, *Ibis*, and *Seahorse*. The loss on our side was Capt. Maclellan of the *Suberbe* killed; six other officers wounded; 77 men killed, and 233 wounded; the loss of the enemy is not mentioned, and their fleet proceeded to Cuddalore; and ours was so greatly damaged, that Sir Edward gave up the thoughts of pursuing them. The 15th of July he was in Negapatnam road; and on the 20th arrived at Madras, where the Scepter, one of Sir Richard Bickerton's Squadron had arrived the 9th of July. This ship parted with Sir Richard at the mouth of the British channel, and proceeded singly to Rio de Janeiro, where she found the *Medea* frigate. They said there a month for Sir Richard, and he not arriving, they sailed for India about the 28th of April; off the Cape they captured a large French store-ship which the Scepter left in charge of the *Medea*, and pushed on for Madras. Sir Richard arrived at Bombay the 5th of September, with five line of battle ships and the *Juno* frigate, and sailed the 17th: the following ships arrived at the same time, the *Patriot* armed store-ship, the *Ann* and *Amelia* transports, the *Royal Henry*, *Cercs*, *Ganges*, *Alfred*, *Kent*, *Warren*, *Hastings*, *Calcutta*, *Worcester*, *Dutton*, *Earl Talbot*, the *Royal Bishop*, *Nassen*, *Hawke*, and *Morse*; the four last remained at Bombay, the *Hawke* and *Morse*, on account of their being leaky, all the rest sailed with Sir Richard Bickerton for Madras, as did likewise the *Latham*, which had been all the time waiting to be docked. The *Hinde* cutter, which Sir Richard was bringing to India from Rio Janeiro, the *Minerva* store-ship, the *Major*, *Norfolk*, and *Nottingham*, parted company off Tris-

tan da Contra, lat. 37. S. and have not since been heard of, except the *Minerva*, which was last seen by some of the Squadron to the eastward of the Cape, steering more to the southward than the other ships, with intention, as was supposed, of going the outward passage to Madras.

There were accounts from Mosambique that some of our India men were obliged to bear away, not being able to get round the Cape. They were supposed to be the ships from China which passed the Straights of Malacca on the 10th of March. That Gen. Goddard, Messrs Draper, Gambier, Griffiths, Bruce, and several others, had taken their passage for England, in the *Neptune* and *Royal Admiral* that were to sail from Bombay about the 25th, and the *Mercury* was to be dispatched to Russia after the departure of those ships.

The peace with the *Mahrattas* was still uncertain, and the *Carnatic* in the same situation it was some time before.

The last advices from Madras are of so old a date as the 12th of August. They mention the return of the *Monmouth* and *Scepter* from Trincomale, after having landed a reinforcement for that garrison of 330 Europeans. But letters from Anjengo absolutely say, that the French have possessed themselves of that fort on the 30th of August. That on the 1st of September our fleet appeared off that bay, and on the 3d the two fleets came to action, when M. Suffrein was forced with the whole of his Squadron after considerable damage sustained, to retire into the inner harbour of Trincomale, where the same letters say he continues to be blocked up. Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet passed Tellicherry the 23th past, and are supposed to have joined Sir Edward Hughes about the 10th of October.—*This intelligence was published by order of the Directors.*

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

The commissioners authorized by a great number of the oppressed Genevans, to take proper informations of the different asylums that are offered to them, are at present in Dublin. The commission consists of Mess. William Ringler, formerly a counsellor of state at Geneva; Stephen Elavier, and Ami Melley, formerly members of the council of two hundred; James Anthony Duroveray, formerly attorney-general; Izaiah Gaze, formerly a minister of the church of Geneva, James Greenkus formerly counsellor of state, and Francis D'Yvernois counsellor at law. All these gentlemen have had an audience of the Lord Lieutenant, and have had the honour of shewing to his Excellency the powers wherewith they are invested by their countrymen.

The flame of liberty and independence, lately awakened in this country, has persuaded the lower class of people, and they begin to think, that like purchased slaves

they are not confined to a soil whose proprietors refuse them food and raiment. Two hundred families from the county of Meath, weary of dragging on a miserable existence amidst cold, hunger, and wretchedness, are determined to emigrate, fully convinced, that, if they do not better themselves, they cannot be worse. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, justly sensible of this very alarming event, has, we hear, represented this matter to his Majesty's ministers, and recommended an immediate session of the Irish parliament, that in this great council of the nation something may be devised to check in its infancy this impending calamity.

The people of this kingdom are to thoroughly be convinced of Lord Temple's integrity, and patriotic zeal to promote its welfare, that it is said several volunteer corps are resolved to address the King, to continue his Excellency in his government, should any change of ministry lead to suppose, that a new Vice Roy will be appointed.

The commissioners appointed by his Majesty for receiving subscriptions to the Bank of Ireland, have received the sum of six hundred thousand pounds from the several subscribers, in government securities, issued by authority of parliament, and have lodged the same in his Majesty's treasury, being the original stock or capital of this Bank, pursuant to act of parliament.

In the assembly of the delegates of 34 different corps of volunteers of the province of Leinster, it was

Resolved unanimously,

"That the virtuous citizens of Geneva, who wish for an asylum in this kingdom from the hand of tyranny and oppression, deserve our highest commendation; and such of them as establish themselves amongst us, shall upon every occasion receive our utmost attention and support."

From Corke, that a vessel chiefly laden with manufactured goods of Ireland, sailed from Corke for Philadelphia on the 6th instant. See p. 170. This vessel is said to carry a passport from the ambassadors of the American states.

On the 20th a ship from New-York, named the Mary Ann, laden with rum, tobacco and slaves, bound for Liverpool, was stranded at Dunny, in the county of Louth. When the vessel struck, the country people assembled with intent to plunder; but Mr. Sibthorpe of that place, at the hazard of his life, obliged them to desist, and took one of the ring leaders with his own hands, who had the audacity to make a blow at him with a drawn hanger; upon which the rest dispersed.

A tremendous apparatus for the execution of criminals is fixed at the front of the New Gaol in Dublin. It consists in a strong iron gibbet, with four pulleys of the same metal, on which the fated wretches are to come out from the centre window, and on a

signal, the supporters of the scaffold are drawn from under it, and the criminals remain suspended.

A murder not unfamiliar to one lately committed in Wales, was perpetrated some time ago on the body of Sir George Tuite, Bart. at his seat in Connor, in the county of Westmeath. As Sir George was sitting at his parlour fire with a favourite dog at his feet, some men burst into his room and murdered him; the dog making a noise, they killed him, and departed without plundering the house; so that it evidently appeared they had no purpose in view but the murder of the old gentleman. What is singular, there was no noise made in the country, very little lamentation, and no search.

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

From Derby, that one John Musgrave, returning from Newcastle in liquor, lost his way at a place called Loan-Dell, and seeing a light at a distance made towards it, but before he reached the same he fell into a coal pit 60 yards deep; the workmen on going down in the morning found him upon his legs, knew him, and asked him how he came there; he seemed frightened, and answered he could not tell. They however got him up, and he appeared for some time stupid, but soon recovered, and complained only of the stiffness of his neck.

From Lincoln, of the 5th instant, That they have lately had so much rain and snow in that neighbourhood, that the fens are covered with water for many miles round; that the lower part of the houses are overflowed with water, that the inhabitants live up one pair of stairs, and that they are forced to have boats fastened to their windows, in order to preserve the communication.

From Yorkshire of the same date, That they have had such falls of snow in many parts, that the roads are absolutely impassable.

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Surrey, at the Spread Eagle, Epsom, convened by publick advertisement from the sheriff on the 7th instant, for the purpose of collecting the sense of the county on the subject of parliamentary reform, the sheriff opened the business, by reading the letter he had received; soon after which,

Mr. Webb ascended the hustings, and informed the meeting of the necessity there was for a more equal representation. He instanced the number of boroughs who now send members, although they have scarce any electors; and while such an unequal representation existed, he said, we could never expect any good; he therefore moved, that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, stating the grievance, and praying redress.

Mr. Day supported the motion, as did several other gentlemen; upon which a petition

was produced, similar to those already presented from other counties, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the county members. Petitions of the like kind have been presented by the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Nottingham, and some others.

A Deal Pilot was committed, on the 5th inst. to St. Dunstan's gaol, near Canterbury, charged with high-treason. It appeared upon his examination that he had given information to the Dutch Admiral (Hartshorn) of the force intended to be sent against the States last summer; and in the letter which was intercepted, and his signature of T. W. sworn to, he returns thanks to the Admiral and the States for the favours he had received.—Being suspected of a treasonable correspondence, he was very narrowly watched, and the letter which was to have conveyed the intelligence was taken from a Dutchman's wallet.

From *Winchester*, that at the assizes there, which ended on Friday the 7th, twenty-one prisoners received sentence of death; three of whom were for murder, viz. John Taylor, for the murder of James Stares; William Omond, Lieut. in the Navy, for the murder of Richard Incher at Portsmouth; and Thomas Godfrey, for the murder of John Barratt on board a ship. Before the Judges left the city, they were pleased to respite William Omond till the 10th of April, and 14 others during his Majesty's pleasure, and six were left for execution, viz. John Taylor and Thomas Godfrey, on the Monday following; and John Tafferson, Theophilus Crimley, and James Dennison, for robbing William Cooke on the highway; and Josiah Cannon, for robbing Margaret Blackford, on the 22d instant.

At *Chelmsford* assizes, four persons were capitally convicted, two of whom were for murder, viz. Barney Farren, for the barbarous murder of Richard Moss, a poor boy, near Romford; and John Smith, for the murder of Richard Griffin, near Stratford (see p. 170). They were both executed on the 10th instant, and their bodies delivered for dissection.

At *Hertford* assizes, one Hemmings, a noted footpad, whose father was shot when he was taken, and his elder brother made his escape, received sentence of death. This family had long been the terror of that part of the country.

At *Oxford* assizes, four persons were capitally convicted; two for horse-stealing, one for sheep-stealing, and one for robbery on the highway, but were all reprieved.

At *Worcester* assizes, nine convicts received sentence of death; one for highway-robbery, three for sheep-stealing, one for house-breaking; two for shop-lifting, and two for burglaries; of whom two only were left for execution, John Day, the highway-man, and John Jones, a house-breaker.

At *Salisbury* assizes, twelve prisoners were capitally convicted; one for sheep-stealing, four for highway robberies, two for horse-stealing, three for burglaries, one for shop-lifting, and one for stealing five yards of superfine cloth; they were all afterwards reprieved.

At the assizes for the town and county of *Southampton*, Jago and Mitchell, two Cornish men, were tried for forging drafts of the St. Ives Bank on Messrs. Biddulph and Co, London; the former was acquitted, but the latter was found guilty, and received sentence of death. They were both so poor that they could not fee counsel; a subscription was therefore set on foot in Court for that purpose, when Mr. Miffing was retained, who starting a point of law in favour of Mitchell, his case is referred for the opinion of the 12 Judges, and he is respited till their determination is known.

At *Maidstone* assizes, twenty convicts received sentence of death, among whom was John Cramp, for the inhuman murder of Lucy Cramp, his wife, by beating her with a large hedge-stake till she was speechless, and afterwards whipping her with brambles till he thought she was dead, he then dragged her across a field where he left her with two children by her side, one of whom was three years old, the other eight; there they continued the whole night, till the children were almost perished with cold. In this situation they were found the next morning, the woman with some remaining symptoms of life, but soon died in the greatest agonies. Such was the evidence of the eldest of the two children, the only person that could give any account of the murder. Eleven of the convicts were reprieved before the judges left the town.

At the assizes at *Lincoln*, four convicts received sentence of death, two for shop-lifting, one for horse-stealing, and one for sheep-stealing.

At *Northampton* assizes, three convicts received sentence of death, one for house-breaking, one for horse-stealing, and one for killing a sheep with an intent to steal the carcase. The two last were reprieved, and the former left for execution.

At *Aylesbury* assizes, five prisoners were capitally convicted; two for sheep-stealing, two for horse-stealing, and one for robbery; two of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes for *Cambridge*, one George Mean was tried for the wilful murder of Mr. George Cooper, of Duxford, and received sentence of death.

At the assizes for *Suffex*, six convicts received sentence of death; one of whom for the murder of Jonathan Godfrey, a smuggler. The judge reprieved him before he left the town.

At *Stowbury* assizes eight convicts received sentence of death; three for house-breaking, two for sheep-stealing, and three

for highway robberies; six of whom were reprieved before the judge left the city.

At *Tork* assizes eight convicts received sentence of death; two for sheep-stealing, two for burglary, one for a highway-robbery, one for forgery, one for house breaking, and one (a woman) for grand larceny; but were all reprieved.

At *Kingston* assizes two criminals received sentence of death, and have since been executed on Kenuington Common; one for a rape.

At *Thetford* assizes, for the county of Norfolk, five convicts received sentence of death; four for burglary, and one for robbing on the highway.

At *Bury* assizes for Suffolk, six convicts received sentence of death; two for sheep-stealing, two for burglary, one for robbing on the highway and one for shooting at Mr. Macro, a farmer, with an intent to kill.

From *Whitchaven*, that on the 14th inst. a great number of people assembled there in a riotous manner, and took from on board a ship, bound for Lancaster, a quantity of oatmeal; subent the sails of another bound for Glasgow, unloaded her cargo of cheese and oatmeal, and carted the whole to a warehouse, and left it there to the disposal of the owners; their intention, as it should seem, being only to prevent the exportation of it during the present scarcity.

From *Birmingham*, that early on Friday morning the 14th inst. the body of Mr. Webb, a farmer, near Northfield, was found in a gravel-pit at a little distance from his own house. He had been at market the preceding day, and going home late in the evening was way-laid by some villains who robbed and murdered him; they had dashed out his brains, and otherwise barbarously mangled the body.

From *Newcastle in Staffordshire*, that the people in that neighbourhood assembled on the 6th instant in a violent manner, on pretence of the high price of provision, and stopt two boats loaded with corn, flour, cheese, &c. at Etruria, on the canal navigation, about a mile from Newcastle, which they next day began to sell at two thirds of the market price. They continued selling all that day and the next. On Saturday three or four justices went to endeavour to disperse them, but in vain. They then applied to the potters, whose servants they chiefly are, but to as little purpose as before. On Saturday the 8th, the Carmarthen militia came to Newcastle, and stopt till Monday, to protect the market; on which day four companies of the county militia arrived; and the justices went to Etruria to persuade the rioters to disperse peaceably, but they still remained resolute. The justices, when no entreaties could prevail, at length sent for the Carmarthen and county militia, thinking to intimidate them; but that had no effect. The soldiers were then drawn up,

and orders given them to fire on the first signal, but with as little effect as before. The rioters drew up in opposite lines, placing their wives and children in front, daring the soldiers to fire, and threatening to pull down Keel-Hall (the seat of Major Sneyd, the commanding officer), and to burn Newcastle if a gun was fired. The justices, unwilling to carry things to extremities, after reading the Riot Act, withdrew the forces, and returned to Newcastle. On Wednesday every thing remained quiet; but on Thursday some of the ring-leaders were taken, and sent directly to Stafford goal, and as the assizes were begun, one was put upon his trial, found guilty, and on Monday the 17th hanged near the place where the riots were stopped; since which many have absconded.

From *Liverpool*, that on the 6th inst. the first division of the 51st regiment of foot having received orders to march to Newcastle, the weather proved so exceedingly severe, that two men belonging to that corps died on their march, as did two children on one of the baggage waggons.

From *Chussen in Staffordshire*, that on the 28th past, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of farmer Taylor, which communicated to the malt-house of Joseph Jackson, and burnt both houses, with all the out-buildings, corn and hay, seven horses, 11 cows and their calves, all the household goods and wearing apparel, a large quantity of cheese, and about 70 quarters of barley and malt. Three of the children (girls) and a maid servant of Mr. Taylor have since been dug out of the ruins. This dreadful accident was occasioned, it is said, by the servant maid, who frequently concealed candles to take to bed for the children to read by. (See p. 172.) Mr. Taylor narrowly escaped, by leaping out of the chamber window.

PORT NEWS.

From *Landguardfort*, That a large vessel, supposed to be Dutch, was by the high wind on Saturday the 22d ult. driven upon a sand bank, and immediately sunk. The men got upon the shrouds, in hopes of some boats putting off to their assistance; but the sea ran so high they could not venture, and the men were all drowned.

From *Portsmouth*, That a dispute having arisen on board the Eurydice frigate between a midshipman of the watch and Mr. Palmer a midshipman not upon duty, the former drew his hanger, made a pass at the latter, and wounded him in so desperate a manner that he instantly died. The coroner's jury of Hampshire sat upon the body, and brought in their verdict wilful murder; on which the delinquent was delivered up to the civil power.

From the *Dowry*, Of the arrival there of the Friendship, Captain Dunn, from Jamaica. She parted from the convoy in a hard gale of wind two days after clearing the Gulf,

Gulph; she afterwards fell in with the George, Craig (a ship loaded with rum on government's account); kept company with her for ten days, and then separated in a most tremendous gale, which happened on the 31st of January, and continued without intermission until the 8th of February, during which period many of the fleet were seen in great distress; the Friendship had her upper counter stove in, her lockers blown up, and was very near being lost.

From *Kinsale* in Ireland, That his Majesty's sloop Vaughan arrived there on the 9th inst. She sailed from Jamaica the 23d of December with the Ardent and Hydra, and about 50 sail of merchantmen. On the 16th of January part of the fleet were dispersed by a gale of wind. On the 18th she parted with the Ardent and Hydra; and then, having all the remaining part of the convoy under her care, proceeded for England. On the 1st of February, one of her convoy being taken by a privateer, she gave chase and retaken her, but could never join the convoy after. She threw all her guns overboard except two, sprung her main-mast, stove her quarter, and came into port in a very wretched condition.

From *Scilly*, on the 23d of February, That the most boisterous weather had prevailed there for some days past, and then continued. That several ships had passed by that island dismasted, and that very morning a large ship was discovered on shore, but no boats could put to sea to her relief; at length the crew hoisted out their long boat, and as many as she could stow got safe on shore. Part of them were left behind, who perished, as the ship sunk soon after. She proves to be the Fredericns, a Swede.

From *Portsmouth*, of the 27th inst. That the Alexander's ship's company mutinied, barricaded themselves in with their hammocks, and pointed two of the thirty two pounders aft, rolled shot about, and hurt two petty officers; a shocking letter was found at the ward-room door, directed to the Lieutenants of the ship generally; their whole cry is, that they will be paid off immediately. The same spirit prevails in other line of battle ships ordered for the East Indies.

28th at night. Orders are come for the Alexander to repair to the eastward to be paid off; which being communicated to the men, they promised to conduct themselves with regularity and obedience in future.

That the crews of the Speedy and Marquis de Seignally sloops of war, appointed to convoy the outward bound fleet to the West Indies, mutinied, and refused to proceed on their voyage.

During the late mutiny, a marine on board one of the ships refusing to join in it, and saying he was glad to be out of the scrape, the sailors laid hold of a rope that hung from

the main-yard, put it about the man's neck, and hoisted him up the yard, where he hung till he was dead. So many ships being paid off, the sailors are become very riotous, and are constantly going about the streets drunk, and fighting each other. Dr. M. seeing a sailor lying bleeding very much, went to his assistance, but he died before the Doctor reached him; upon which the Doctor asked a sailor who stood near, if there were no magistrates in the place to punish the offenders: "D—n you," replied the sailor, "we are all magistrates."

From *Liverpool*, of the same date: The Brooks, Noble, who arrived here from Jamaica on Saturday last, sailed with the fleet, consisting of upwards of 50 sail, left Jamaica Dec. 22, and came through the Gulph, under convoy of the Ardent and a frigate; after getting through the Gulph, the Ardent had five feet water in her hold, with three pumps going; and whether she went back, or what became of her, is not known. Captain Noble had bad weather all the passage, and several heavy gales of wind; he parted with some of the fleet about a month since, and is doubtful that it has separated.

Of the 13th inst. After mentioning the loss of the Count Belgiofo East Indiaman, adds, it is feared all on board perished (127 persons). She was one of the richest ships that ever sailed from Liverpool, not less in value than one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. She had one hundred thousand dollars on board, besides a great value in Ginseng bale goods, and 300 tons of lead.

From *Greenock* near Glasgow, That the Ganges, a Danish East Indiaman bound for Bengal, put into that harbour in great distress, and it is thought must unload in order to refit before she can proceed on her voyage.

From *Aberdeen*, That on the 5th inst. in a violent gale of wind, which increased to a hurricane, three vessels came into the bay from the Southward, one of which, the Ostend packet, was laid on her beam ends, and the Captain, a man, and a boy, washed overboard. The two first providentially got hold of the rigging, and were saved, but the boy was never seen again. The two other ships, Euphane and Lady Grant, ran on shore, and one woman passenger died of the fright. The Fortune, from Leith, met with a still more melancholy fate; she foundered, and came on shore keel uppermost at Slaines Castle, all the crew drowned. Several other vessels were cast away on the Eastern coast, and great part of the pier at Peterhead demolished.

From *Hull*, That a large Hamburg ship was lost off the Humber on the 9th inst. and all the crew perished. It is supposed she was bound for London.

From *Weymouth*, That the Young Kendrick, a Dutch ship in ballast, was drove on shore in a gale of wind, and totally lost.

DOMES-

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 24.

Mr. Duncombe, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of York, complaining of the present mode of election, and praying for a more equal representation in parliament. He said, the petition was signed by no less than ten thousand persons of character and property, over-against whose names was a column containing the title of the freehold in right of which they were permitted to sign. He hoped, therefore, that the House would take the contents into their most serious consideration.

Sir Cha. Turner moved for leave to bring in a petition from the inhabitants and corporation of the city of York, for the same purpose. He said, the petition was as astonishing in its nature as the coalition that had taken place in that House between two parties that had been as opposite in their principles as Whig is from Tory. The great and opulent gentlemen inhabitants of York had, for centuries past, been endeavouring to break the power of the corporation of that city, or at least to destroy the monopoly of franchises, which the latter had opposed. The corporation had hitherto resisted them with success; but now on a sudden, feeling how partially the people were represented in parliament, had come of themselves to pray for that enlargement which they had so long resisted. The petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Feb. 26.

The Lord Mayor, thirteen Aldermen, the Recorder, the two Sheriffs, the City Remembrancer, the Town Clerk, and eighty-six Commoners, waited on his Majesty at Saint James's, and presented the following address:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, desire your royal permission to express our just sense of your Majesty's goodness and final attention to the petitions of your most faithful citizens and people, in procuring to this nation the inestimable blessings of peace.

"We hope and trust that the stipulations of the treaty are such as will revive our injured trade, and restore our commercial intercourse with our American brethren; and we beg leave to declare it to be our firm persuasion, that the great commercial interests of this country and of North America are inseparably united.

"Permit us to assure your Majesty of our most perfect gratitude, and that it shall be our constant prayer that your Majesty, the restorer of peace to the suffering and desolated quarters of the world, may long enjoy the glorious satisfaction of seeing your people prosper, and your family beloved."

They were all most graciously received,

and his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal address.

"It is with great satisfaction to myself that I see an end to the calamities of war, and a reasonable prospect of all the advantages to be expected from a permanent peace.

"I receive, therefore, with pleasure, these expressions of the satisfaction of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in the measures I have taken.

"You may be assured of every exertion of mine to protect and extend the trade and commerce of my dominions, of which that of the city of London, forms so capital a part.

"I concur with you entirely in thinking that the commercial interests of this country and America are the same. Nothing on my part shall be wanting to restore, without delay, and establish such a friendly intercourse in future as ought to result from mutual interest and returning affection."

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Robert Taylor, Esq. one of the sheriffs. They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Feb. 27.

This morning, about a quarter before ten, the sky being very clear, a remarkable phenomenon of great brightness was observed in the air by many people at Chilham in Kent. It appeared in form almost a semicircle, the centre of which was nearly in the zenith, and was in diameter about 45 degrees (being rather larger than a halo, for which it was mistaken by many people, but of which the sun is always the centre), and in breadth near one degree in the middle, but gradually diminished towards each end, being the segment of the circle nearest the sun. It was beautifully variegated with the colours of the rainbow, and continued visible for near an hour.

At a general court held at Christ's Hospital, nine gentlemen, nominated at a former court as proper persons to be governors, were approved of, and staves ordered to be sent to them.—At the said court Anthony Todd, Esq. took his charge, and gave a benefaction of 100l.; Robert Golling, Esq. gave also 100l. and Mr. Deputy Smith 50l. The treasurer, reported that he had received a benefaction of 200l. from Mrs. Turner, the widow of a late governor; as also the like sum of 200l. from the four following gentlemen, Robert Smith, Esq. member of parliament for the town of Nottingham; William Willis, Esq. Francis Wilson, Esq. and Andrew Perrott, Esq. for which several benefactions the thanks of the Court were unanimously voted, and the names of the four last gentlemen, with those of the three under-mentioned, who were also nominated as proper persons to be governors of the Hospital, were referred, as usual, to the committee of auditors, for them to report their opinion thereon to a
general

general court, viz. John Fryer, Esq. nominated by Felix Calvert, Esq. Richard Grove, Esq. by Sir Walter Rawlinson, Deputy William Humphreys, by Deputy Leekey.

Feb. 28.

Jas. Saunderson, Esq. was this day chosen alderman for the ward of Bridge Within, in the room of Thomas Wooldridge, Esq. removed, dismissed, and discharged from the said office.

SATURDAY, March 1.

Being St. David's day, the honourable Society of Ancient Britons met at the Welsh Charity School in Gray's Inn Road, and proceeded from thence to St. George's Church, Hanover Square, where an excellent sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol. The whole collection at church, and at the different tables, added to the donation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of the noblemen and gentlemen, contributors to the said charity, amounted in the whole to 469l. which is 7l. more than last year.

The lessons at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday, ended; when six convicts received sentence of death, viz. Tho. Hughes and Mich. Nowland, for horse-stealing; Geo. Clare, for privately stealing two pieces of cotton dimity from a warehouse; James West, for a highway robbery; Edw. Wootton, for robbing a young lady as she was walking out with her friend at Twickenham; and Edw. Muffin, for stealing money and goods, the property of Jn. Ward, in his dwelling-house.

Wednesday 5.

At a general meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, called by the sheriff, to consider of an address to be presented to his Majesty on the peace, Sir R. Taylor was voted to the chair, when Mr. Wilkes rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, took occasion to account to his constituents for his parliamentary conduct, which he thought it his duty to do when left to act at his own discretion, as lately, respecting the consideration of the peace.

He declared he approved of the peace,

First, because it had broke a confederacy of our enemies, so powerful that, had it continued much longer, we must have submitted to it at discretion.

Secondly, because, at the time when the negotiation was set on foot, the nation groaned under the astonishing debt of two hundred and thirty millions; one hundred millions of which were incurred during this bloody, disgraceful, unnatural, and unjust war, the continuance of which must have produced inevitable national bankruptcy.

Thirdly, because it was stated in parliament, that our navy, the strength of this country, was so far unequal to that of the enemy, that 103 ships of the line were all that we had to oppose against 124, belonging to the House of Bourbon; besides 30 which

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Holland would have in readiness by the first of May. Add to these the naval armament of America; and nothing but quixotism or desperation could lead us to the continuance of a contest so pregnant with perdition.

Fourthly, because it had been openly declared by a late minister [Mr. Fox], in the face of parliament, that any peace was preferable to war, and that the affairs of this country were infinitely worse than the most melancholy imagination could depict them.

Fifthly, because, notwithstanding this wanton exposure of the weakness of this country, the language of Lord Shelburne had been manly, spirited, and resolute; inasmuch that, by his address, his abilities, and his fortitude, he had rescued this country from all the horrors of dissolution, and had conducted the whole negotiation throughout with a magnanimity and firmness that would have done honour to the most illustrious statesman that ever lived. He defended the peace on the two contested points of the grants made to France in the East Indies, and the boundaries of Canada; and concluded with declaring that, taking the peace for all in all, a more glorious peace was never made by any nation so overwhelmed with difficulties.

Mr. Byng rose next, to give his reasons for differing from his colleague on this occasion. He should, he said, think himself happy in obeying the instructions of his constituents, and trusted never to be found less attentive to their interests; but at the same time he could by no means go the lengths which the hon. gentleman had declared to be his duty*. He could never be ready to carry the instructions of his constituents into execution whether they corresponded with his own sentiments or not. This would be committing such an outrage on his feelings as he could never submit to. But the instant he found it necessary to adopt a conduct opposite to their wishes, he should be ready to resign his trust. On the present occasion he received no instructions. He was honoured with none. He had acted as became an independent member, without personal attachment, or prejudice in favour of any man or party whatever. He was always an advocate for peace; but not an inglorious peace, by which every thing was ceded, and no equivalent made us in return; by which our most essential interests had been sacrificed—in the East Indies—in the West Indies—in Africa—in America—in Europe—in Newfoundland. Great stress had been laid on retaining Gibraltar, as a

* Mr. Wilkes had declared, at the beginning of his speech, that he held it inconsistent with the sense of gratitude a delegate owed to his constituents, that he should, upon great and national concerns, entertain any opinion discordant to their declared sentiments.

mark

mark of superiority over Spain; but had not the right of fortifying Dunkirk been resigned to France? a check upon the pride of France of ten times more consequence to England than the retention of Gibraltar. He concluded with a most solemn declaration, that there was no one part of the peace that he could approve.

Other gentlemen spoke upon the same subject; but the meeting was rather disorderly, and concluded with a motion for appointing a committee to draw up an address agreeable to the purpose of the meeting; which, being the same in substance as those from the city of London, &c. &c. was agreed to, and presented accordingly.

Being the first day of Lent, the Bishop of London preached at the Chapel Royal at St. James's; as did Dr. Home, Dean of Canterbury, at Whitehall Chapel.

Thursday 6.

At another meeting of the merchants, &c. concerned in the province of East Florida (see p. 176), the following resolutions were agreed to:

"Resolved, That a letter from this meeting be dispatched, by the ensuing packet, to Gov. Tonyn, at St. Augustine, desiring his Excellency's assistance in the present very alarming juncture; and that he would recommend to the proprietors, planters, agents, &c. to make out full accounts of their property, and of all effects, moveable or unmoveable; and to transmit the same, with all possible dispatch, to their respective correspondents in England.

"Resolved, That all the proprietors, planters, merchants, &c. resident in England, send instructions to their agents in East Florida, for an immediate account of the value and state of their plantations, negroes, and all other effects, as well those that must be sold on the spot, as those which are removable to other colonies, in order to ascertain the specifick losses when called upon by Government hereafter for a restitution."

The same day was held a meeting of the West India planters and merchants, when it was unanimously agreed, "That a committee be appointed, to represent to his Majesty's ministers the distresses the British West India Islands suffer, particularly by the late heavy duties on sugar, rum, and other produce of the said Islands, and to entreat their most serious attention to such regulations as may prevent the discouragement of cultivation in those Islands, which would cause immense losses to the proprietors of estates therein, and consequently to the revenue, navigation, and manufactures of Great Britain."

Twelve Swedes, with the master, landed at Ramsgate out of a small boat, miraculously saved from a Swedish snow called the *Inaver Sophia Elizabeth*, Peterfon, from Ostend to Malaga laden with bale goods. She struck upon the Goodwin Sands, and sunk almost instantaneously.

Friday 7.

The following malefactors were executed at Tyburn: John Merchant, for robbing Mr. Delaport, on the highway, of 3 guineas; James Smith, for assaulting Agnes Ellis in her shop, and taking therout a quantity of of silk and cotton handkerchiefs; and John Kelly, for robbing Edward Adamson, in a public street, of six pence and one farthing.

Sunday 9.

Two officers of the army, with their seconds and a surgeon, met in a field near Kensington Gravel-Pits, to fight a duel, but were happily prevented by the interposition of a clergyman, who lives in that neighbourhood, who happened to be passing by as they alighted from their carriages, and who, suspecting their intention, interfered. The polite and affectionate address of this gentleman effected an honourable reconciliation.

Wednesday 12.

A meeting of the West India planters and merchants was this day held, his Grace the Duke of Chandos in the chair, when an address, similar to those from London, &c. &c. was agreed upon, and presented.

This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Omer, Fisher, and Co. wholesale grocers in Wood-Street, which consumed the same, with all the stock in trade and furniture, and greatly damaged several other houses. One of the porters jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window, broke both his legs, and was otherwise so much hurt that his life is despaired of. Two maid-servants were likewise so much burnt, that they were carried to the Hospital with small hopes of recovery. About eleven the front wall suddenly fell into the street, and it was supposed that some persons were buried in the ruins.

Friday 14.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the following bills: Bill for allowing the Importation of Italian Organized Thrown Silk; Bill for the Regulation of the Marine Forces while on Shore; Exchequer Loan Bill; the Thames Ballast and Luggage Bill; the Tobacco and Raisin Importation Bill, and the Bill for allowing the free Importation of Rice; and to a great number of private bills.

Lord Howe set off for Portsmouth, in consequence of an express received from Sir Th. Pye, with an account of fresh irregularities having broke out among the seamen. The crews in many of the ships, it was said, paraded about the streets with bludgeons, in a tumultuous manner, to the great dread of the inhabitants, who were under the necessity of continuing confined to their houses, to avoid danger. His Lordship and Capt. Leveson Gower have been successful in appeasing the sailors, every thing remaining quiet on board and on shore on the 16th instant, when his Lordship left Portsmouth.

Tuesday 18.

The address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates,

trates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, was presented to the King by James Hunter Blair, their representative. "They humbly beg leave to offer their thanks to his Majesty for the blessings of peace, and to express their hope and confidence that, under a continuance of his Majesty's paternal care, these blessings will be happily improved to the securing of the rights of his Majesty's crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions."—They conclude, "It is our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that your Majesty may long continue to reign over a free, happy, and grateful people. (Signed)

JOHN GRIEVE, Provost."

The Duchess of Cumberland sent out 1000 cards for her rout on this night; 600 were invited to meet at ten o'clock to a card party, and 400 at twelve to a ball and supper. It was the first supper her Highness has given this winter. The Prince of Wales, the Foreign Ministers, and most people of fashion were present.

Friday 21.

The address of the people called Quakers was presented to his Majesty, and read by Mr. David Barclay, accompanied by a select number of respectable friends; which was most graciously received.

The East India House, in Leadenhall-street, was broke open, out of which were stolen the contents of three chests of tea.

This day the following bills received the royal assent by commission:

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.—The Bill to prevent Frauds committed in the Dying Trade.—The Scotch Bankrupts Bill.—Pittand's Naturalization Bill.—The Newcastle Poor Bill.—The West India Import Trade Bill.—The Gibraltar Head Money Bill.—The Bill to repeal Mr. Whitehill's Restraining Bill of last Session.—The Layton Road Bill;—and Tournier's Naturalization Bill.

Saturday 22.

One James Wilton, a seaman, late belonging to the Ville de Paris, was examined at Sir Thomas Pye's office, at Portsmouth; he declared he was on board her at the time she foundered. His relation is, that he clung to a piece of wreck, when the ship was going to pieces: and after being several hours upon it, during the greatest part of which time he was insensible, he was taken up by a Danish merchant ship, bound from St. Thomas's to Ostend, the master of which told him he saw the Ville de Paris go down, he himself being so much overcome by terror as not to recollect the circumstance; but is certain he saw the Glorieux founder the day preceding the fate of the Ville de Paris. He reports he was so infirm, after he was taken up, as to be incapable of moving; and on the Dane putting into Havre-de-Grace, he was sent on shore to the hospital, where he was very humanely treated, and examined by the Commandant and Major of the Police,

who sent his relation to the King. After his recovery, he had a passage provided for him to England, in a Russian ship, which is now at Spithead, the master of which confirms such part of his account as he could have been a witness to.

Monday 24.

Mr. Coke having been assured by Mr. Chancellor Pitt, that no arrangement had yet taken place for forming a new administration, moved "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to take into his serious consideration, the very distracted and unsettled state of the empire, after a long and exhausting war; and that his Majesty would therefore condescend to a compliance with the wishes of this House, by forming an administration entitled to the confidence of his people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of this country." Which motion (after a long and spirited debate) was agreed to without a division.

Tuesday 25.

Advice was this day received by the Flinders mail of the capture of the London, Capt. Beck, one of the homeward bound Jamaica fleets, on the 14th of February last. She had met with exceeding hard gales from the 6th to the 10th, when the bad four feet water in her hold, and the men continually washed away from the pumps; in such a tremendous sea, that they could scarce keep the ship above water, when a French frigate came along side and ordered them to strike; at the same time firing many volleys of small arms, by which Capt. Beck received a ball above the left eye, which came out at the back part of his head; he fell instantly, without saying a word.

General Conway, Governor of the Island of Jersey, waited on his Majesty, and had a long conference relative to the disturbances which have taken place in that garrison, which are reported to have arisen from the military insisting upon their discharge; which being denied by their officers, they seized on the arms and ammunition, and committed many acts of violence, but happily, though there were several discharges made of the great guns, no lives were lost.

Wednesday 26.

A fire broke out at the Griffin alehouse, at Rotherhithe-wall, which burnt so rapidly that two seamen lodgers, perished in the flames. The rest of the family jumped out of the windows and escaped, except a sailor who got over the houses. But before the engines and water could be procured, the fire had communicated to Mr. Goddard's brew-house, which, with his dwelling-house, a boat builder's, and two others, were burnt to the ground.

Seditious hand-bills having been industriously circulated through all parts of the city, the night before, an order from the War Office

Office was spread early in the morning, for the military to hold themselves in readiness to come out at a minute's warning.

Lord Ludlow reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with their address of Monday last; for forming a new ministry, which his Majesty received very graciously, and was pleased to say, that it was his earnest desire to do every thing in his power to comply with the wishes expressed by his faithful Commons.

Lord Surrey gave notice, that if by Monday next he did not hear of a final arrangement, he would move the House to institute an enquiry into the causes that had kept the country for so great a length of time without a ministry.

Lord North rose, to express a hope that the Noble Lord would not move for such an enquiry. His Majesty's answer was all-gracious and condescending; it was as full, and as satisfactory, as the most amiable of Sovereigns could make; and he was thoroughly convinced that if by Monday a final arrangement should not be made, it would be found not to be the effects of any unnecessary delay on the part of his Majesty.

Thursday 27.

Letters by the last French mail advise, that a shock of an earthquake of the 5th was felt at Paris, which has since been followed by several others.

That the courier from Naples to Montecione had been obliged to return, a large chasm in the earth having prevented him from performing his journey.

That the decree by which the Portuguese Majesty grants a free trade to the United States of America, was published on the 15th of February; and that Mr. Dorman, Envoy from the States, had been permitted to deliver his credentials.

That the Marquis de la Fayette had lately been introduced to his Catholic Majesty, add most graciously received. He appeared in the uniform of Major-General in the service of the States of America. That the courier from Spain to Frankfurt had been met on the frontiers by some soldiers, who demanded the key of his portmanteau, from which they took two packets, one directed to the Duke De Grimaldi, the Spanish ambassador; the other to the Marquis De Sambucy, minister of state at Naples.

Monday 31.

As infamous, inflammatory, and treasonable hand-bill, that some wicked incendiaries had the audacity to circulate through the town a few days ago, has fortunately produced no other effect, than that of frightening the peaceable subjects of his Majesty. Government had indeed taken early precautions for dispersing the mob, if they had accepted of the invitation contained in the hand-bill, and had adjoined in arms in St. George's fields: All the guard were ready at their quarters, to march out at a quarter

of an hour's warning: At the Savoy and Horse-Guards, there were large detachments ready to march in an instant: Fortunately; however, there was not the least occasion for their services; the object of the incendiary author of the hand-bill was defeated; as not a man appeared in St. George's fields on the day appointed, except such as were passing through on their lawful occasions.

Sir Edward Hughes's Squadron received considerable damage: of the commission officers nine were killed, among whom was Captain M'Clelland, of the Superb. Fourteen officers, nineteen petty-officers, and eleven marine officers wounded: of the seamen and marines 106 were killed in the engagement; 354 were wounded, some of them dangerously: the ships suffered in their hulls, but more particularly in their rigging, masts, sails, boats, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The subjects proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the present year, in the university of Oxford, are,

For Latin verses—" *Calpis Obsequia.*"

For an English Essay—" *The Use of History.*"

The Vice-Chancellor has proposed the following subjects for the two prizes this year, given by the two Members for the university of Cambridge.

For the Senior Bachelors:

Utum plus boni an mali Europæ gentibus attulerit Trans-atlantici Orbis patefactio?

For the Middle Bachelors:

Ex quibus præcipue causis in tantam magnitudinem creverit res Romana?

The subject of Mr. Seaton's Prize Poems for this year is *HOPE.*

A letter from Paris, written by Col. Dalrymple to a friend, says, a pressing invitation has been sent by the King and Queen of France to General Washington, to come to Versailles, and in person to receive the investiture of the honours that await him. A line of battle ship is ordered from Martinico to Philadelphia, to take the General on board, if he accedes to the wishes of their Majesties.

Many officers of the Scotch brigade in the service of Holland have retired from that service. These gallant veterans did not think it consistent with their honour, as British subjects, to take the new oath lately ordered to be imposed, which was virtually to make them abjure their native country, and therefore had no alternative but to demand leave to throw up their commissions. Several of them arrived, fully trusting to the resolution of the British cabinet passed about six months ago, when it was unanimously resolved, that they should be taken under his Majesty's protection. Their commanders, Generals Houston, Stewart, and Dundas, are to enjoy their pay through life, without being obliged to subscribe to the oath, or do any

any duty, on account of their long and meritorious services.

By the monthly returns made to the Admiralty Board of the state of his Majesty's dock-yards, it appears there are building as follows :

At Deptford, one of 90 guns, two of 74, and one yacht.

At Woolwich, one 90, one 74, one 50, and one 36.

At Chatham, one 110, two 74, and one 64. And at Rochester and Harwich, under the inspection of the Commissioners, two 74, and one of 32.

At Sheerness, one 64, and one 28.

At Portsmouth, one 90, three 74, and one 64.

At Plymouth, one 100, one 90, two 74, and one 50.

Her Majesty has in contemplation a scheme for providing an asylum for the female orphans of all seamen who have fallen in the service of this country; and it is said that she will begin this noble and charitable institution by a liberal subscription from her own privy purse.

In proof of what has lately been advanced, That mankind are in a continual state of progression, the following instance seems decisive. When the present King of Prussia ascended the throne, little more than forty years ago, the births throughout his dominions were about 80 000 annually; but in 1780 the number amounted to 218,499, without including those of the military. From 1767 to 1782 inclusive, a period of 16 years, there have been born in his Prussian Majesty's dominions 3,021,360 children of both sexes, and in the same space of time there have died 2,661,331 persons of both sexes. Difference between the births and deaths 360,029 in favour of the former.

In commemoration of the American war, and the independence of America that succeeded it, Dr. Franklin has caused a medal to be struck. It represents Hercules in his cradle, strangling two serpents; a leopard, amazed at his strength, is ready to fall upon him; he is repulsed by France, who, under the figure of Minerva, turns her shield, on which are three fleurs de lis, towards him. At bottom are the years 1777 and 1781, epochs of the capitulations of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, represented by the two serpents. On the other side is Liberty, emblematically portrayed by a fine woman; and in the exergue, *Libertas Americana*.

The loss which has happened to this country from tempestuous weather within these 12 months is beyond conception: To those who are unfortunately concerned it the following is a brief account of the damage, viz. a fleet from New York suffered severely; a fleet from the Leeward Islands, ditto; a fleet from Jamaica, ditto; a second fleet from Jamaica, ditto; a fleet from Charles Town, *GENL. MAG. March, 1783.*

most of them missing; a fleet from Halifax, ditto; a second fleet from New York, ditto; in these fleets were one ship of 100 guns, lost; four of 74, ditto; one of 74, missing; one of 64, ditto; one of 50, ditto; two of 44, ditto; two of 64 and one of 44 bore away from the merchant ships, and arrived in the West Indies mere wrecks.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

Were it possible to save young gentlemen from the snares of a set of crafty villains, who are continually watching to make them their prey, the following case, which was lately decided at Westminster-hall, would be a caution:

Captain S——, a young officer of gallantry and distinction, having occasion for 100*l.* hastily applied to one of the advertising money-lenders, under the name of Johnson. He was met by a person who called himself Mr. Johnson's attorney, and that he acted for him; and upon hearing the account the Capt. gave of himself, and the security he had to offer, a second meeting was appointed, and a second principal named; on this second meeting, the gentlemen told him they never transacted business for sums so small as a hundred pounds; and they procured from him his notes of hand for 300*l.* which they promised to get discounted for him against the next day; at their third meeting, they told him that they had seen their client, but he refused, in the critical situation of the funds, to sell out so small a sum as 300*l.* and they therefore procured from Captain S—— his notes for 300*l.* more. The Captain was then put off from day to day until at last they informed him, that their client objected to the security, and desired to have the Captain's bond, upon which he would immediately advance the money. This also was complied with; but instead of a bond, they ingeniously obtruded on him a letter of attorney for the 600*l.* which the Captain unsuspectingly signed and delivered. The next day was then fixed for the payment of the money, and he was to meet them at a Coffee-house. He went there, but instead of the worthy gentlemen, he found a letter from one of them, informing him, that the other had got the money, but that in the morning he had been taken in execution for a large sum, and had disposed of the cash to gain his enlargement. He lamented the accident, but assured the Captain, that they would in a day or two replace the sum. He heard no more of the money-lenders, but was some time afterwards taken in execution by an eminent tradesman, for money and goods delivered, to the amount of 600*l.* He removed the action by Habeas to the King's Bench, and stood trial. This was the substance of the Captain's affidavit. On the other side, Mr. K——, a respectable upholsterer, swore in his affidavit, that he

was

was applied to by a person, who had been some time before his principal servant, and of whose integrity he had a high opinion, to give for Capt. S.—'s notes for 300*l.* 100*l.* in cash, and 200*l.* in furniture. He thought it necessary to enquire concerning the Captain, and he went to his father's house on purpose; and there saw a tradesman of reputation and eminence, who gave him the most satisfactory account of the Captain's family and prospects. On this he gave the 200*l.* in cash, and the 200*l.* in furniture, *bona fide* delivered according to the direction. Immediately after this he was applied to again from the same quarter, with the Captain's notes for 300*l.* more, with his letter of attorney as a further security; and upon these he advanced another 100*l.* and 200*l.* worth more of furniture. The pretences used to get these from him were, that the Captain wished to furnish a small house immediately, and had a pressing occasion for the money. The case was argued with great dexterity by the counsel on both sides. The enormity of the transaction on the part of the money-lenders was stated with great strength, and the extreme credulity of the Captain was not overlooked. On the part of Mr. K. the upholder, it was urged, that if the Court were to admit the plea of the defendant, swindling would change its nature, and, instead of its being directed against young inexperienced men of fortune, rascals would play on the credulity of some young man's temper, not to deceive him, but to make him a bait, whereby they might impose on the fair tradesman. Lord Mansfield, however, took it upon a clear point of view: There wanted precision in the affidavits of the plaintiff; it was not said where the goods were delivered, nor was it specified what the articles of furniture were. A verdict was therefore given, with costs of suit, for Captain S.—.

A cause was lately decided in the Court of King's Bench, of the utmost consequence to traders, as it determined a matter much questioned. An eminent tradesman brought an action against a lady for goods sold and delivered; she pleaded her being a femme couverte. The case was, her husband had parted from her, allowed her a separate maintenance, and was settled on his estate in Ireland. The question therefore was, whether, under these circumstances, the plea of coverture was to protect the lady from arrest and judgment. Lord Mansfield recited the cases where the plea of coverture was or was not valid. It was not valid where the husband was exiled by the laws of the land, because the creditors could not pursue him for the debt of his wife. It was not valid where, by a discovery of infidelity to his bed, they had been separated by the laws of their country; but the present was a new case, they parted by consent; the husband was in Ireland, and the lady resided in England on a separate maintenance. It was

impossible for the creditors in England by the laws of that land to recover his debt from the husband in Ireland; and therefore, in equity, the wife was to be considered as a femme seul: the cause was decided against the lady with cost of suit.

The great tithe cause, which has been two years depending in the court of Exchequer, between William Whinfield, curate of the perpetual curacy of Corthill, in the county palatine of Durham, plaintiff, and Thomas Hall, esq; of Stotford-Head, and six others, defendants, in the aforesaid chapelry and county, was heard and determined by the Barons in favour of the plaintiff, with costs. By this decree, several tithes of turnips, potatoes, grass cut and consumed green, turkeys, apples, and agistment, are pronounced not only to be due, but likewise to be accounted for, for the several years claimed by the plaintiff in his bill.

A cause was lately argued before Baron Eyre at Guildhall, wherein Mr. Sutherland judge of the Admiralty Court at Minorca was plaintiff, and the late governor thereof defendant: the action was brought for damages, in consequence of Mr. Sutherland's being suspended in his office by the governor's order, and Captain Collins, a military officer, appointed in his room. After an hearing of little more than two hours, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 300*l.* damages.

Another trial came on before Lord Mansfield of great nicety, which it is of consequence for all peace officers to be acquainted with. An action was brought by a tradesman against a marshallman of the city, for imprisoning him in Wood-street Counter as a felon; when no evidence appeared before the magistrate to criminate him. The marshallman justified under an express charge being given him, and contended that he was bound to execute it whether founded or not. Lord Mansfield in his charge to the jury observed, that a peace officer was obliged to comply with the charges otherwise, if they were to take time for enquiry, offenders would frequently elude. This, he said, had been determined to be law; but the jury were of another opinion, and gave the tradesman twenty pound damages. A new trial is, however, to be moved for next term.

A motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, to increase the issues against Lord Portchester, in an action for 50,000*l.* brought against him several months ago by Mr. Petrie, but to which his Lordship has not yet entered an appearance. The issues were ordered to be increased to 500*l.* After which, upon motion, the Court ordered an attachment for 100*l.* against Lord Portchester's Solicitor, to force a plea to the *Audita Querela*, brought by the defendant in the action, by which Lord Portchester contends for his indemnity.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Sir J. Thorold, M. P. for Lincolnshire, a daughter.
Feb. 21. Princess Frederica of Wirtemberg, a daughter.

- Mar. 6. Lady of Sir Rob. Hutchinson, twins.
13. Lady of the rt. hon. Ld Hawke, a dau.
15. Lady of Sir J. Shaw, bart. a son and heir.
16. Lady of Sir W. W. Wynne, br. a son.
24. Countess of Tankerville, a daughter.
Countess of Cayn, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, hon. Geo Rich. St. John, M.P. for Cricklade, eldest son of Vis. Bohngbroke, to Miss Charlotte Collins, dau. of the rev. Mr. C. of Winchester.

- Feb. 24. Tho. Manners, esq; eldest son of the rev. Tho. M. of Grantham, to Miss Whichcote, dau. of Sir Christ. W. bart. of Alwarth.
26. Mr. Moses Lindo, of Devonshire-square, to Miss da Costa, dau. of the late M. da Costa, esq; of Totteridge, co. Herts.

27. Lady Arabella Crosbie, sister to the E. of Glendore, to — Ward, esq; of Castle Ward, co. of Down in Ireland.

Sir Nath. Dukensfield, bart. of Cheshire, to Miss Ward, sister to John W. esq; of Squerries, Kent.

Mar. 2. Rev. Tho. Cox, R. of Badby and Newham, co. Northampton, to Miss Claverias, eldest dau. of Robt. C. esq; and grand dau. of the late Bp. of Peterborough.

4. Capt. Dalton, to Miss Prescott, eldest dau. of Major-gen. Rob. P.

11. At Cheshunt, Tho. Blackmore, esq; of Biggins, in Hunsdon, co. Herts, to Miss Anne Tateall, youngest dau. of Mr. T. of Theobalds.

18. At Hackney, Elw. Austen, esq; to Miss Southgate, of Clapton.

20. Rich. Nagor, esq; brother of Ld. B. to the hon. Miss Frances Howard, dau. of Viscountess Andover.

28. James Ibbetson, esq. of Bursley, to Miss Agn. s Thompson.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Wreay near Carlisle, aged 70, the rev. Joseph Parker. 45 years vicar of that parish, and teacher of the grammar school and mathematics there; from which little seminary, and through whose conduct and care, may be selected many scholars, who are at present in their several capacities ornaments to the age. By the learned he was esteemed an excellent scholar, and distinguished as an author on education, and as an antiquary.

Rev. Mr. Huntington, R. of Kirk-Ella and Drypool, co. York.

At Birmingham, H. Manning, esq; aged 64.
At Lisbon, Cardinal Don John da Cunha, privy counsellor to his majesty, archbishop, of Evora, and inquisitor general of the kingdom of Portugal, and its dependencies.

Rev. George Richards, V. of W. Peckham, Kent.

• In an advanced age, Lady Ethlin, relict of Sir Robt. B. bart. of Ireland, and sister to the late Countess of Derby, grandmother to the present Earl.

Near Maldenhead, Lady Reeve, relict of Sir Tho. R.

At Fulham, aged 101, Mr. Wrench, gardener. He died in the same house and room in which he was born, and had by two wives 32 children.

Mrs. Lessingham, an eminent comic actress, late of Cov. Gar. theatre.

Miss Prudom, a principal singer at Drury-lane theatre and the Opera-house last season. Besides her performances at the opera, an English audience will long remember with pleasure her Annette in the Lord of the Manor, and her admirable manner of singing in the oratorios. There was in her voice an undecipherable sweetness, which was superior both to execution and strength.

Mrs. Dean Perkins, relict of Edw. P. esq; of Pilton, co. Monmouth, aged 83.

In the hospital of the right hon. Catherine Leveson, at Temple-Hall, Warwickshire, the widow Boston, aged 109; she lived in the hospital 54 years, and a few months before she died walked the distance of two miles to Knowl, to see her grand-children; she retained all her faculties to the last. And two days after died in the same hospital, widow Page, aged 93.

In Aberdeen, Mary Cadenhead, aged 103.

Margaret Melvill, wife of Robt. Forbes, brewer, at Kettle, Fifeshire, aged 117. She was married at 35, and had one son and five daughters—the eldest is now aged 77; she had 17 grand children, and 37 gr. grand children; she renewed her teeth about the 100th year of her age, never had a head-ach or pain in her life, and walked, saw, and heard, till the day before her death.

At Darlington, co. Durham, Jn. Nicholls, a labouring man, aged 107.

Feb. 16. At Linton, co. Cambridge, rev. Tho. Curtis, 18 years minister of the dissenting congregation at that place.

18. Rev. Dr. Sandford, R. of Hatherop, and in the commission of the peace for Gloucestershire.

At Petworth, Sussex, aged 77, the rev. Jn. Wickens, D. D. many years rector of Petworth and Illington, and pretendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul's, Chichester, and Wells.

23. At Mile-End-Green, Mr. F. Fludyer, many years belonging to the stamp-office.

25. Wm. Troward, esq; of Deptford.

26. At Enfield, the third wife of Mr. Peter Edwards, of the Commons.

At Whitehouse Hall, Essex, J. Richards, esq;

27. Miss Eleanor Kerr, sister to Dr. K. of Northampton.

28. At Chelsea, Mrs. Priscilla Rich, relict of the late John R. esq; patentee of Covent-Garden theatre.

Mr. Chu-leigh, formerly a wine-merchant in Thames-street.

Mar. 1. Lady Mary West, sister to the E. of Stamford, and lady of the hon. George W.

At Enfield Highway, the wife of Mr. Bunge, former and minister, and one of the people called Quakers.

pointed dean of St. Paul's, Nov. 28, 1766; elected archbishop of Canterbury, Aug. 13, 1768; confirmed at Bow church, Sept. 30; enthroned at Canterbury, Oct. 6; and sworn of the privy council next day. His Grace married, Feb. 8, 1759, Caroline, dau. of Wm. Townshend, esq; (third son of Charles 2d Viscount Townshend) but had no issue.—As metropolitan, he discharged all the duties of that high office with attention, punctuality, and decorum. Being a true friend to the constitution both in church and state, his wish and aim were to preserve them both uninjured and unimpaired. In shining talents and extensive learning other prelates may have been superior to him; but in good solid sense and understanding, and a right discernment of men and things, in prudence, moderation, and benevolence, in affability, candour, and hospitality, none of his predecessors have exceeded. May none of his successors fall short of him!—On the evening of March 27, the Archbishop's corpse was interred in a vault, under the communion table, in Lambeth church. On this occasion the pulpit, reading and clerk's desks, were hung with mourning, decorated with escutcheons, bearing the paternal coat of Cornwallis, empaled with the arms of the see of Canterbury under the mitre; the porter of the palace, with a cloak of his Grace's livery, carrying in his hand the mitre-staff, bound with crape, and wearing a sash of the same. The rev. Dr. Vyle, chaplain, and rector of the parish, and the rev. Messrs. Pearce and Lloyd, the curates, preceded the body. The pall was decorated with 12 silk escutcheons as above, and supported by six of the principal officers of his Grace's household. The Lord Bishop of Chester walked as chief mourner, attended by the rev. Dr. Lort and Mr. Porter, chaplains, followed by upwards of 30 servants. The Archbishop was embowelled, and put in a leaden coffin, included in another, with black velvet and yellow gilt ornaments.—It is remarkable, that before the Reformation all the archbishops of Canterbury were buried in the cathedral of their own diocese; but since the Reformation, at least since the accession of Q. Elizabeth, not one primate of all England has been buried at Canterbury: so that since the

* On opening the grave, a leaden coffin was found, in which had been deposited the remains of Dr. Thomas Thirlby, once bishop of Ely, but deprived in 1559. The body and cloaths were perfectly found; the corpse had a hat under one arm, and a cap on his head. The crowd was so great, that it is said to have been with difficulty that any part of the cloaths could be saved; the cap however was delivered into proper hands.—We shall be glad to lay before our readers a more particular account of this matter. Meantime we give them an inscription from a large plain stone in the chancel: "Hic jacet Thomas Thirlby, olim Episcopus Eliensis. Qui obiit xxiij. Aug. Anno Dom. 1559."

death of Cardinal Pole, who was the last archbishop buried there, that church has not seen the funeral of any of her bishops.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Bradley, deputy register of the diocese and archdeaconry of Lincoln, dep. register of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and principal register of the archdeaconry of Stowe.

20. At Enfield, the widow of Mr. Clark, confectioner, of London.

Rich. Barnard, LL.B. official of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, R. of Cortlingstock and Keywick, and prebendary of Southwell.

21. At Ely, the hon. and rev. Cha. Hervey, D.D. prebendary of that cathedral, R. of Sproughton and Shobly in Suffolk, and uncle to the E. of Bristol.

22. At Enfield, Mrs. Hake, widow of Mr. Engelbert H. an eminent merch. in Prince's-st. late of Clapham.

23. At Brompton, in his 16th year, Master Wm. Moore Caulfield; a youth lovely and elegant in his person and manners, and of surprising talents and accomplishments. He is said to have left behind him some excellent verses, and striking likenesses of some of his friends with a pencil, in a manner that few masters could surpass.

24. At Oxford, aged 32, the rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. archdeacon of the diocese, president of Corpus Christi Coll. Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and R. of Petham and Waltham in Kent; well known to the learned world by many publications in divinity.

25. At Hampstead, Jac. Fleicher, esq;

26. Fred. Pavonarius, esq; one of his Majesty's pages.

27. The wife of Mr. Lee Lewis, comedian, who a few days before lost two sons, twins.

29. Mr. Thomas Callon, bookfeller, in Stationers-co. and master of the comp. of Stationers.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 24. **F**LUSHA Esq; of Dixton, esq; Sheriff of Monmouth.

Mar. 1. Eiw. Ma'rw, esq; appointed captain-general and governor in chief of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as are to the southward of Carriacou, including that island, and lying between the same and Grenada.

Edm. Lincoln, esq; captain-general and governor in chief of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other of the islands called the Grenadines as lie to the northward of Carriacou.

John Orde, esq; captain-general and governor in chief of Dominica and its dependencies.

4. Hon. Francis Rawdon (eldest son of the E. of Moira, and nephew to the E. of Huntington), created a baron of G. Britain, by the title of Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon, co. York; and the right hon. Thomas Townshend, by the title of Baron Sydney, of Chifelhurst, co. Kent.

Rev. Mark Sykes, D.D. of Sledmere, co. York, and Lieut. Gen. John Dalling, of Burwood, co. Surrey, created baronets of G. Brit.

Wm. Jones, esq; appointed one of the judges of his Majesty's supreme court of judicature at

Fort

Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Stephen Cæsar Le Maître, esq; dec. (knighted on the 20th.)

5. Geo. Wm. Prescott, of Hawarden, esq; sheriff of Flint.

8. Anthony Mangini, esq; approved of as consul for the Republic of Genoa, in the city of London.

Arthur Earl of Arran, created one of the original knights of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, *vice* the Earl of Antrim, who desired to relinquish the stall intended for him.

Edmund Fanning, esq; lieut. gov. of Nova Scotia, *vice* Sir Andrew Snape Hammond.

12. Ld Visé, Mount Stuart, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain.

Rob. Liston, esq; appointed secretary of embassy to the King of Spain.

The following gentlemen appointed consuls in Spain: Alex. Munro, esq; at Madrid (and knighted on the 17th); Herman Katencamp, esq; in Galicia, Asturias, and St. Andero; John Hunter, esq; at Sevilla and San Lucar; Josiah Hardy, esq; at Cadiz; John Marsh, esq; at Malaga; John Liddersdale, esq; at Carthagena; Patr. Wilkie, esq; at Alicante; Wm. Gregory, esq; at Barcelona; and Anth. Merry, esq; at Majorca.

13. The following gentlemen kissed the Queen's hand on their several promotions in her Majesty's household: Edwin Fra. Stanhope, esq; to be one of her Majesty's equerries, *vice* hon. John West; Gustavus Guydckens, esq; gent. usher of the privy chamber, *vice* Edw. Fra. Stanhope, esq; and Patr. Belieu, esq; one of the gent. ushers daily waiters, *vice* Gustavus Guydickens, esq;

14. Sam. Edwicke, esq; secretary and register to the royal hospital at Chelsea, *vice* Jn. Powell, esq; removed; and Hervey Smyth, esq; joint agent and solicitor to the invalids, *vice* said Powell.

16. His R. H. Prince Edward, senior knight companion of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, was invested with the ensigns of the said order.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Jervis, esq; comptroller of his Majesty's customs in Antigua, *vice* Stewart Rose, esq;

Sam. Esdaile, esq; comptroller of the customs in St. Vincent's, *vice* Jas. Fenwick, esq;

Mr. Rich. Frewin, examiner of the duties inwards in the port of London, *vice* W. Moreton, esq; dec.

— Merle, esq; chief justice of Gambia, and Arthur Charters Murphy, esq; secretary to the government, and clerk of the council.

Majr Bernard, yeoman of the jewel-office. Mr. Fardell, deputy register, &c. at Lincoln, *vice* Mr. Bradley, dec.

Hon. Tho. Willoughby, col. of the Nottingham militia, *vice* Lord George Sutton, dec.

J. Williamson, esq; comptroller of Grenada; W. Jervis, esq; comptroller of Antigua; and S. Eldale, esq; comptroller of St. Vincent's; S. Edwicke, esq; M. P. teacher of

the customs of Antigua; — Neguan, esq; naval officer at Grenada.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Bethell Robinson, B. A. Hutton-Cranwick V. and Scarborough R. both co. York.

Rev. Geo. Turner, Panton R. and Milton Ernesh V. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. Rich. Twopenny, M. A. Caisteron Parva R. co. Rutland.

Rev. Dr. Parr, a prebendary of St. Paul's.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Robt. Gould, LL.B. to hold Luccombe R. co. Somerset, with Romaneligh R. co. Devon.

Rev. Edw. Hawtry, M.A. Monxton R. co. Southampton, with Burnham V. and chapel of Boveney, co. Bucks.

B—NK—TS.

WILLIAM Price, of Cambridge, apothecary.

Chas. Wheeler and Wm. Swift, of Shoreditch, brewers.

Tho. Millington, of the Strand, merchant.

Geo. Needham, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, linen-draper.

Wm. Tyas, Gloucester-st. near Bloomsbury-square, taylor.

Tho. Collins, of Oxford, shopkeeper.

Robt. Butler, Sherborne-ls. Lombard-st. merch.

John Gilbert, Groombridge, Kent, shopkeeper.

Judah Lion and Alex. Abrahams, St. Mary Axe, Lond. merchants.

Tho. Scrivens and John Davey, of White Lion-street, St. Giles in the Fields.

Wm. Nicholson, Cornhill, Lond. broker.

Geo. Smith, late of Canton, China, merchant.

Wm. Cooper, of Shoreditch, shoer.

Wm. Attfield, Burgham Court, Surrey, coal-merchant.

Wm. Mosley, Hare-st. Bethnal-green, brewer.

Sophia Willmore and John Jude, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, brewers.

Jas. Alatt, of Prusjean-square, jeweller.

Jas. Reilly and Jas. Collins, of Mead's-court, Bond-street, tailors.

Jas. Clayton, Hornforth, Yorksh. merchant.

Hen. Burgham, of the Hot Wells, Gloucestersh. pewterer.

Ri. Russell, jun. Bankside, Southw. glass-maker.

John Bingley, jun. Howden, Yorksh. money-scrivener.

Robt. Cooke, Manchester, Lanc. suttian-mannf.

Eliz. Dent, Gr. Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, dealer.

Tho. Molloy, Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, dealer.

Jas. Dickson, Jewry-st. Lond. coach-maker.

Wm. Thompson, of Hertford, grocer.

Geo. Green, of Liverpool, liquor-merchant.

Jos. Brown, Gracechurch-st. Lond. merch.

Rich. Barfoot, Norton Folgate, Midd. wine-merchant.

John Bayly, of Northampton, linen-draper.

Tho. Seal, Holywell-st. Shoreditch, carter.

John Maton, of Salisbury, dealer.

Wm. Maule, of Worcester, vintner.

T H E Gentleman's Magazine; For A P R I L, 1783.

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with a very fine Portrait of Archbishop CHICHELEY; a beautiful View of the Cathedral
at Evreux in NORMANDY; and a Plate of Antiquities discovered in the Middle Temple,

S. I. L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

278 *Meteorological Diaries for February and March, 1782.*

F E B R U A R Y 1782.						
Days.	Thermom.	Barometer, Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. tenths of inch.	Weather.	
1	27	30 4	W		fair and still.	
2	36	29 18	S	.. 9	overcast, still, rain.	
3	31	29 14	S		bright and still.	
4	36	29 10	E		overcast, still.	
5	36	29 6	E		fair.	
6	32	29 15	N		fair.	
7	30	29 18	W		fair.	
8	28	30	N		clouds.	
9	31	30	N		clouds.	
10	30	30	N		fair.	
11	30	29 19	NE	. 1	overcast, still.	
12	26	30	NE	. 20	snow.	
13	30	30 2	W		bright.	
14	32	30	N		fair.	
15	28	30 5	NW	.. 3	snow.	
16	24	30 8	NE	.. 2	snow.	
17	27	30 7	E		overcast, still.	
18	29 1/2	30 10	NW		overcast, still.	
19	35	30 8	N		overcast, still.	
20	36 1/2	30 8	W		overcast, still.	
21	32	30 2	E S	. 14	bright and still, rain.	
22	43	29 12	SW		high wind, sun.	
23	44	29 7	S	.. 8	lowering rain.	
24	44	29 14	SW		stormy.	
25	45	30	SW		stormy.	
26	48	30 4	SW		wind, clouds.	
27	48	30 8	SW		overcast, wind.	
28	38	30 8	W.		bright, still.	

M A R C H, 1782.						
Days.	Thermom.	Barometer, Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. tenths of inch.	Weather.	
1	40	30 3	SW		fair.	
2	42	29 16	S	. 24	mist, still, rain.	
3	35 1/2	30	N		fair, still.	
4	33	30 4	SW		fair and still.	
5	46	29 16	SW		clouds and wind.	
6	39	29 18	SW		overcast.	
7	40	29 16	W		fair.	
8	40	29 4	W	. 59	bright, high wind, and cold rain.	
9	37	29 8	W		bright.	
10	41	29 18	W		fair and still.	
11	50	29 16	SW		wind and clouds, stormy.	
12	44	29 8	W		stormy, fair, and hail storms.	
13	31	30 4	NW		bright and still.	
14	31 1/2	30 2	N		fair.	
15	32	30 4	N		bright.	
16	34	30 2	NW		fair, hail, snow, sleet.	
17	34	30 1	NW		fair.	
18	36	30 2	W		fair and still.	
19	44	29 14	SW	. 22	clouds and wind, rain.	
20	38	29 16	W		fair.	
21	37	29 16	SW E	. 41	overcast & still, melting snow.	
22	33	29	E	. 13	melting snow.	
23	31	29 3	N		fair, cold wind, sharp frost.	
24	36	29 12	W		fair, thin flights of snow.	
25	35	29 14	W	. 11	bright, rain.	
26	36	29 19	SE		lowering.	
27	45	30	S		clouds, stormy, and rain.	
28	49	29 10	S	. 31	stormy, rain.	
29	50	29 8	SW		wind and sun.	
30	48	29 12	SW	. 17	fair, and mild rain.	
31	48	29 3	SW		clouds and sun.	



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For A P R I L, 1783.



MR. URBAN,

April 10.

RESERVING in your last Magazine, p. 274, a wish to have a farther account of the corpse found on opening the grave of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the following particulars may be depended on.

The leaden coffin you mentioned was in fashion somewhat like a horse-trough, and had all the appearance of never having been covered with wood; the earth around it being perfectly dry and crumbly. It was six feet four inches long, eighteen inches broad, and eight inches and a half deep. By the ill-judged officiousness of the workmen, the discovering of this coffin became so public, that the church was crowded before the matter was known to the proper officers, and before such observations could be made as the curiosity of the subject deserved. The principal circumstances that occurred were, that the body, which was wrapped in fine linen, was moist, and had evidently been preserved in some species of pickle, which still retained a volatile smell, not unlike that of hartshorn; the flesh was preserved, and had the appearance of a mummy; the face was perfect, and the limbs flexible; the beard of a remarkable length, and beautifully white. The linen and woollen garments were all well preserved. The cap, which was of silk, adorned with point lace, had probably been black, but the colour was discharged; it was in fashion like that represented in the pictures of Archbishop Juxon. The hat, a slouched one, with strings to it, which was under the left arm, was of the same materials as are used at present, but the crown of it saved in; it lay by the side of the

body; as did the stockings, made of white worsted, with green foot. Great care was taken that every thing was properly replaced in the coffin; and the remains of Archbishop Cornwallis were deposited in the same vault.—You might have added to your account of the archbishop, that when the news of his decease arrived at Canterbury, Bell Harry, in the Great Tower, tolled for 3 hours, as usual on the death of an Archbishop, or a crowned head. This bell tolls on no other occasion.

Subjoined is an account of Bishop Thirlby, from a writer of great authority, Godwin de Præsulibus.

Bishops of Ely, No 33.

THOMAS THIRLBY.

“ Henry VIII. designed to make a cathedral church at Westminster, and accordingly gave a *congé d'élire* to that chapter, in favour of Thomas Thirlby, LL. D. who was the first as well as last bishop of that see. He was consecrated Dec. 19, 1540; but was translated to Norwich, in the reign of Edward VI, 1550, and was afterwards removed to Ely by Queen Mary, 1554; who made him one of her privy council. Upon her death, as he obstinately refused to comply with the plan of reformation set on foot by Queen Elizabeth, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and deprived of his see by act of parliament, 1559. After being kept there, not under very strict, nor very long confinement, by means of his friends he obtained permission from the Queen to reside in the family of Archbp. Parker, with Boxall, who had been his secretary, and Dr. Tunstall, bp. of Durham, who had been also lately deprived.

“ The archbishop, with great humanity, gave these unfortunate men an asylum under his roof; perhaps reflecting, from their fall, how easily Divine Providence might throw him who was

ult

just raised to the summit of ecclesiastical dignity, to as low and abject a situation as theirs. But why do I mention them? since I am persuaded that they were much happier, when under the archbishop's guardian care, than ever they had been in their greater prosperity.

"Dr. Thirlby died at Lambeth, August 26, 1570, and lies interred there under a marble stone, in the middle of the chancel of the parish church, at the head of Tunstall, bishop of Durham. [His epitaph has been inserted, p. 274]. It is said that Thirlby gave the patronage of six livings to Jesus College, Cambridge, viz. Fordham, Gilden-Morden, Wichford, Hinxton, Swavefey, and Comberton.

He had been joined with Bonner in the commission for burning Archbishop Cranmer, but, much to his credit, executed that office with great humanity; and while Bonner was actuated by all the bigotry, zeal, and cruelty of a papal inquisitor, Thirlby shed tears over the dying martyr.

Dr. Parker was at the head of the Protestant party; yet what a noble example did he shew of universal charity, in forgiving, pitying, and protecting these Popish prelates! Yours, &c.

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN,
WHEN Archbishop Secker, the predecessor of our late excellent diocesan, quitted his mortal honours, his funeral eulogium was the laboured work of a Porteus. The tribute here paid to the memory of Archbishop Cornwallis is the production of a far humbler pen. It will be, at least, as sincere, but it will not be laboured. It is the spontaneous effusion of a country vicar, who never sought or received his grace's patronage, but who admired and loved him for his amiable and endearing manners.

There may have been metropolitans superior to the late archbp. in the profoundness of their erudition. His grace and his predecessor Archbp. Herring, had a very competent share of human learning. But they had each of them something better. To the utmost purity and benevolence of heart they added the most affable and engaging deportment. No bishop was ever more respected and beloved in his diocese than was Dr. Frederick Cornwallis in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. His elevation to Canterbury made no change in the

gentleness and humanity with which he bore his faculties. The same liberality of soul distinguished his grace that had before dignified his lordship. At Lambeth-house, from the instant that he entered its walls, that odious distinction of a separate table for the chaplains was abolished. It remained for an archbishop of high birth to declare that they should be constantly seated at the same board with himself. His board, upon public days, was princely. His hospitality was, in general, as noble as his own moderation in the enjoyment of it was exemplary. The courtesy with which he received those who had occasion to approach him was not the affected politeness of a court. It was the courtesy of religion and morality. It was the evident result of a good understanding and a consummately benevolent heart.

Happily for the clergy of this diocese, to whom the late primate had justly endeared himself by the truly parental graciousness of his episcopal relation to them, he is succeeded by a prelate, who was so highly beloved and esteemed, while he held only its deanery, that they have every reason to expect Dr. Moore will approve himself the right worthy successor of Dr. Frederick Cornwallis as Archbishop of Canterbury.

A KENTISH VICAR.

The following is a copy of the Archbishop's will, as proved by his relict:

"This is the last will and testament of me, Frederick Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.—First I desire that all my just debts and funeral expences shall be fully paid and satisfied; and from and after payment thereof I do hereby give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate and effects, of what nature or kind soever, and wheresoever, which I shall be possessed of, interested in, or intitled unto at the time of my death, unto my dear wife, Caroline Cornwallis, to and for her own use and benefit; and do nominate, constitute, and appoint, my said wife the sole executrix of this my will: and I do hereby revoke, annul, and make void all former and other wills and codicils by me at any time heretofore made, and declare this only to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-six."

The

The above having only *two* witnesses (*John Vernon* and *John Sampson*), it appears that his Grace had no real estate. That an episcopal will should be silent as to *faith*, *hope*, and *charity*, is also remarkable. The options, not being specifically devised, devolved to the executrix, who has in consequence presented the Rev. Mr. Duquesne to the late Dr. Hervey's prebendal stall at Ely.

MR. URBAN.

SINCE you appear to think the controversy occasioned by the *Observations on Mr. Warton's History* not uninteresting to your readers, many of whom, I can easily believe, have read neither the *Observations* nor the *History*, I flatter myself that the following concise abridgement will not prove unacceptable.

Yours, &c. D. S.

A Short View of the various Merits of the Reverend Author of the History of English Poetry, exemplified and illustrated from the OBSERVATIONS on that celebrated Work.

1. His Knowledge of Ancient Language. *Lefliche* (lovely) he interprets *lively*. *Raade* (counseled) *rode*. *Ferd* (fared) *lay*. *Of elde avonauht* (of a fit age) *young and beautiful*. *Maynel* (a sling) a catapult or battering ram. *Vuel*, in one place, *well, good*; in another, *vile*. *A Faucon brode* (a broad sauchion) a falconbird. *Many aboute* (many about) in many knots. *Sweethe don* (quickly do) *make haste*. *Wel* (well) *sometimes*. *Pelles* (palls) *skins*. *Sikerer* (furer) *clearer*. *Broche* (brooch) a jewel. *Not put in ure* (not put in use) *not mentioned here*. *Lay* (lay, a song) *liege*. *Hedde sarly* (had wonder) *was very attentive*; *Hedded*. *G:te* (jet) *gritt*, i. e. sand or gravel. *Rig* (ridge) *rick*. *All the sike* (all the sick) *all they siked*. *Souldan sone* (Soldan soon) *Soldan's son*. *Luffy* (pleasant) *large, fruitful*. *Sire* (Sirius) *Saturn*. *Rope* (bellow) *ramp*. *Onane* (anon) *in band*. *Are* (before), in one place, *air*; in another, *ever*. *Aby* (tusser) *abide*. *flay*. *Mate* (dead) *sleep*. *Leyir* [Lethir] *fly* (unlucky, fatal building) *wicked, bat forest*. *Sawter* (palter) *psalttery*, a harp. *Baliol's* (Baiol) *warlike*. He makes *Maiden* (Mai dun, Brit. Great hill) a corruption of the old French *Magne* or *Mayne*, Great*; and says, that *Maidenhead*, a village in Berkshire,

signifies the *Great Port*. He imagines that *Stonebenge* (hanging stone, Saxon) took its name from *Hengist*.

2. His Knowledge of Ancient History.

Fitzstephen having mentioned "*Imperatricem Matildem, Henricum Tertium, et beatum Thomam, &c.*" he says, that "*Henry the Third did not accede till the year 1216;*" and that "*perhaps he implied futurum regem tertium.*" This must have been by the spirit of prophecy, Henry of Winchester (who acceded in 1216) not being born till after Fitzstephen's death. And the above personages are named on account of their having been born in London. The writer means Henry the younger, son of Henry II. who was crowned in the lifetime of his father, and is expressly styled Henry III. by M. Paris, W. of Newbrough, and others.

He appears to think that the destruction of *Thebes* was subsequeat to the siege of *Troy*, and laughs at Chaucer for his anachronism in putting the story of *Thebes* into the hands of *Cassandra*.

He mentions "the decisive battle of *Shrewsbury*," (between Henry IV. and Henry Hotspur) as "*fought against the Scots.*" He has elsewhere represented the Emperor (Charles V.) to have been taken prisoner by the French king (Francis I.).

He calls "*Prince Henry*," "*Queen Catherine's first husband*," and adds, that "*on account of her tender years he never slept with her.*"

He says that Petrarch took a passage in one of his sonnets from "*Mossen Jordi*, a Provençal poet of *Valencia*." The Observer denies the existence of such a person, and pronounces the description of him an Irish-English bull. The fact is, that one *Mosen* (Mr.) *Jorge de Sant Jordi* lived about a century after Petrarch, and imitated him.

He makes King Henry VIII. brother of Edward VI. and Robert Duke of Normandy brother of William the Conqueror. In the first instance the word brother means father, in the second son.

3. His Knowledge of Romance.

He says, that before the crusades became fashionable, the leading subjects of the old fablers were Arthur and Charlemagne; but that in the romances written afterwards, Trebizonde, Godfrey, Solyman, Nouraddin, the Caliphs, the Souldans, Ægypt and Syria, became the favourite topics. He is called on to name a single romance on any of those subjects at the different periods he assigns.

He says, that "the elder Spanish romances

* In his *History of Kiddington* he derives the word from *Maidian*, Celtic; signifying, he says, strong, chief, great, distinguished.

mances have professedly more Arabian allusions than any other." He is required to name *one*.

Le Mort Arture, a metrical romance, from Caxton's printed book (1485), he places in the reign of Edward II.

He says, that *Amadis de Gaul* had a sword which baffled the force of enchantments; and refers to Don Quixote. The Observer proves, 1. that *Amadis de Gaul* had *not* such a sword; 2. that Don Quixote does not say he *had*.

He calls *The History of the Seven Champions of Christendom*, "a book compiled in the reign of James the First, containing some of the capital fictions of Arabian Romance." He had before represented it as one of the "miraculous books" highly fashionable in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and as having been of great service to Spenser in the composition of the *Faerie Queene*. It is proved, 1. that the book was not written so early as the *Faerie Queene*; and, 2. that it was not compiled in the reign of James I. He is desired to produce some Arabian Romance containing similar fictions.

He confounds the romances of *Robert le Diable* and *Robert Cicyll* with each other; and calls the *Chitophon* and *Leucippe* of *Achilles Tatius* a *poetical* novel.

Having mentioned the "Life of Sir Meliado a *Brittish* knight," he says, we are not to suppose that *Brittish* means *English* (which, the Observer tells him, nobody ever did); a *Brittish* knight meaning a knight of *Bretagne* or *Britany* in France; and asserts, that the history of *Tirante le White* (an ancient Valencian Romance) "was first written in the language of that country." The Observer insists that *British* always relates to *Great Britain*; of which country he shews *Sir Meliado* to have been a petty king; and clearly proves, that the *History of Tirante* was *not*, either originally or at all, written in the language of *Basse-Bretagne*.

He says, that "our King Arthur was sometimes called Arthur of Little Britayne;" and that "there is a romance with that title reprinted in 1609." The Observer disbelieves the former assertion, and maintains that the Arthur of that romance is not *K. Arthur*.

4. His Accuracy.

He pronounces a MS. to be in the hand-writing of the reign of King Edward I. and prints from it an elegy on that monarch's death.

He speaks of a *balade*, the avowed composition of *Gower*, as being written by *Chaucer*.

He translates *centum quinquaginta*, a hundred and twenty.

He calls the stanza used by Chaucer containing seven lines, and (elsewhere) that of Spenser containing nine, the *Octave Stanza*; and says, that a poem containing six lines in each verse was "printed in five-lined stanzas."

A secular priest, in *Piers Plowman*, boasting that he *can* (*subintelligitur*, say or sing) rimes of *Roben Hode* and *Randal* (earl) of *Chester*; he calls him a *frier*, and makes him say that he is *well acquainted* with the rimes of *Randal of Chester* (*i. e.* according to Mr. W. the Whitun plays of *Randal Hygden*).

A poem being extant on the miseries of Edward II. under the signature of *Infartanio*, he says it was Spenser's appellation, and that he was author of the poem. The Observer bids him be sure of the former, and disproves the latter circumstance.

He (in two places) makes Tully suppose "Scipio to have shewn the other world to *his ancestor Africanus*."

He enumerates *Pompey* and *Hercules* as two of the Nine Worthies, whom he, consequently, makes *eleven*.

He pronounces the Scots to be Saxons.

He believes the name of the editor of Bishop Douglas's *Virgil* (Mr. Ruddiman) was *Robert Freedairn* (one of the printers).

He says that *Martin Coccaie*, whose true name was *Theophilus Folengo*, wrote a burlesque Latin poem, chequered with *Italian* and *Tuscan* words; meaning, that *Theophilus Folengo*, under the assumed name of *Merlin Coccaie*, wrote a burlesque Latin poem, chequered with *Tuscan* and *Mantuan* words, *Italian* and *Tuscan* being well known to be one and the same tongue; a fact which his profoundly learned, impartial, modest, and gentlemanlike friends the *Critical Reviewers* are pleased to deny.

He speaks of the romance of *Morte Arthur* as "then recently published," *i. e.* in the time of *Shallow* or of *Shakespeare*: a hundred years wrong either way.

He calls the *Bibliothèque Bleue* (a variety of separate publications of different size) a *little collection in two volumes*.

He makes king Richard I. author of a song written by the emperor Frederick.

He every where writes *Gordobucks* instead of *Gordobucke*.

He says that *Phaer's* *Virgil* was not completed before 1583, nor the complete work printed till 1584. It was published complete in 1573.

He

He makes Philip King author of the poems printed in 1657. And makes *Vaulx* earl of Oxford, and Fairfax's name *Edmund*.

He supposes a common ballad of "the marriage of Edward duke of Buckingham," to have been Sackville's legend.

He says that Boccace was imitated by the anonymous author (compiler) of *Le Ciento Nouvelle Antike*; a collection much older than the Decameron.

He makes Beatrice *suppose* she *shall be told* she had "her good wit out of the Hundred Merry Tales." She has been informed that some one had actually said so.

He ascribes a poem to Raleigh without the least evidence, and calls *Ignoto* his constant signature, though there is not the slightest proof that he ever used it.

5. His Consistency.

He declares that the Saxon poetry has no connection with the nature and purpose of his undertaking; and yet commences with an account of it.

He makes, in one place, George Gascoigne the author of a *Panegyric on the English Poets*, which, in another place, he gives to Churchyard.

He thinks it highly probable that the metrical romances of Richard Cuerdelion, Guy, and Bevis, were modernized in the reign of Henry VIII. though he has already given large extracts from them as a specimen of the language and composition of Edward the Second's time.

6. His Judgement.

He pronounces "*The Deadman's Song*" (a most absurd and wretched old ballad) worthy of Dr. Percy's excellent collection.

He assigns the *Turnament of Tottenham*, a composition of Henry the VIth's time, to the age of Henry VIII.; and the *Nutbrowne Maid*, a composition of Henry the VIIIth's time, to the reign of Edward IV. to which he likewise ascribes the *King and the Tanner*, belonging to Q. Elizabeth's; and a romantic poem of Richard the Second's time he refers to the age of Henry VI.

7. His Veracity.

He says that Chaucer, in his rhyme of *Sir Topaz*, mentions the romantic poem of *Sir Blandamour*; and that he finds "the name occurring in *Sir Libeaux*." 1. Chaucer does not mention *Sir Blandamour*; 2. the name does not occur in *Sir Libeaux*.

He says that the attacks made by Wickliffe on the superstitions of his age proceeded from resentment, on having

been ejected from his wardenship; when it is a fact, that he was ejected in consequence of those attacks.

He says that "the story of Patient Grisilde was the invention of Boccaccio." There is the most satisfactory evidence that it was not.

He asserts that the 17th day of December, 1468, was a *Sunday*; "a manifest proof," he says, "that the name of Corfellis [the Oxford printer, subjoined to a book he mentions] was *forged*." The 17th day of December, 1468, was a *Saturday*; "a manifest proof," says the Observer, "that the name of Corfellis was *not* forged."

He says that Wantner's MS. History of Bristol mentions the execution of *Sir Charles Baldwin*, at that place, in the presence of Edward IV. in the year 1463. It is agreed that the name was invented and only used by *Chatterton*, and consequently that it cannot be there.

He says that Leo X. "published a *Bulle of Excommunication* against all those who should dare to censure the poems of Ariosto."

He could not but know that Marlow was stabbed in the *head*; he says, it was in his *bosom*.

He promised, by public advertisement, in 1779, that "the *third and last* volume" of his History should be *speedily* published; and that the subject would be therein "carried [brought] down to the commencement of the *present* century." It was not published till two years after, and the subject is not *carried* down to the commencement of the *last*.

8. His Honesty.

The greatest and best part of a long note in his first dissertation has been found to be literally borrowed from Carte's Preface to his History of England.

He has printed a song, which he says he "had transcribed from the British Museum, and written the explanations upon, *before* he knew that it was priated in the second [first] edition of Dr. Percy's ballads." He is proved to have made no transcript from the Museum, but to have printed immediately from the Reliques.

He has copied verbatim (without the slightest acknowledgement) three notes from Fawkes's Imitations of Bishop Douglas's Virgil.

Knowing, and having already told his readers that Turgot died in 1115, he dates his death a full century sooner, to ground an objection against the authenticity of one of Rowley's poems.

284 *Original Letter from Speaker Onslow.—Chichley's Portraits, &c.*

In order to have a plausible pretence for introducing in the reign of Henry VIII. considerable extracts from some romantic and other poems, the composition, he supposes, of Henry the VIth's time, he asserts, that few circumstances had happened which had contributed to the improvement of our language between the two periods; well knowing that it had received greater alteration and more improvement than it either did before or has done since.

He is taxed with a professed design to extend the bulk and number of his volumes, by the insertion of long trash, useless extracts, and extraneous and impertinent matter, for the sake of profit.

MR. URBAN, *April 8.*
THE following letter from the great Mr. Onslow to the still greater Dr. Clarke, will be no improper companion to the anecdotes in p. 227.

Rev. Sir, *July 1, 1717.*
I send you this to ask your pardon, for the trouble I have given you; and to return you my thanks for the favour of your letters. The absurdity of matter being divisible *in infinitum* is plain, and that the parts of some pieces of matter may be so joined to one another, as to be incapable of dissolution by the powers of nature, appears to me now as plain; and since I have found that only to be your meaning, I have made no doubt of the impossibility of consciousness residing in it. Contiguity and coherence, though never so close, can never make two substances *essentially one*; and the reason of my first writing to you was the false notion of such pieces of matter being supposed by you to be *simple* substance. I perceive my mistake, and am abundantly beholden to your candour for the receiving and answering objections, which I am sensible, must appear very trifling to you. However, the removing of doubts, let them be what they will, must be a pleasure to a good mind; and it has given me, beside, the information I desired, an opportunity of telling Dr. Clarke with how great a veneration I am his very humble servant,
AR. ONSLOW.

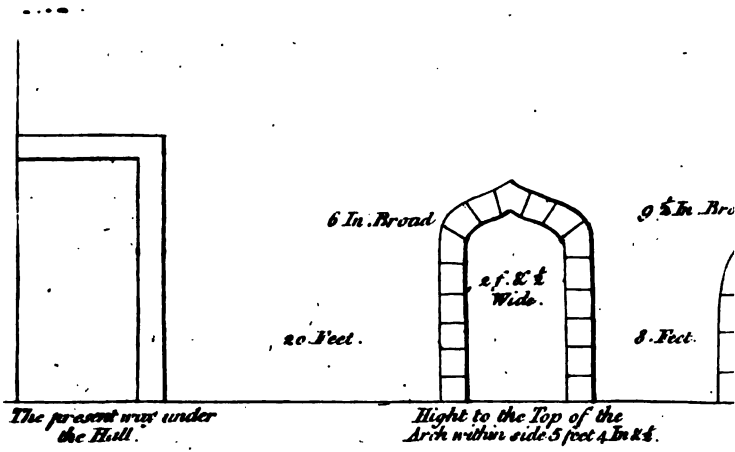
MR. URBAN, *Apr. 6.*
AS Portraits appear to be within the plan of the LONDON ANTIQUARY, I send you one, of the venerable founder of All Souls College, from an ancient painting on wood, 13 inches by 10. Of this great man there are many original portraits preserved; and, as he

lived to so great an age, it is not surprising that they should in some respect vary from each other. They all, however, so far agree as to exhibit somewhat of a childish face. That in the fine series of Archbishops which adorns the Lambeth Gallery is in the same attitude of benediction with the engraving now submitted to your readers, but was taken at an earlier period of life. Another, on glass, in the Lambeth Library, is as nearly as possible like your plate, but is barely the face without the crozier. It would be tedious here to enter into a detail of a life so universally known; but it may be proper just to mention that he was educated first at Winchester, and then at New College Oxford; became Archdeacon of Salisbury 1402; Chancellor of that diocese 1404; Bp. of St. David's 1407; and Archbishop of Canterbury 1414; and died Oct. 12, 1443. It appears from the MSS. of Bp. Beckington, preserved at Lambeth, that Chichley, when upwards of 80, petitioned the Pope for leave to resign Canterbury; which the Pope would not agree to.

Yours, &c. J. N.
* * Another correspondent has communicated the annexed plate of antiquities discovered in the Inner Temple, delineated in 1756, by Francis Perry; and engraved in 1780, for private use, at the expence of Dr. Ducarel. He recommends to the LONDON ANTIQUARY a diligent search into the many undescribed curiosities with which the two Temples still abound; and wishes to see a correct list of their portraits.

MR. URBAN, *April 4.*
IT may gratify your correspondent in p. 225. to tell him that the full title of the book he mentions, is, "Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Psalms. But first for the help of such who desire to exercise themselves in them, and cannot understand without a guide. Being a pithie and clear opening of the scope and meaning of the text, to the capacity of the weakest. By George Abbot. Printed by William Bentley; and sold by John Williams and Francis Eglesfield, 1651." 4to. Hence it appears to have been a posthumous publication, though recorded on his tomb, which probably was not erected till peaceable times commenced. The preface was by Eglesfield the bookseller.
Has Fortune favoured your correspondent W. N. with Miss Seward's poem to the ingenious Mr. Wright of Derby, on painting her father's picture?

P. E. F. S.



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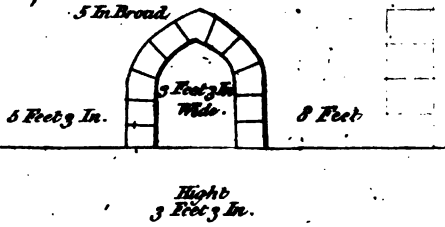
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Genl May, April 1783.



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Francis Perry, delin. 1786

Summary of Proceedings in the third Session of the present Parliament. 285

Proceedings in the present Session of Parliament (continued from p. 207.)
February 10.

The Chan. of the Exchequer desired that part of his Majesty's Speech which related to economical reforms to be read; which done, he stated the great necessity of seconding the gracious intention of the Sovereign on so important an undertaking. There were in most of the public offices sinecure places, to which great salaries were annexed, and the nation was burthened to pay officers who performed no services whatever. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for reforming abuses, and introducing new regulations into the Treasury, Admiralty, Tax and Pay offices, and other public offices to be mentioned in the bill. The motion passed without a division.

He next stated another department in the public service of so great magnitude as to require a reformation by a separate bill. He meant the Board of Customs, where, from the numberless fees and intricate forms of office, the public business was greatly retarded, to the great injury as well of the revenue as of the merchants. There was also under that Board a number of patent places of no use whatever, except to the patentees, but a great hurt to trade from the multiplication of fees. Besides the officers who hold under patents, being in a great measure exempt from the controul of the commissioners, were ill calculated for facilitating commercial business. To remedy those clauses, he intended, he said, to reduce the fees, to abolish the patent-places, and to make provision equal to an equivalent for the present possessors, and a proper compensation to those who were interested in the reversion.

Mr. P--t then moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the fees of office, and also to abolish certain patent places under the Board of Customs.

Mr. D--mpst--r rose, just to remind the Chancellor that Scotland was as much oppressed with fees to Custom-House officers as England, and therefore wished the Right Hon. Member to include the former in his plan of reformation.

The Chancellor acknowledged the propriety of the remark, and the motion passed without a division; as did also another for a list of officers, under the Board of Customs, together with

GENT. MAG. April, 1763.

the fees paid to them in Great Britain.

Lord B--uch--mp moved, that the directors of the East India Company do lay before the House an account of the duties paid in Bengal, by the late French East India Company, or by private traders of that nation, previous to the dissolution of the said Company. This motion also passed without a division.

Mr. F--x moved for lists of all the ships of war in commission, and fit for service, on the 20th of January last, with their compliment of seamen and marines as then mustered; also for lists of the ships that were in such forwardness as to be in the water on the 1st of May. This, he said, he did with a view to the judgment he was to form on the preliminaries of peace; for he must say, those preliminaries were such as did not bear on the face of them their own justification; and therefore it was necessary to procure every possible information on the subject before the House could decide upon their merits. These motions also passed without division.

Mr. B--ll--r then made a counter motion, in order to ascertain the state of the navy, at the time when it was handed over by a noble Earl to his successor. He therefore moved for an account of the ships of war in commission, together with the number of seamen and marines born and mustered on the 31st of March last. This also passed without division.

Lord N--wb--v--n read some motions which he intended to make the next day.

Mr. Sec. T--wist--nd reminded the House of the notice he had given before the recess of his intention to make some regulations for the improvement of the police of the Metropolis and its environs; and in consequence moved for leave to bring in two bills to carry that intention into effect. According to the law as it now stands, the most notorious felon returning to mix with the public after the expiration of a sentence of transportation or confinement in the hulks, may have in his possession every implement necessary for plundering his fellow-subjects, and still be out of the reach of justice till he should actually have committed some crime with them. He would therefore propose that all those persons carrying arms in the night without giving a good account of themselves, or in whose possession should be found implements of

house.

house-breaking, &c. should be treated as vagrants, and suffer six months imprisonment.

Another object he had in view was, to punish more severely the receivers of stolen goods. It was an old saying, *that receiver was as bad as the thief*; but, if the fact was really studied, it would be found that the receiver was infinitely worse, and infinitely more pernicious to the public; in proof of this observation he adduced the case of the unfortunate young girl who was lately executed for robbing her mistress's house at Tottenham. He would propose therefore the repeal of the 17th of Geo. III. relative to the receivers of stolen goods, and enact the penalty of death on all those who should hereafter be convicted of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such, which had come into the hands of the thief by burglary or highway robbery, and in these two cases only. Having said this, he moved for leave to bring in two separate bills for carrying the two propositions into a law; and leave was given without entering into any debate.

Lord *N—w—v—n* then made the motions which he had read the day before, for copies of all instructions sent by any of his Majesty's Ministers, to Mr. Oswald, relative to the American loyalists. He declared that he had no other object in view than to obtain such lights as should enable him to judge whether as much had been done for these unfortunate people as the honour and justice of the nation required.

Mr. *R—ll—e* seconded the motion.

Earl *N—w—v—n* declared, that if his Majesty's Ministers had omitted to do any thing in their power to provide for those unfortunate people, no punishment could be too severe for them: their blood alone could wipe away the stain which their dereliction had fixed upon the justice of their country. He knew only one thing which England ought not to do for these loyalists; and that was to continue a ruinous war, which had already brought the nation to the brink of destruction. It was possible, he said, that Ministers might not have been able to make better terms for them than they had done without continuing the war. In that case he would excuse them from what they had done. It was possible also that there might be a secret article in the treaty by which they might be provided for, though it might be improper to make it public. In the case

of Lord Cornwallis at York-Town, there was no stipulation in the articles in favour of the loyalists; and yet not one of them was executed. From the knowledge he had of that brave and gallant man, he was convinced that if he had not privately stipulated for them, he would much sooner have perished with his arms than have put the loyalists unconditionally into the hands of their enemies. However, when he mentioned a private article, either in this case or the other, it was only as a supposable case, for which he had no grounds. He professed to have no connection with Ministers, and wished the motion to be withdrawn only as it might be improper to lay the papers before the House.

Sir *Joseph M—au—y* opposed the motion. He did not think this country owed any thing to the refugees, because they were the people who had been most instrumental in bringing on the American war. He had always been an enemy to that accursed war, and wished for nothing so much as putting an end to it.

Lord *N—w—v—n* insisted on the propriety of his motion, as the papers called for would at once show the House the real sentiments of Ministers towards the Loyalists, and their treatment of them. The Hon. Gent. who had just sat down, had called the American war an accursed war; he was afraid, when the article came to be examined, that the peace would be found to be an accursed peace.

Gov. *J—b—n—t—e* supported the motion. The article in the treaty with America, relative to the Loyalists, bore hard upon the honour and character of this country. It was therefore necessary that the House should see whether every thing had been done that justice and honour required should be done. It was in public as in private life: there were occasions where a man ought to risk his fortune, his life, and every thing dear to him, when his honour called him. It was just so in public life: there might be cases in which the salvation of a kingdom ought to be risked, rather than listen to dishonourable terms, and such he deemed the case of the Loyalists, particularly those who, having at the call of Great Britain taken up arms to support her cause, were now precluded from justice by an odious distinction.—Those who remained within our lines were to expect indulgence, while

while those who had fought our battles were to be abandoned.

Sir Adam F—x—s supported the motion on the same ground, that the nation might see whether as much had been done for the Loyalists as ought to have been done.

Ed—n observed, that if the case of the Loyalists, as an Hon. Gent. had said, was one of those for which every thing ought to be risked, there was no occasion for paper to convict Ministers, for the very article relative to the loyalists would be sufficient, as it was clear they had acted as if they thought every thing ought not to be risked. On the other hand, those who were of opinion that no such risk ought to be run, and who called for papers only for information, must see the impropriety of laying before Parliament the private instructions of the American commissioners, which were never intended for the public eye.

Mr. F—x was of opinion, that the papers called for could not affect Ministers, if their conduct with respect to the loyalists was irreproachable. He differed however from the Hon. Gent. who had said that every thing ought to have been risked, even the salvation of the state, on their account. An individual might, and in some cases ought, to risk his all; but no such case could exist with regard to the public; and if he was convinced that Ministers had done all that lay in their power for the loyalists, without being able to procure better terms for them, he would not be one of those who should condemn them for not continuing the war on their account; but still he wished to know if all had been done that ought to have been done for them; for though he disapproved of their principles, he nevertheless admitted that the honour of this country was interested in their cause. He supported the motion.

Mr. Sec. T—w—nd said, that the conduct of Ministers was open to enquiry; and if Parliament thought that they had shamefully neglected the loyalists, they certainly deserved censure.

Gov. J—h—ne rose to explain: he said, he did not mean to censure Ministers, but to learn what had been done for the loyalists.

Mr. Ed—n observed, that gentlemen should not judge rashly of Ministers. They should first hear what they had to say before they denounced vengeance against them.

The House divided; when the numbers were for the motion 61, against it 104.

February 13.

Mr. D—m—s moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the stat. 7 Q. Anne, for naturalizing foreigners, being protestants. He said there was an act passed in the 5th of Geo. II. which declares, that any Protestant British-born subject, though he should marry a foreigner, and his children should be born abroad, yet they should be entitled to all the privileges of British subjects. There were some doubts entertained, whether the children of a similar description of a woman born in England could be considered in the same light. It was to explain more fully this matter, and to amend several other parts of the act, that he proposed bringing in the above bill.

February 14.

Mr. Sec. T—w—nd informed the House, that the ratification of the preliminary articles with Spain arrived yesterday, and that authentic information had been received the same day that the States General had acceded to the cessation of hostilities. He would therefore move, that the preliminary articles be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. Ed—n had a motion, he said, to make, to which he could not conceive there could be any possible objection; every gentleman must see the necessity, and he believed it always had been customary to lay before Parliament, previous to taking into consideration the preliminary articles, the powers by which they were concluded. He therefore moved, without any farther preface, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that there be laid before this House copies of the powers under which the negociators of the late peace acted; which was agreed to.

Mr. Sec. T—w—nd, not having listened to the question, and not perceiving that the motion had been carried, began to oppose it, by declaring he did not believe there had been any precedent on the journals for such a grant.

The Speaker informed the Right Hon. Sec. that, the motion having passed, his objections came too late.

Mr. Ed—n said, he by no means wished to embarrass Ministers, and if the Right Hon. Sec. had any doubt of the propriety of the measure, he would withdraw

withdraw his motion, *if it could be done*, on being promised that the papers should be laid before the House in any other way.

Mr. Sec. T—n**b**—d could have wished, he said, that the rt. hon. gentleman had given him more time to consider the measure, and to have searched if any precedent could have been found; and promised, if the motion should be withdrawn, to bring down the papers in question on the Monday following, and that no frivolous objection should prevent his producing them to the House.

Mr. F—x said, it was truly farcical to talk of searching for precedents, when he knew none were to be found. The powers granted to Mr. Oswald and the American ministers must be new; and it was a matter of doubt with him whether the preliminaries could be properly discussed without them.

Sir Wm. D—b—n rose, and renewed his former doubts as to the authority under which ministers had acted, in sending commissioners to treat about the cession of the sovereignty of this country over America; but, as no one rose to resolve them, he concluded by expressing his approbation of the motion.

Ld. Adv. could see no reason for urging the motion at present. His right hon. friend might have strong reasons for not producing them. He might want to look into the papers; they might contain matters improper to be disclosed. Gentlemen must see, that if they contained any instructions, or were connected with instructions, it would be very imprudent to lay them before the House. On the contrary, if, on perusing them, he should find nothing in them that ought to make ministers wish to keep them back, there could not remain a doubt but they would be laid upon the table.

Gov. F—n**s**—ne, in reply to what the learned Lord had suggested, could not believe the right hon. Secretary ignorant of the contents of the papers in question; that he ought not to be ignorant of them was most certain, and he was astonished that he was not at this time so much master of the contents as to be able almost to recite them by heart. The learned Lord had said, that if the right hon. Secretary should find that they contained nothing improper, they should be laid upon the table. What was the plain English of this, but that if he should find something in them which in his opinion ought to be kept

secret, he would resist the motion; and then a debate, which ministers seemed to wish to avoid, would take place on a day set apart for a debate of a very different nature. He was therefore determined, that the question already carried should remain upon the book.

Mr. F—n**t**—n insisted, that the papers moved for could contain nothing improper for the House to be made acquainted with; every man in the least conversant with the business of office must know, that a commission for treating of peace, and the instructions by which the commissioners were to be guided, were two very distinct instruments. It was absolutely inconsistent with the official forms of this or any other state in Europe, that instructions should be contained in the commission. It was contrary to the very nature of such commissions. The right hon. Secretary ought therefore, from his knowledge of office, to be able to pronounce at once that the English commission could contain nothing improper to be revealed to parliament; and it was unreasonable to suppose, that Congress, though but little acquainted with forms of office in its infant state, would order the instructions sent by them to their commissioners at Paris to be inserted in their commission. He wished, however, to see the style of the American commission, and therefore voted for the motion.

Mr. S**b**—r**i**d—n said, that as he was to be called upon soon to give his suffrage to the peace, it was his duty to seek for such information as should enable him to form a just judgement on so weighty and important a subject. It had been stated to the House, that Holland had acceded to the cessation of hostilities, but nothing relative to the state in which the treaty between that republic and this country stood had yet transpired. And yet, in his opinion, it was necessary that it should be known, before gentlemen could decide on one of the articles with the treaty with France, viz. the 16th, wherein it is stated, that if any of the contracting parties has any allies in India, they shall be invited to accede to the peace, and four months shall be given them to consider of it from the time they shall have received such invitation; after which period of four months, it shall not be lawful for either of the contracting parties (England and France) to give these allies any assistance. Now as it was not stated in the article when these allies were to be

be invited to accede to the peace, it was in the power of France to withhold the invitation on her part as long as she pleased, and during that time, and for four months after she should have given the invitation, she would find herself at liberty to assist her allies against us; and therefore might assist the Dutch in recovering their settlements now in our possession, or Hyder Ally in over-running the Carnatic. In such a case, he thought it would be the duty of the House immediately to address the Crown not to part with Trincomale, until such time as peace should be concluded and ratified with Holland. This was a reason that made him wish to know in what progress the treaty between us and that republic was at present. Ministers not having given any answer, he moved, that such parts of the treaty at present pending between Great Britain and Holland as relate to cessions made by the former to the latter, be laid before the House.

Mr. F—x seconded the motion.

Ld. Adv. recommended to ministers to make a stand against questions and motions of this nature. He wondered how any member could ask such a question as the hon. gentleman proposed. If ministers should say that Trincomale would probably be given up, from that moment Trincomale was gone, for the Dutch finding that ministers would not remain inflexible in refusing to restore that settlement, then no doubt they would insist on the restoration of it. He wished ministers firmly to resist questions so improper and so dangerous.

Gov. J—n—ne thought the motion of the last importance, and deserved very serious consideration.

Mr. Chancellor P—t rose with great warmth. He said, he was astonished how so absurd, so preposterous, so unparliamentary a proposition could be introduced by any member in that House. It was indeed the mode at present for opposition to rise in various shapes and forms against almost every proposition that came from ministers. Did any member ever hear of ministers rising up in their places, and proclaiming to the House the progress of a treaty still depending? Was the hon. member so uninformed in the history of negotiation as not to know the very demand which he made was against the oaths and honour of the ministers concerned in that negotiation? He therefore hoped, when the hon. gentleman

had coolly and deliberately weighed what the purport of the motion might be, and when he saw on what substantial grounds it was opposed, he would withdraw it, and leave the preliminaries of peace to take their regular constitutional mode of parliamentary discussion.

Mr. F—x defended the motion which he had seconded. If the right hon. member who spoke last had properly attended to the nature of the motion, he would not have bestowed upon it those epithets, of which, to his surprise, he had been so liberal. Either the treaty depending between this country and Holland had reference to and depended on the treaty with France, or it did not. If it did not, then indeed the motion would be premature, preposterous, absurd, or any thing else the Rt. Hon. member would be pleased to call it; for then it would not at all be necessary that we should be informed in what state the treaty with Holland was, before we should decide upon the merits of the treaty with France; but, on the other hand, if the two treaties were to have a reference to each other, then surely the consideration of the French treaty was to be taken up as a part only of the general pacification, and then of course members must be made acquainted with the different parts, in order to be able to pronounce upon the whole.

He believed, and he said he had reason to believe, that the treaty with France took especial care to secure peace to Holland, although for substantial motives perhaps it might not be proper to let the public into the secret; that the terms were to give up Negapatam, and the territories adjacent thereto; nay, a report had gone much farther, and it was generally surmised, that Trincomale was also to be ceded. He could not see, he said, any solid reason for refusing to give the House some information relative to the treaty with Holland, except that ministers might wish to display their ingenuity in proving one thing to be good to-day, and its opposite to be good to-morrow. Thus for instance; they will contend on Monday next, relative to America, that what each possessed was the only proper principle on which a treaty could or ought to be carried on with them; and when the Dutch treaty becomes the subject of consideration, they will then with equal ingenuity contend, that restitution is the only ground on which a lasting peace can be built.

With

With regard to the motion before the House, as it had been made solely for the purpose of obtaining information, he was very ready to consent to withdraw it, and he had no doubt but his hon. friend would do the same.

Mr. *Sturt* declared, that in making the motion he had no other view than to procure such information as should enable him to form a safe judgment of the peace. If he could obtain that information, he would readily consent to withdraw his motion, which had been treated with so many harsh and unprovoked expostions by the right hon. Chancellor. That gentleman used frequently to recommend it to gentlemen to debate with coolness, temper, and moderation; he was sorry that in this instance he had ceased to enforce the precept by his example, and wished the right hon. gentleman had spoken in as high a tone, and held as lofty language, in making the peace, as he had on the present occasion; he would not then have been obliged to stand so much on the defensive, as perhaps he might be under the necessity of doing on Monday next, because he might by talking and acting boldly have made a better peace. The question was withdrawn.

Mr. *Sturt* rose to move for an additional reward to Gen. Elliott. Had such a motion been made two months ago, he said, he would have opposed it, because it would certainly have been an improper interference of Parliament to address the Throne for honours on any individual at a time when perhaps ministers were employed in advising the same measure to the Crown; but having now waited till he believed all that ministers intended to do had actually been done, and that all falling short to what he thought due to the merits and services of Gen. Elliott, it became his duty to move, and that of Parliament to advise the Crown to bestow such signal marks of favour on that General as might bear some proportion to his merits. That great General had for three years and a half withstood the attacks of the enemy; but particularly towards the close of last year, when the enemy determined to send such a force to the siege as should, in their opinion, make it impossible for the Governor to hold out long; and so convinced were they of their success, that thinking it too great an honour for common subjects, they sent for princes of the blood to accept of the surrender, and bear away the

glory of the victory. But the brave General disappointed their hopes, and sent them home filled with admiration, and glorying even in their defeat, as having been witnesses to the bravest defence that ever was made by man.

His Lordship then drew a slight comparison between the pension of 1300*l.* a year granted to Gen. Elliott, and the 3000*l.* a year given to Col. Barrié, hinting, at the same time, that the latter had got more by quitting the profession, and investigating the extraordinary of the army, than the latter had been offered by raising the honour of his country to the highest pitch of glory. He asked, what would the generals of France and Spain say, who had been witnesses, when they should hear that a red ribbon and 1300*l.* a year was all that had been given to that great General for one of the most memorable defences recorded in history? He concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to confer some signal mark of his royal favour on Gen. Geo. Aug. Elliott, K. B. governor of Gibraltar, for his noble and gallant defence of that most valuable fortress."

Mr. *Perceval* rose to second the motion. As a relation of the General, he said, he wished not to have interfered in a business of this nature; for he knew the temper of his relation so well, that if he thought the reward that had been offered had come from ministers, he would have rejected it with contempt; but as it was said to flow from his Majesty's regard, he would accept of it as a mark of his esteem. He was sorry that any pecuniary reward had accompanied the honours bestowed upon his relation. Honorary rewards were best adapted to those men, the very foundation and support of whose profession was honour. The circumstances of the brave General stood in need of no such reward. He would be bold to say, that the place had been in a great measure defended by the generous distribution of such necessities among his officers and men, as he was able to procure by means of his private fortune. The noble Lord spoke highly in praise of his relation. He said, he had received from one of the greatest princes in the world for military knowledge (the King of Prussia) a letter written with his own hand, acquainting him that he had attentively marked his manoeuvres, and was happy in saying, they were

were above praise. A man who had received such an honour as that, could receive but little satisfaction from a red ribbon, which was frequently disgraced by being bestowed on men of small desert.

His Lordship then compared the defence of Gibraltar with other services; and he confessed, that if the service of the 27th of July was rewarded with a peerage, he was at a loss to say what ought to be the reward of the defender of Gibraltar.

Ld B—ch—p, on constitutional principles, opposed the motion; and moved for the order of the day. He was afraid a precedent of this nature might lead to consequences, in which it would be found that the legislative would encroach upon the executive branch of government.

Sir Cha. C—ks seconded Ld B—ch—p's motion; and,

Mr. Sec. T—n/b—d supported it. He said the pension produced to the gallant General 1300*l.* a year neat money; and what made it still of greater value, it descended to his son. He then defended Col. Barré, and shewed that he did not get his pension for quitting his profession, but because his steady and upright conduct in parliament had forced him out of it. He mentioned Gen. Grey and Sir John Jervis, the two illustrious knights between whose stalls the gallant General was to take his seat in Henry the VIIIth's chapel. This was not dishonourable company. As to what French and Spanish generals might think of a noble military order, and a pension for two lives of 1300*l.* a year, when put into French livres, he could not pretend to say. It might appear a trifle to them who have such AMPLE appointments.

Gen. C—nw—y thought no honours could be too great for Gen. Eliott; but still he could not think it proper for the House of Commons to interfere. The red ribbon was an honourable distinction, and he wished it set apart for the reward of military excellence only. If not, that some new order might be established for that particular purpose.

Gov. J—n/b—ne was for the order of the day, though he thought enough had not been done for Gen. Eliott. The siege of Gibraltar he compared only to the sieges of Rhodes and Malta. It had no other parallel in history, and therefore it was the duty of ministers to have more amply rewarded the defender of it.

Mr. Geo. O—n—w spoke in high

terms of Gen. Eliott, as a most noble and honourable military character; but still he must vote for the order of the day, because he would not encroach upon the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr. D—n/b—r spoke warmly in support of the original motion; not from friendship, for he had no acquaintance with the General, but from his feelings of gratitude to a man who had so greatly distinguished himself in the service of his country.

Gen. R—s spoke also on the same side, but was not well heard.

The question was called for, and the House divided, for the order of the day 97, against it 18.

Feb. 17.

Being appointed for taking into consideration the preliminary articles of peace, upwards of 450 members assembled.

Mr. T—n/b—d opened the business, by laying before the House (as he had promised) the commission of Mr. Oswald on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and also the commission of Mr. Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, on the part of Congress, which were read. The former was found to be nothing more than a simple instrument, nominating and appointing Mr. Oswald to be his Majesty's Commissioner to treat with, consult of, and conclude with, persons vested with equal powers on the part of the United States of America. A peace or truce, any law or act of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding; engaging, at the same time, the royal word, that every regulation, provision, matter, or thing, agreed upon by him, the said Mr. Oswald, should be ratified and confirmed, and not violated or counteracted by any person whatever.—Such was the tenor of Mr. Oswald's commission; and such likewise was the American commission, without a single word of instruction or advice in either.

These commissions being read,

Mr. Sec. T—n/b—d moved, that the preliminary articles with France, the preliminary articles with Spain, and the provisional articles with America, be read; which being read accordingly,

Mr. T. P—n rose, to move an address of thanks to his Majesty; which he prefaced with congratulating the House and the nation upon seeing the progression towards immediate ruin stopped, and a period put to such a complication of evils as had scarce ever combined

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bined together to precipitate the declension of a powerful empire. He could not without pain reflect, that in the course of a few years all our boasted greatness on the continent of N. America should be reduced to little more than the possession of one petty province; and his concern, he said, was heightened, when he looked round to every part of the British dominions, and could see nothing but distraction and discord, the sure presages of a devoted state. In such a situation as this, who is there who does not see the necessity of peace? Our affairs in disorder; broad, and our resources almost exhausted at home. Who in his senses can wish for the continuance of war? From the papers upon the table it appears, that the bare interest of the public debt has increased from less than four millions and a half at the commencement of Lord North's war, to near nine millions and a half, the sum now paid; that this six years disgraceful war has cost the nation considerably more than the glorious war of the D. of Marlborough, and the still more glorious war of Ld Chatham, and indeed than all the wars put together in which we have been engaged, from the Revolution to the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

That it has entailed upon the lands of England a permanent burden which can never be discharged, as our annual expenditure amounts at this hour to more than several millions, loaded as we are with taxes, than our annual income. How much, then, soever popular prejudice may tend to mislead popular opinion, truth will sooner or later remove the deception.

The enemy well knew the situation of this country; and when all the arts of negotiation had been practised, when every finesse had been eluded, and the whole business reduced to this simple question, Will you have peace upon the terms prescribed, or will you continue the war? who in this House will be hardy enough to rise and say, that, had he been minister, the answer should have been, the war shall be continued? Will those who involved the nation in this ruinous and impolitic war, and who persevered in it with an obstinacy bordering upon Quixotism, rise and say, We should have had better terms, or war should have gone on for ever? Perhaps they may. But would this have been wise or just, while the nation was yet bleeding, to open the wounds afresh, and drain every vein to glut revenge or gratify

pride? But for what would they contend? With regard to France and Spain, the principle of the *uti possidetis* has been observed throughout. What were the concessions by France and Spain at the peace of Paris? Were not Dominica, Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent's; Canada, and all the French possessions in North America; every place of value to us in Newfoundland; and in Europe, Minorca; in Africa, Senegal; in India, Pondicherry, Mahé, and, in short, every place of strength on the coasts of Malabar and in Bengal; were not all these humiliating concessions made to England at the time alluded to? And what are the concessions now required in return? Why St. Lucia and the small island of Tobago in the West Indies; the two Floridas in America; dismantling Minorca; in Europe, restoring the baneful settlement (the grave of thousands of our men) in Africa; reinstating the French in the E. Indies; and prescribing bounds to their fishery in Newfoundland. In the scale of humiliation is there any comparison between the concessions formerly made on the part of France and Spain, and those now demanded of Great Britain?

With respect to America, parliament had left little for ministers to do in negotiating a peace with that country. Parliament had already given them independence; and all that remained was only to settle the boundaries of their rising empire, about which it was impossible to arrive at accuracy, as the navigation of the Lakes and of the Mississippi was to remain in common, and consequently the trade with the Indians under no restraint. The extent of their boundary, were it ever so great, could be no disadvantage to Great Britain, as Canada left us more territory than, he hoped, would ever be settled from this country.

But the cry is, The Loyalists have been neglected! The interest of the sincere Loyalists was as dear to him, he said, as to any man in that House, but that it would have been promoted by continuing the war, he could never be brought to believe, nor could he suppose that any friend to either country could be of that mind. It is indeed a fit subject for gentlemen of great oratorical powers to display the acuteness of their feelings for human sufferings, in pleading the cause of those unfortunate men; but at the same time that they excite the tender passions for the distressed of a few, they forget

get

the carnage committed on the thousand innocent villagers, men, women and children murdered, sleeping in beds, who, during the horrors of fell the innocent victims of intemperance. That the Loyalists were gotten, appears by the provisional now before the House; that they or be abandoned, there is every in the world to hope; that after it that Congress is pledged to take in favour, and the effect their re-entendation must have upon their five legislatures, it would be in- to the honour of a rising state pose that the reasonable requests se pleaders would be rejected.

it those who have constantly been g out to us the prosperities of this y. her inexhaustible resources, bjugation of America, and all the dreams with which we were so eluded, would condemn this peace forious, or any other by which l not give law to the belligerent s, he could not for a moment ; but that, if others, who felt as he ie necessity of peace, and had ed at every door to sue for it, agree with him in the premises, left the conclusion, it would re- with them to protest that there was difference between this war favour in the present terms and those they would have adopted, as to nute the burden of another year's and the certain expense that would in. For his part, he said, he

always held in remembrance in's he owed to Ministers for ex- ing us out of our difficulties; and each man he might differ from in their future measures, their t services should never escape his ry.

then moved, that his humble ad- be presented to his Majesty, to re- n's Majesty the thanks of this for his excellent conduct in de- claring to the world before us the many and provisional articles of fo out t eases which his Majesty recommended; and to assure his Ma- hat we have considered them with reason which to inspire a suspi- quous; to express in the most du- manner to his Majesty our satis- in this Majesty has in conse- of the power entrusted to him, a foundation by the provisional s with the States of North Ame- ST. MAG. April, 1783.

rica for a treaty of peace, which we trust will ensure perfect reconciliation and friendship between both countries. That in this confidence we presume to express to his Majesty our just expectation that the several states of North America will carry into effectual and satisfactory execution those measures which the Congress is so solemnly bound by the treaty to recommend in favour of such persons as have suffered for the part which they have taken in the war; and that we shall consider this circumstance as the surest indication of returning friendship; and to acknowledge to his Majesty our due sense of that wife and paternal regard for the happiness of his subjects, which induced his Majesty to relieve them from a burdensome and expensive war, by the preliminary articles of peace, concluded between his Majesty and the most Christian and Catholic Kings. To assure his Majesty that we shall encourage and promote every exertion of his subjects in Great Britain and Ireland in the cultivation and improvement of those resources which must tend to the certain augmentation of our public strength; and that, with these views, we shall most diligently turn our attention to a revision of all our commercial laws, and endeavour to frame them upon such liberal principles as may best extend our trade and navigation, and proportionably increase his Majesty's naval power, which can alone increase the prosperity of his dominions.

Mr. Wilberforce rose, to second the motion. He enforced the necessity of peace from the enormous sums expended in the prosecution of the war. When the war began, Ministers held forth advantages which experience had shown to be impracticable; and which, had they been attainable, were so unjust in their principles, that all Europe looked upon them with abhorrence, and left us without an ally. To those who disliked the peace, he recommended a retrospective view of the war. From what had past, if examined with candour, they might clearly foresee what would be the issue. He wished them to ask themselves fairly, whether the prospect of success was more promising now, after one hundred millions had been squandered, than at first, when the spirit of the nation was high and its pockets full? He deplored the condition of the Loyalists, whose fate he commiserated, be-

cause

cause no better terms could be obtained for them. The Americans were determined from the beginning to treat as traitors to their country those subjects who, in hopes of bettering their fortunes, had deserted its cause, and had been most active in meditating mischief, and most relentless in carrying their cruelties into execution. He was passionately of opinion, that if the peace under consideration did not receive the sanction of the House, no Minister would dare in future to make such a peace as the necessity of the country might require; for no Minister could ever have more difficulties to struggle with, or be placed in worse circumstances to surmount them.

Lord *John Cavendish* agreed with the Hon. Gent. who made the motion, that peace was necessary, and with the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down, that there were difficulties to encounter, but differed as to the means that were in the power of Ministers to conquer them. The Hon. Gent. who made the motion had simplified the question, and had rested the whole of the negotiation on this single proposition, Will you have this peace, or will you have war? On this question thus stated, there certainly could not be two opinions in that House; but the real question now to be discussed is, Whether, under our present circumstances, a better peace could not have been obtained? On this question the House is not yet competent to decide. The whole of the proofs are not yet before the House, till the treaty with the Dutch, which necessarily has reference to the papers on the table, shall be brought to complete the evidence. In the mean time the House will act wisely to suspend their decision. In a paper placed on the table, which the Hon. Gent. who moved the address, who overtook, and at which the Hon. Gent. who seconded it, mutually glanced. With regard to Denmark, for instance, though he did not quite agree in opinion with those who made the treaty of Utrecht as to the importance of it, yet it was certainly a most glaring mark of humiliation to France, which should not have been lightly regarded. Much has been said about our own resources; but are our enemies better provided than ourselves? It is well known they are not. Then why in such haste to precipitate peace. We were at least able to meet the enemy at sea, and ready to repel their force against whatever part of his Majesty's

dominions they should have thought proper to direct their attacks. Too much eagerness to effect the purpose has hurt the cause, and too earnest a desire in Ministers to be the peace-makers has led them into unnecessary concessions, which a firm and resolute administration would have resisted. But though he could not, in whatever light he viewed it, approve of the peace, yet he had not the most distant wish to disturb it. On the contrary, his desire was to confirm it, and to render it permanent. It was the weakness and precipitance of those employed in the negotiation he wished to expose; and that his Majesty might be made acquainted with the real sense of his people, he would beg leave to offer an amendment to the address moved for by the Hon. Gentleman.

The address, just read, stated, "That the House had taken the treaties into their most serious consideration, and which, in his opinion, was not strictly true; he should therefore move, that instead of the words *have considered*, should be inserted the words *will consider*, and then, leaving out all the words of the original address, the following words should supply their place:

"His faithful Commons will proceed to consider the same with that serious and full attention which a subject of such importance to the present and future interests of his Majesty's dominions deserve; that in the mean time they entertain the fullest confidence in his Majesty's paternal care, that he will concert with his Parliament such measures as may be expedient for extending the commerce of his Majesty's subjects."

"That whatever may be the sentiments of his faithful Commons, on the resolution of this investigation on the terms of pacification, they beg leave to assure his Majesty of their firm and unalterable resolution to adhere inviolably to the several articles for which the public faith is pledged, and to maintain the blessings of peace, so necessary to his Majesty's subjects and the general happiness of mankind."

Hon. St. Andrew St. John seconded the amendment.

Lord *North* spoke next. In all the thirty years, says his Lordship, in which I have had the honour of serving this House, I do not remember to have risen with more anxiety and reluctance than I feel on the present occasion: although I am neither a Minister, nor candidate to become a Minister, yet I cannot but sympathize with Ministers, from my experience

experience of their situation. Knowing, as I do, the state of the nation, the necessity there was for peace, the enormous expence of war; it was my hope and desire not to have said any thing inimical to the preliminaries now under our consideration. I had trusted that Ministers would have built them on the most permanent foundation. I depended on their imitation of that great man Mr. Pelham, who in circumstances exactly similar to their own, having made the peace of Aix la Chapelle, presented the treaty to the consideration of the House, without a title of preamble, and left Parliament to consider of the propriety of it, from the relative state of the country. The treaty was considered, and no sooner considered than approved. It was my hope that this peace would have been similar in its deserts and its approbation. But as I cannot see it in that light, I will declare my reasons, candidly and unreservedly, why I cannot agree to the motion, and why I shall support the amendment proposed by the noble Lord.

The Hon. Gent. who moved the address has put the question to me, If you approve not of this peace, can you make a better? This is a question I will not pretend to answer. Those who made the peace must know that matter best. Ministers may deprecate the censure of Parliament by asking, would they do better? but this can be no excuse with the people, who find their hopes, confidence, and expectations disappointed.

Having read the preliminary articles, and the provisional treaty, with the fairest and most impartial attention, I cannot find the least ground for the assertion that they have been concluded on the principle of *uti possidetis* with the House of Bourbon. In regard to France, the House will perceive that by the fifth article they are permitted to fortify the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. This was carefully avoided in all former treaties, as it enables the French to carry on the fisheries in time of war, which she never before enjoyed. This treaty was ceded to St. Lucia, of the importance of which a better idea cannot be formed than from advertng to the number of islands which she has ceded to us as a compensation. She has restored Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis and Montserrat. From this it is evident that this one island, in the scale of French negotiation, is worth the pur-

chase of five.

In Africa we have ceded every thing.

In India we have restored to the French all their former establishments. There is not one reserved to us on the coast of Orixa. We have also given them liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch; beside engaging to take such steps as should secure a safe, practicable, and independent commerce on the coast of Orixa, Malabar and Coramandel; Pondicherry and Karikal we have restored, we have given them possession of Mahé and of the comptoir of Surat. —Such has been the principle of *uti possidetis* with regard to our cession; and restorations in Africa and the East.

But with respect to the 16th article, I must candidly declare, it is beyond my apprehension. This article has such a relative connection with Holland, that it is impossible to consider ourselves at peace with France until their High Mightinesses have ratified the treaty; so that nothing further can be said of it, than that it makes our India situation very precarious, and gives the most singular and obvious advantages to that of France.

Having thus far touched upon the articles relative to the cessions and restorations in America, the West Indies, Africa, and the East Indies, I shall now proceed to give my sentiments on the 17th article, by which we have absolutely abrogated and suppressed every article in former treaties that has had any reference to the port of Dunkirk, the possession of which was so honourable to Great Britain. To keep an English Commissary on the territories of an enemy, for the purpose of reporting, checking, and preventing any attempt to build, erect, repair, any wall or building, as a fortification, or ever to clean their harbour so as to admit of ships of burden beyond certain limitations, could not but debase the dignity of the French, and exalt the honour, power, and authority of ourselves. —So far was the abrogation and suppression of former treaties with regard to Dunkirk impolitic, if not degrading.

I have now to consider the treaty with Spain. Let me view it in what light it presents itself, I cannot but think the cession of Minorca unfortunate, and the cession of East Florida improvident. The assertion that now West Florida was lost, East Florida could be of little moment in our possessions, ought, in my opinion, to be

reverted

reversed, for, having lost West Florida, East Florida was of the greater value. It is true, by the fourth article, British subjects are allowed to cut log-wood, but the place where is yet to be defined. As to the Bahamas Islands, in what bear they the least competition with the Florida we have lost, and the Florida we have gained? By the possession of Florida, we had possession of harbours that would always, in a Spanish war, give us the most singular advantages. Nothing can more effectively check the operations of the Spaniards in war than an impediment to their gold trade. It is from this they derive every resource of power, so that any restraint on this part of the navigation must shrink their source of resource, and enervate their system of power. Possessing this, we have not only given them a security for their own power, but have absolutely given them the means of enfeebling ours. Had we retained Georgia, we might have congratulated ourselves on there yet being a resort for our trade and shipping, which is now unavoidably exposed to the dangers of the sea, seasons, and enemies. We cannot look round the coast of East Florida without seeing a number of small islands from whence our Jamaica trade will be always subject to annoyance from privateers, which may be equipped and harboured in their bays, rivers and ports; nor can it pass the gulf of Florida without being liable to their depredations. Where, then, is to be found the least ray of the *uti possidetis*?

When we consider the value of Minorca, that it was always possessed with much greater ease and less expense than even the impregnable Gibraltar; that it has one of the finest harbours in the world; that it has never been the theatre of contention with Spain; that Gibraltar has been, although it is not, to us every advantage of Gibraltar, and even advantages that Gibraltar cannot offer; that it is detached and at a distance from the main body of our army, that we could always possess it peacefully with more ease, when not actually attended with more disaster to our country; that our power in the Mediterranean, elevated and supported, without either danger or interruption, our men might refresh themselves on shore without the danger of disturbance; so that from this island our ships might have been always ready to have

been at any time to have annoyed the

trade, alarmed the coasts, and met the fleets of our enemies, without the least danger of intelligence being communicated to the enemy of their designs, a convenience that we cannot now boast of in all our remaining possessions—Form possessing Minorca with such eminent advantages, we were respectable to all the Italian and Barbary States; for whether it might have been our concern to annoy theirs or protect our own trade, its possession was invaluable. This should have rendered it of sufficient estimation in the opinion of every Minister to have kept its possession by every means of power and treaty.

In the provisional treaty I find articles that are a positive contradiction to that reciprocity set forth in the preamble. I cannot find in them any appearance of either liberal equity or reciprocity. I have examined the treaty with the most minute attention, and, as far as my little knowledge of geography will permit me to say, I have found, if the expression may be allowed, *the reciprocity all on one side*. The boundaries which have been drawn are not only new in their nature, but extremely generous in their principle. By these boundaries we have given America, in Nova Scotia and Canada, a tract of country so extensive that it comprehends 24 Indian nations. Here many forts have been erected, at an immense expense, and great labour; but these may possibly be considered merely as losses. Here this Lordship very accurately particularized the forts which we had in these new boundaries referred to America. He likewise specified the sums expended by the Kingdom in their erection. He then proceeded:

By the third article, we have, in our title of reciprocity, given the Americans an unlimited right to take fish of every kind on the great bank and on the smaller bank of Newfoundland. By this it is not intended; we have allowed them the right of fishing in the waters of the United Kingdom, and at all other places for which they have heretofore been entitled, through us, the privilege of fishing. By this grant, they are at liberty to take our property, for which we have no legal right possession of the article. This is certainly a striking instance of that liberal equity which we find in the basis of the provisional treaty. But where shall we find an instance of that reciprocity which is also set forth in the preamble? We have given the Americans

Americans the unlimited privilege of fishing in all the coasts, bays, and creeks in our American dominions. But where have they, under this principle of reciprocity, given us the privilege of fishing on any of their coasts, bays, or creeks? I could wish such an article could be found, were it only to give a colour to this boasted reciprocity.

By the 7th article all hostilities are to cease, and an unreserved exchange of prisoners is to be made. We are also to withdraw, with all convenient speed, all our armies; evacuate all our garrisons, and recall our fleets from every port, place, and harbour of the United States, taking especial care to leave, in all fortifications, the American artillery that may be therein. But where is the stipulation for the British artillery to be restored by the Americans? We have been as liberal in our grants as we have been sparing in our requisitions. Surely there can be no reason for adducing this as an instance of reciprocity!

In the next article, which grants us an eternal and free navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, in participation with the United States, there seems to be a peculiar mockery; for where we were not locally excluded from entering upon it, we have effected it by treaty. We were excluded by the Northern boundary. The East is possessed by the Americans. The West is possessed by the peace of Paris to the French, who have since granted it to the Spaniards; and each there, at its mouth, is ceded by the present treaty to Spain. Where, then, is this navigation to free and open to be entered upon?

And now, Sir, let me pause on a part of the treaty which awakens human sensibility in a very inextinguishable and affecting manner. I cannot but lament the fate of those unhappy men whom I conceive were in general objects of our gratitude and protection. The Loyalists, from their attachments, had surely some claim on our affection. But were not the claims of those who, in conformity to their allegiance, their cheerful obedience to the voice of Parliament, their confidence in the proclamations of our Generals, invited under every assurance of military, parliamentary, and political protection, exposed, with the hazard of their lives, and the forfeiture of their properties, the cause of Great Britain? Were these deserving of being excluded from that ray of protection which was held out by the 5th article in fa-

vour of those Loyalists who had not drawn the sword in our defence? By this article there was a provision made for them, which promised a species of retribution and protection. The Congress are earnestly to recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which had been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, &c. of persons resident in the districts in possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the United States. Every other description, except those who have borne arms, are to have the liberty of going into any part of the United States, and there to remain, without being molested, for the space of twelve months, in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of their properties. Who then, possessed of the least particle of humanity, but must anticipate the miseries these patriotic men must feel, from our ungratefully, inconsiderately, and unnecessarily resigning them to poverty and wretchedness? Never was the honour, the humanity, the principle, the policy of a nation so grossly abused, as in the desertion of those men, who are now exposed to every punishment that desertion and poverty can inflict. Nothing can excuse our not having insisted on a stipulation in their favour, but evident impossibility. Could not all the surrenders we have so liberally made to America give us that pretence for reciprocity in favour of those unhappy Loyalists? Could not the surrender of Charles-Town, of New York, of Rhode Island and Pensacola, purchase a security for these deserving people? Was Congress not sufficiently sensible of debility of internal resource to prosecute the war? Had she the temerity to have persevered in a war, rather than have given up this opportunity of exercising their implacable and impolitic resentment? I term it impolitic, for it will establish their character as a vindictive people. Did they consider these Loyalists to have done wrong, they should rather have pitied than punished their error. They should have considered that principles of loyalty form the cement of states; and that it is by loyalty and attachment they must preserve their own existence.—The Hon. Genl. who made the motion has said, that Parliament, in having declared the Americans independent, had made the peace, and were, therefore, responsible for any

improvement

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improper concessions that may be found in the Preliminaries and Provisional Treaty. It is true that the resolution passed this House; which I opposed, because I considered it as an incumbrance to our exertions: but will any man say, that this resolution included necessarily all the concessions and restorations contained in the Preliminaries and Provisional Treaty? Did Parliament order them? Did Parliament give instructions for the concessions of Charles Town, New York, Penobscot, Rhode Island, Detroit, and the Fisheries? Did Parliament order the abandonment of the Loyalists? Parliament has not given their countenance to these facts; so that Ministers are accountable, and not Parliament, to the people.

From every light in which I have viewed the papers now before us, I cannot give that approbation to the peace which is included in the meaning of the address moved by the right hon. Gent. I cannot, therefore, go to the foot of the throne with an address of approbation; but I think it becoming and necessary to give his Majesty thanks for the peace; and also to give him assurances of fulfilling every title of that for which public faith is pledged in the several articles. I shall vote for the amendment proposed by the noble Lord; and, with his leave, I will propose an addition of a few words, expressing the sense of the House respecting the Loyalists, viz. "And his Majesty's faithful Commons think that it would be superfluous to express to his Majesty the regard due from the nation to every description of men who, with the risk of their lives, and the sacrifice of their properties, have distinguished their loyalty and fidelity during a long and calamitous war."

In the midst of his Lordship's argument, a tarrier (belonging to one of the younger members) which had run into the house with his master, set up a loud barking. This, as may be supposed, threw the House into a rear; which was excited as fresh, as soon as it was quieted, by Lord North's saying to the Speaker, with great apparent gravity, "Sir, I was interrupted by a new speaker, but, as his argument is concluded, I will resume mine."

As the foregoing speech, of which our limits would admit only the substance, was particularly attended to in the House of Commons, our readers will

not be displeased to see it followed, by way of answer, by another, which was heard, with equal attention, in the House of Peers.

Substance of Lord SHELburne's Speech in Justification of the Preliminaries of Peace.

I do not rise, my Lords, at this late hour, to address your passions. As my conduct has been founded on integrity, facts and plain reasoning will form my best support. I shall waive the consideration of the critical moment at which I stepped into the administration of this country; a moment when, if there be any credit due to the solemn declarations of men who seemed then, and seem now, to have the welfare of the state nearest their hearts, every hope of renovated lustre was gone, and nothing but despondency remained to the well-wishers of Great Britain. I am now speaking within memory, and consequently within proof. It is not for me to boast of motives for standing forward at a period so alarming. I make no merit of my hardihood; and, when I speak of mine, I wish your Lordships to understand me as speaking of the generous enterprise of my noble and honourable colleagues in administration. It was our duty, when the state was in danger, to stand forward with becoming fortitude. I shall not, therefore, expatiate on my reasons for coming into office; but openly and candidly tell your Lordships how I have conducted myself in it. A peace was the declared wish of the nation. How was that to be best obtained, for the advantage of my country? Certainly by gaining the most accurate knowledge of the relative condition of the powers at war. Here a field was to be beaten, which no one man, vast and profound as it is possible to picture human capacity, could be supposed equal to. Then, if one man was inadequate, the next question is, What set of men were best qualified for auxiliaries? What the skill required? A knowledge of trade and commerce, and an intimate acquaintance with naval and military affairs. Were men of this description consulted? I answer, They were. And with this sanction administration need assume no false brow of bravery in combating glittering assertions without knowledge, and inflated speculations without substance. Let us examine them—Ministry, in the first place, is blamed for drawing the boundary between the territories of the United

ted States and those of our Sovereign in Canada. I wish to examine every part of the treaties on the fair rule of just value. To examine it on the amount of the exports and imports, by which alone we could judge of its importance; the exports of this country to Canada were only about 140,000*l.* annually; and the imports no more than 50,000*l.* Suppose the entire fur-trade sunk into the sea, where would be the detriment to this country? Is 50,000*l.* a year, imported in that article, any object for Great Britain to continue a war which the people of England, by their representatives, have execrated? Surely not. But much less so, when I tell Parliament and the whole kingdom that, for many years past, the preservation of this annual import of 50,000*l.* has cost this country, on an average, 800,000*l.* a year. I have the vouchers in my pocket, should your Lordships be inclined to examine the fact. Nor is the trade given up: it is only divided, and divided for our benefit. I appeal to all men, conversant in that trade, whether its best resources do not lie to the Northward. What then is the result of this part of the treaty, so wisely, and with so much sincere love to England, clamoured against by noble Lords?—Why this: you have generously given America, with whom every call under heaven urges you to stand on the footing of brethren, a share in the trade, the monopoly of which you sordidly preserved to yourselves, at the loss of the enormous sum of 750,000*l.* a year. Our generosity is not much; but, little as it is, let us give it with a grace. But the Indians are abandoned to their enemies! Great pains have been taken to shew the immense value of these Indians. It was not unnatural for those who had made so lavish an use of them, to complain of their loss; but those who abhor their violence, would think Ministers had done wisely. The Americans know best how to tame their savage natures. But why have you given America the freedom of fishing in all your creeks and harbours, and especially on the banks of Newfoundland? Why because, in plain truth, they would, from their locality, have exercised the fishery in that quarter without your consent. But why not stipulate a reciprocity of fishing in the American harbours and creeks? I will tell you: because we have abundant employment in our own. But there remains somewhat still to be considered,

which I have never reflected on without feelings as pungent as any of the warmest admirers of the virtues of the Loyalists can possibly experience. I mean the unhappy necessity of our affairs, which induced the extremity of submitting the fate of the property of these brave and worthy men to the discretion of their enemies. I have but one answer to give the House in this particular; it is the answer I gave my own bleeding heart. A part must be wounded, that the whole of the empire may not perish. If better terms could have been had, think you, my Lords, that I would not have embraced them. You all know my creed. If it were possible to have put aside the bitter cup the adversities of this country presented to me, you know I would have done it; but you called for peace. I had but this alternative: "Either accept the terms," said Congress, of our recommendation, or continue the war. It is in our power to do no more than recommend." Is there any man who hears me, who will clap his hand upon his heart, and say I ought to have broken off the treaty? If there be, I am sure he neither knows the state of this country, nor yet has paid attention to the wishes of it. But still I do not despond with respect to the Loyalists. I rely upon the wisdom, the honour, and the temper of Congress. They were cautious in wording, lest they should give offence. Peremptory language is not the language of a new State. In all their measures for money and men they have used the word *recommendation* to the provincial assemblies; and it has always been paid respect to. And believe me, they do the Loyalists the office not of friends who surmise doubts on this occasion. But say the worst; and that, after all, this estimable set of men are not received and cherished in the bosom of their own country. Is England so lost to gratitude as not to afford them an asylum? Who can be so base as to think that she will refuse it to them? Surely it cannot be that noble-minded man who would plunge his country again knee-deep in blood, and saddle it with an expence of twenty millions, for the purpose of restoring them. Without one drop of blood spilt, and without one sixth expence of one year's campaign, happiness and ease can be given to the Loyalists, in as ample a manner as those blessings were ever in their enjoyment. Therefore let the outcry cease on this head.—A

noble Viscount asked, Why Mr. Oswald was appointed negotiator against such odds? (see p. 288.) It is very true that Mr. Oswald has not the oratorical abilities of the noble Viscount; the Ciceroonian style, nor the persuasive address. But Mr. Oswald had other talents; and, in my opinion, talents of a superior quality; the talents of full information, great commercial knowledge, plain dealing, unspotted integrity, and a character which gave confidence to whatever he said.

With respect to the cession of the two Floridas, I must refer again to the exports and imports. The imports were not more than 70,000*l.* a year; and the exports hardly exceeded 120,000*l.*—Amidst the millions of our trade, is this an object worth contending for, at the hazard of continuing the war.

Let us now consider the articles with France: and, first, I am asked, Why overlook all the treaties respecting Dunkirk? Let me, in return, ask, Why have not these treaties been enforced ever since the demolition of that harbour was first stipulated? I have heard an able seaman [late Lord Hawke] declare, that till the art and cost that France could bestow, would not make the port of Dunkirk formidable to Great Britain; but France wished to have the waters she formerly struted with restored to her; and surely no sober man would continue the war to thwart a policy so little detrimental to Gr. Br.—With respect to the cessions to France on the coast of Newfoundland, seven degrees of latitude are sounding words, but they are nothing else. They are situated in the least productive part of that coast. I have here, ready for your inspection, the opinions of the ablest men on that subject; men recommended by the noble Lord near me (Lord Keppel), whose judgment and integrity he could rely on; and on the recommendation, your Lordships would act on them too. These gentlemen all declare, the best fishing is entirely in possession of the English; the concentration of them, formerly exercised, was a source of profit to them. The French are not entitled to a certain part.

As to the cession of St. Pierre and Miquelon, I have here, in my hand, extracts from the most skilled and experienced commanders, that neither the one nor the other would be the acquisition of a fishery which would diminish the stock of one of your most valuable fisheries.

And now, with your Lordships permission, I will take a view of our affairs in the West Indies. All the islands there are restored to us, and in return we cede St. Lucia and Tobago. St. Lucia, held in so much estimation now, may be fairly tied by the value set upon it by the last peace; (a high and mighty peace allowed on all hands for this country.) If this island was, as the objectors pretend, the key-stone that supported and connected the arch of all our power in the Leeward islands, why was it not then retained? but I can produce the opinions of your most experienced seamen when I assert that St. Lucia is not of that vast consequence as some noble Lords would possess this House with the opinion of, in order to depreciate the merits of the treaty.

With respect to Tobago, it is said, the cession of this island will ruin our cotton manufacture. If our cotton manufacture flourished before we possessed that island, why should it be ruined now we have ceded it? Cotton, be it in the hands of friend or foe, will always find its way to our door, in preference to that of those who cannot meet it with so good a purse. But I know a few overgrown monopolizers and selfish proprietors would see the nation steeped in blood, sooner than lose one farthing of that emolument which they had used to make when Tobago was in our hands. To the comfort, however, of those worthies, the islands restored to us contain many thousand acres, which may be applied to the growth of this so much coveted commodity.

To the objections against that part of the French treaty that respects our affairs on the coast of Africa, a few words may suffice. Senegal, which we have given up, is not so favourably situated for trade as Senegambia, which we have retained. By this article, instead of losing any thing, we secure a share in the gum trade, without being under the necessity as formerly we were of making that coast a grave for our fellow subjects, thousands of whom were annually devoted to destruction to watch an article of trade which in vain we endeavoured to monopolize.

I come now, my Lords, to call your attention to what concerns the East Indies. Here Ministry are asked, why they restored Pondicherry; and why they gave permission to the French to run a ditch round Calcuttapore? Two elegant reasons can be given for these cessions;

cessions; the first is the inability of this country to maintain the war; and the other, the distracted state of the British dominions in that part of the world. Your Lordships will soon be fully acquainted with the whole of the melancholy truth I only glance at on this occasion.

I have now, said his Lordship, gone as well as my memory serves me thro' the detail of all objections which have been made to the peace between us and France; and I trust your Lordships see, from the facts to which I have all along referred you, the necessity and the policy of our conduct in this particular. Let me, before I conclude, call to your Lordships minds the general state of this country at the period in which the pacific negotiations were set on foot. Were we not at the extremity of distress? Did not the holdest of us cry out for peace? Was not the object of the war done? Was not the independence of America solemnly recognized by parliament on an entire not a partial view of our affairs at that time? Is there any honest sensible man in the kingdom that will not say, the powerful confederacy with whom we had then to contend had the most decided superiority over us? Had we scarce one taxable article that was not already taxed to the utmost extent? Were we not one hundred and ninety-seven millions in debt? And had we not besides the enormous sum of twenty-five millions unfunded?—our navy bills bearing an enormous discount—our public credit beginning to totter—our resources confessedly at an end—our commerce day by day becoming worst—our army reduced, in want of thirty thousand men to make up its establishments—our navy, which has been made so much the boast of some men, in such a condition that the noble Viscount now at the head of that profession, in giving a description of it, strove to conceal its weakness, by speaking low, as if he wished to keep it from going abroad into the world, but on such a day as this, it must be told.

Here his Lordship gave such a display of naval weakness, directing his eyes all the while to Lord Keppel, that the noble Admiral called him to order.

He went on. The noble Lord is offended at my directing myself to him. I have no idea of imputing blame to the noble Viscount. His abilities are unquestioned. But when the greatness of

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the navy is made not only a boast, but an argument; it is fair to examine the fact. Let the man who will answer me these questions fairly tell me now, in such circumstances, how he would make a peace, before he lets his tongue loose against those treaties, the ratification of which has caused (for myself at least I will speak, and I believe I may allow vent to say for my colleagues) so many anxious days and sleepless nights. It is easy for any bungler to pull down the fairest fabric; but is that a reason, my Lords, he should censure the skill of the architect who raised it? But I fear I trespass on your patience too long. The subject was near my heart, and you will pardon me if I have been earnest in laying before your Lordships our embarrassments, our difficulties, our views; and our reasons for what we have done. I submit them to you with confidence, and rely on the nobleness of your natures, that in judging of men who have hazarded so much for their country, you will not be guided by prejudice, nor influenced by party.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

WHEN persons of liberal education, ingenious minds, and dispassionate dispositions, are engaged in literary enquiries, supported by a felicity of address, and a facility of manners, a pleasure arises, which, as it leads us to the springs of knowledge, terminates in our improvement. Such has been the conduct of Mr. D. H. in his observations upon Gothic buildings, in your Magazine for February, p. 138. He has censured with politeness; he shall be answered with candour. A reference is made by this gentleman to the authorities of Mr. Gray, whose observations upon this subject I have not seen; therefore shall take it for granted, that the citation by Mr. D. H. is regularly correspondent with the original. It is certain, that Mr. Gray's genius, so much cherished and admired as it has been lately, did not smile upon him equally in his architectural and poetical flights. He [Mr. G.] thinks "the word Gothic signified the Roman architecture in the more degenerate times, when the art was almost lost." He might with equal propriety have applied the word Gothic to the Chinese architecture; for what was then called Gothic, had no more relation to the Roman than the Chinese manner can be said to have. It had not

the Roman capital or chapter, the *fast*, the *abacus*, *architrave*, *frons*, nor indeed any of the component parts of a Roman structure. It could not signify the *Roman*, as the word was formed purposely to distinguish it from the *Roman*; and the work at that period was not executed by Roman artists, nor by those who followed the Roman manner as their model. Neither was, as Mr. G. insinuates, the Roman art at that time almost lost, since the *exemplar* still remained in Italy, and there were artists who knew how to carry such designs into execution at that time, as well as at the present. "Of this kind," says Mr. G. "was our Saxon and earliest Norman manner, with circular arches, and strong majesty pillars, but really Roman architecture." If he calls it the Saxon and Norman manner, because it prevailed in those times, I agree with him. But if he means by Saxon and Norman manner, buildings designed and executed by Saxons and Normans, I shall presume to differ from him, by proving such manner, Gothic, to have been the invention of a different people. "The word Gothic," says Mr. G. "implies a relation to the Goths." Let us now hear what that great artist, Sir Christopher Wren, in his judgement may be weighed in the scale with Mr. Gray's, says upon this subject. "A new mode," says Sir Christopher, "arose after the Holy War. We call this now the Gothic manner of building, so the Italians called what was not after the Roman way, though the Goths were rather destroyers than builders. I think," continues he, "it should be called the Saracenic way, for those people wanted neither arts nor learning." See Widmore's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 46.

This is sufficient to rectify Mr. G's mistake in the application of the word Gothic. Now the Goths over-ran Italy in the 5th century, 410. Arts of all kinds were suspended or withdrawn at this period; and no building can be proved to have been erected, as Mr. G. erroneously supposes, or any art to have had its rise, as long as this invasion continued. "I imagine," says Mr. G. "this kind of building had its rise in the Gothic age." And I will allow it to be meer imagination only. Mr. G. then tells us, "that the style of building with pointed arches is modern." The style of building and the pointed arch are two distinct matters. When the pointed arch was introduced, which

was no more than a new fashion of forming the arch, the style of the building continued in other respects the same. How it can be said to be modern, when the same style of architecture was carried on for many ages afterwards, would be an *enigma*, which would require more than *Oedipus* to solve. But Mr. G. still continues to venture upon *fairy ground*, when he says, "there are sufficient proofs, that the pointed arch was here used in the reign of Henry II." I wish he had given us but one proof of this assertion. As he has not, I shall presume to induce one instance to prove the contrary. The Temple church was built in the reign of that prince; and whoever views the grand portal, or entrance to the circular part of this building, will see a circular not a pointed arch. This instance is sufficient to prove, that the circular arch was in use at that time. Mr. G's last position is still more unaccountable. He says, "that we need only one specimen to prove the perfection of modern architecture; I mean," says he, "that with pointed arches; which is the chapel of King's College, Cambridge." This assertion has induced me to consider, whether that sense, upon the perfection of which we place the greatest value, our *ages*, so far as I partake of it, was not deficient when I examined this building. Many observations, and those not desultory, have I made upon this structure; and I confess, that unless there was a fallacy in vision at those times of viewing it, I never was able to see a pointed arch in any part of it. The chapel is one single composition, undivided by aisles [*aisle*, wings], so that no columns with arches have any place here.

The next gentleman referred to is Mr. *Dehntam*. I have not the honour of knowing this gentleman, or his works. But I wish I could agree with him too, when he says, "that all our cathedrals, and most of our abbey churches and innumerable parochial churches, were rebuilt or improved within less than a century after the Conquest, and all by Normans introduced into this kingdom." With great deference to such a peremptory authority, I humbly contend, that many cathedrals were not rebuilt or improved till a long time after the period fixed by Mr. Bentham; or, in other words, were not rebuilt or improved till one or two centuries after the Conquest, and consequently not all within a century from that memorable event.

Thus the cathedral of *Salisbury*, first built by *Hermannus* 1045, was not rebuilt till 1217. *Lincoln*, built by *Remigius* 1070, was rebuilt by *Hugh* of Burgundy not till 1186. *Durham*, by *Aldwinus*, who first fixed the see here, was improved and completed in the year 1242. *Peterburgh* was a monastery originally, and the abbey church founded by *Wolpber* king of the *Mercians*, 633, which was not improved till the year 1541. *Ely* was likewise a monastery built by *Ethelreda*, of which she was abbess. She was wife to *Egfride*, king of the Northumbrians. The building at present was the work of Bishop *Rydall*, 1174. The church of *Norwich* was built by *Herbert* *Lefinga* 1088, improved by John of Oxford 1177, and rebuilt by Bishop *Middleton* 1278. The church of *Westminster* was not rebuilt till 150 years after the Conquest, by Henry III. in the year 1226. The instruments, records, and registers which I have examined for this purpose are authentic, and as such, documents which cannot be controverted. These instances are sufficient to invalidate Mr. B's assertion, so far as it goes to the rebuilding of all our cathedrals, within less than a century after the Conquest. The other part of the assertion, which mentions the persons concerned in these buildings, *Normans*, is equally erroneous. Neither *Normans*, *Saxons*, *Goths*, *Romans*, were employed in these works: but they were carried on by *Sodalities* of artificers, which were formed in the 5th or beginning of the 6th century; which societies spread themselves into different parts of the world, but chiefly into Europe; where buildings of this kind were to be erected. Some of these people were *Saracens*, and the remainder consisted of those who were of different nations and religions, all foreigners to us, and who erected these piles of building, afterwards called Gothic. The first specimen of their art, before they had entered into a social compact, was the church of the *Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem*, founded by *Helena* the mother of *Constantine*, at the beginning of the 4th century. But of this people I shall give a more particular account, in a future Magazine, from some observations I have lately made in the Temple church upon some antiquities which have escaped the attention of antiquaries.

What has been advanced by the learned *Prelate*, referred to by Mr. D. H. who speaks of the *Saxon* architecture in the cathedral of *Winechester*, does not dis-

close much critical discernment: if he had told us what the emoluments of cathedrals were, his authority would have had more weight with me than his sentiments have upon cathedral architecture. I now consider Mr. D. H's observation, who says, "upon the whole he is clear that Gothic architecture began in the reign of Henry III." Now if he had told me, that the natural day begins at the meridian hour of 12, I should have immediately required him to satisfy me, how that could be, when so many hours of the day had elapsed before that time, and so many hours were expected to elapse before the conclusion of the day. If so many ages of this *spurious* architecture had past before the reign of H. III. and so many ages afterwards in which it was continued, I submit to his more intelligent capacity, whether the time of H. III. could be said to be the time in which it began.

I now proceed from *sculptural* to *literary* architecture, or the structure of words. Opinions of learned persons may engage attention, but they can never command assent, unless they come with full force from authorities not to be shaken. Says Mr. D. H. "no classical writer would say, *during the waves*." I am of the same opinion. "But," says he, "*RUBEN D'MOUNT* should have interposed the word *raging*, or *rage* of the waves." I firmly assent to this correction. "We say," continues Mr. D. H. "during the fire, during the flood or storms." It is true, we properly say so in the *abstract*. "But not," says D. H. "during the waves, the waters, or the winds." Equally true, in the *concrete*. But now, my words did not thus violate the laws of *orthography*: I did not write *during the waves*, but the words were, *during these tempestuous waves of savage power*; so that the word *waves* is not to be *objectively* but *metaphorically* considered, and then the expression will be equal to the *raging waves of savage power*; to which Mr. D. H. perhaps has no objection, unless he dislikes these words of an eminent writer, *while these flames of contention lasted*, equal to *during these flames*. However, the words shall stand corrected, as, in his better judgement, he shall think fit.

I will never turn my back upon Mr. D. H. as a *caviller*, according to his insinuation: this would be abhorrent from that propriety of temper I have in contemplation always, and which I wish to

very day more and more to cultivate. Instead of turning my *back upon him as a cavalier*, I would willingly turn my *face towards him as a critic*; and when I say critic, I mean a gentleman of judicious discernment in literary enquiries. I wish likewise (and I am ingenuous in saying so upon taking my leave of him) to make my ardent advances towards Mr. D. H. that I may be enabled with much pleasure *dextra dextera dextram*.

RUBEN D'MOUNDT.

Observations on grown or sprouted Corn, from an ingenious Pamphlet lately published in France, occasioned by the last wet harvest, by which much corn was damaged throughout that kingdom.

Cause of the Sprouting of Corn.

THE great fall of rain during the time of cutting having lengthened the harvest, before the corn could be carried much of it sprouted in the swathes, or in the sheaves.

The term of sprouting is given to corn when part has undergone vegetation, for if the whole of the grain had budded it would have been unfit for bread. What is here meant by sprouted corn, is confined therefore to such corn have some grains more or less sprouted in each ear.

It may be necessary to premise, that bread made of sprouted corn is not in the smallest degree prejudicial to health, if the following precautions are observed. Some physicians even recommend the flour of this grain as fittest to make broth for children, as the sprouting of the corn destroys in some measure the glutinous quality of the flour.

Sprouted corn is very difficult to preserve, because the opening of the bud disposes it to ferment and heat, and because the moisture it retains disposes it still further for fermentation.

Insects appear to attack it more freely, because it is more tender, sweeter, and more susceptible of heat to favour their eggs.

Sprouted corn, left to itself, never fails to ferment and heat, and to contract both a bad smell and bad colour; in this condition it has also a disagreeable and sharp taste, which is communicated to the flour and bread, and at last it will grow mouldy and sour—Animals reject it, and it is in that state only fit for starch.

Sprouted corn grinds badly—it clogs the millstones, chokes the bolting cloths, yields but little flour, as the bran retains a part of it.

The flour of sprouted corn is moist and soft; it requires but little water to knead it; and commonly produces less bread—it does not keep, especially in warm weather.

The bran of the best and driest corn will not keep long; the bran from moist and sprouted grain of course soon decays—it grows sour, and quickly becomes putrid.—In this state animals refuse it; and if they do eat it, it will not agree with them.

Leaven made with the flour of sprouted corn receives but little water—It ferments or comes forward very quickly; but if not used immediately, loses this property, and soon sinks and flattens.

The dough is subject to still more inconveniences than the leaven—Like the leaven, it receives but little water—it is short, clammy, but does not hold together, breaks in the kneading, and grows soft and pulpy.

The bread of sprouted corn does not rise in the oven. If there is not a large space between the loaves, they spread and stick together—it bakes badly, separates from the crust, and the crust toughens—digests with difficulty, affords little nourishment, turns sour, and grows musty.

To remedy the Inconveniences of Sprouted Corn.

Having set forth all the inconveniences of sprouted corn, let us now endeavour to point out the most proper means to remedy them.

Sprouted corn should not be stacked, but housed and thrashed as soon as possible. It should not be put in the granary with dry corn, as it will tend to render such corn moist—it is therefore very necessary that they should be kept separate.

If the granary is not well aired, the sprouted corn will not keep.

Frost indeed will stop the sprouting so much, that the sprouted corn may be preserved through the winter, if severe; but it is the least moist, or if, at the return of warm weather, the sprouted corn is exposed to its influence, all the care you can take will not hinder it from changing.

The corn being thrashed, it should be spread upon the floor, and turned every quarter of an hour with a shovel—a door or window should be left half open, to give vent to the steam. Before grinding, it should be put in an oven some time after the bread is drawn, the door of the oven left half open, and the

corn

Corn turned every ten minutes with long shovels or rakes, to facilitate the evaporation of the moisture.

The corn thus stove-dried must be sifted—and care taken not to put it into sacks, or in heaps, till it is well cooled; otherwise it will turn mouldy.

This method may be objected to as troublesome, but if not adopted a risk will be run of losing the corn. The trouble which the preservation of sprouted corn requires is considerable and expensive, demanding a continual attention. But eight or ten days drying will preserve it good for a whole year—besides, this method, were it still more troublesome, would amply repay the labours, by the better quality and quantity of the flour, as well as of the bread.

Some provinces are very subject to the sprouting of corn.—In a period of ten years, there have been sometimes four, when the corn has been got in sprouted. It were to be wished that in those provinces public kilns were erected, where each might kiln-dry his grain without much expense.

Such a kiln might serve likewise to dry peas, beans, and all vegetables, which, during the wet seasons, are subject to damage, which would by this means be prevented.

Establishments of this kind, which discover universal good-will to mankind, are preferable to the momentary assistance which charity affords to the indigent, by securing a more wholesome nourishment, by diminishing the number of the sick, and those epidemical diseases of which we are generally ignorant of the cause, and which have often no other than the bad quality of our food.

If, unfortunately, sprouted corn has been ground without the precaution of being dried or stove, as the meal cannot otherwise be preserved, it will be necessary to have recourse to the same method as is used with corn, altho' the application will then be more difficult.—The meal must be spread upon linen cloths, and removed as it dries, which requires greater care and occasions less loss.

The sprouted corn, or meal which it produces, when well dried, will be as easily preserved as the common meal and corn. The corn will grind well, the stones will not clog, the bran will not retain so much meal. This bran having less moisture will not corrupt so easily, and will be useful to cattle.

What sprouted corn, or its meal, loses by drying, is nearly replaced by the

greater quantity of water which the meal receives in the kneading, inasmuch that the stove corn and meal produces more bread than that which has not undergone that operation.

Leaven, made with the meal of sprouted corn, ought to be briskly dispatched, because the sprouting causes the meal to ferment quickly.—It ought to be more firm and have a greater consistence; that is to say, too much water must not be used.

Care must be taken not to make use of too hot water to make the dough.—It must be worked as lightly and quickly as possible, for fear of working it too much, and thereby lessening the fermentation.—It must not be prepared, or brought into too warm a place, to cause the fermentation to cease too soon.

Salt corrects in a singular manner the defects of moist meal; and especially in meal made of sprouted corn; the salt giving strength to the dough, and causing it to receive more water—for the water forms a part of the bread. Twelve pounds of meal ought to produce sixteen pounds of bread when baked—salt likewise corrects the insipidity of the bread.

The oven must be made a little warmer than usual, without which the bread would fall and become heavy. It must be wiped and re-wiped after it is baked, because the meal of sprouted corn retains much moisture.

By conforming in every respect to what has been here mentioned, the inconveniences of sprouted corn will be remedied, and good and wholesome bread will be obtained from it.

The present advice is the result of experiments made on sprouted corn, by order of Government, by the Professors and Members of the Committee of the Establishment of Free Bakers.

Made and registered Oct. 31, 1782.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

IT is with great pleasure that I trace back the volumes of your Magazine. I think it impossible for any person who reads for amusement or information to dip into any one of them without finding something either to excite curiosity, or to gratify it. On looking into the 18th volume the other day, the Marquis of Worcester's "Century of Inventions" struck me; and I could not help lamenting the loss of that book (if it is lost), which, the Marquis says, "he meant to leave to posterity;" wherein were the means of carrying all those in-

ventions.

ventions, recited in his Address to the King and Parliament, into execution; with the shape and form of all things belonging to them, represented on plates of brass; and more particularly the loss of that model of what he calls his *semi-omnipotent engine*, which was to be buried with him. It is not the least valuable part of your Magazine, in which enquiries are introduced, tending to recover ingenious inventions that have fallen into disuse, as well as the valuable fragments of celebrated writers, which have never been printed, or, if printed, are but little known.

Among the inventions that have fallen into disuse, none seems to deserve the attention of the ingenious mechanic to recover it, more than the engine which, the Marquis before-mentioned says, was so admirably contrived by him, "that a child's force briugeth up, an hundred feet high, an incredible quantity of water, *even two feet diameter*, so naturally, that the work will not be heard in the next room; and with so great ease, and geometrical symmetry, that, though at work day and night, from one end of the year to the other, it will not require forty shillings expence to the whole engine, or hinder one day's work." "This," he adds, "he may boldly call *the most stupendous work in the whole world*." And he speaks of it, not as of an invention in idea, but in actual existence, invented and constructed for his own emolument, and to crown and reward all the labours and expence that had attended his other inventions. As a farther account was promised to be given of this extraordinary person in your Magazine, but never inserted, as I could find; and as I have searched in vain for his life in the "Biographia Britannica," I should be glad to see some authentic memoirs of so eccentric a genius preserved in your Magazine, that the world may know what credit is due to the mystical detail which he has given of his inventions.

MR. URBAN,

THE following case is so remarkable, that on meeting with it in the Medical Journal, No 1. vol. IV. I could not help transcribing it. A. B.

"In the month of August last, a blacksmith in the parish of Dagenham, in Essex, having taken the desperate resolution to shoot himself, applied a loaded horse-pistol to his right temple. The ball entered the cranium obliquely, more to the os sphenoides, passed along

the inside of the cranium to the os frontis, about two inches above the futura transversalis, and separated an oblong piece of the whole substance of the cranium, three inches in circumference; the resistance from which threw the ball back again. Upon examining him, about an hour after the accident, (says Mr. Cook, of Barking, the surgeon who attended him) I found a hard swelling on the forehead, which I supposed to be the ball; but, on cutting through the integuments, which were not the least injured externally, I found the piece of cranium, as above described, intirely separated. The portion of the bone was easily removed; but I could not then find the ball. I therefore dressed the depending opening I had made above the nose, and left him till next day, when my assistant, who saw him first, found the ball superficially lodged among the fractured bones, and easily extracted it. The wound was dressed in the usual manner; and for several days he was almost insensible of any thing that was said or done to him; but had none of these violent symptoms that often attend a fractured cranium. In about ten days his senses became tolerably perfect, his fever abated, and his wound had a very good aspect. Several small exfoliations came away at different times; and in seven weeks the wound was perfectly healed. The vessels leading to his right eye were destroyed in the first instance, and the muscle of the eyelid lost its power of contracting, so that his eye remained uncovered, as well as blind. The ball was very much cut and indented by the resistance from the bone; my patient having assured me that it was perfectly smooth when he charged the pistol with it.—He is now able to work at his business, except striking upon the anvil, which shakes the new bone too much for him to bear at present."

This case was communicated to the editor of the Medical Journal by Dr. Osborn, Barking, Essex, Dec. 12, 1782.

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 212 D. H. requests I will communicate the Inscriptions on Henry Cromwell and his family, which, he says, are mentioned in p. 266 of the XLVIIth volume of your Magazine.

He has not, certainly, read the same with attention, as nothing is said therein about inscriptions for Henry Cromwell. It was there said, I was in possession

session of a copy of the inscriptions in Hursley Church for Richard Cromwell, who, with his family, were all buried there, except one daughter. The inscription is rather long, but contains no fact beside what is mentioned in the letter he refers to, except the introduction: "This Monument was erected to the Memory of Eliz. Cromwell, the last surviving Daughter of Richard Cromwell, and the Account of her Family, given at her Desire by her Executors, Richard and Thomas Cromwell," (who were descendants of Henry Cromwell.)

If D. H. wishes to see the said copy, or to be informed any further on the subject, and declares his name and address in your Magazine, he shall have direction to PHILALETHES.

P. S. I must use this opportunity to mention, that in p. 266, above referred to, the maiden name of Mrs. Luson, and of the wife of Mr. Henry Cromwell, was printed "Howling" instead of "Hewling." They were sisters to the two Hewlings, who were engaged with the Duke of Monmouth, and suffered in the West of England.

MR. URBAN,

OBSEVING an uncivil attack upon the abilities of modern artists in the Magazine for the last month, and also some conclusions drawn from the questions asked in the same paper; I was unwilling they should pass to posterity, without any one attempting to vindicate the *Founders* of the present day, to which class, I apprehend, the makers of the Rhodian Colossus should be placed, and not to that of Statuaries.

It is first asked, "Whether any statuary of any nation could, at this day, cast such an immense statue? for there is no intimation that the figure was run by piecemeal, and then put together by folder or cement, but, on the contrary, that the whole was fused in one mould." To which I would answer, I know not how they did formerly; but at present, metal is melted or fused as he calls it, in a furnace, and then run into a mould; and that T. Row has no right by his quotations from Meursius to conclude, and affirm, that the whole was cast at one time, merely because there is no intimation that it was cast in separate pieces. Certain it is that it would be very difficult to cast such a figure all in one piece, though far from impossible.

The greatest difficulty would be to find a patron in the present age, that

would encourage an artist with such liberality, as we find accounts of in that time. May I ask if any monarch now living, would ever give the three thousand talents, for the whole performance, which is said to be the sum that Ptolemy offered for only repairing and replacing the fallen image, and how it was that Chares was to have only 300 talents for making it? This cannot be imputed to any rise in the price of brass. And may I also ask how 900 times 800 pounds can be reduced into 360 tons, for I cannot make more of it than 322 tons, 8 hundreds, 2 qrs, and 8 lbs.

The next question is, "Whether any mechanic could now erect such a monstrous bulk when cast?" In answer to this, there is no similar opportunity for such an exertion of abilities, but if there were, there are many mechanics now in Great Britain, who are capable of performing the task, and who will raise any given weight provided they may have money enough.

The conclusion drawn from these queries, and the comparison with respect to the Royal George, even in "a buoyant element," I think are far from being just, when the difficulty of approaching her from the stormyness of the sea, and the rapidity of the tide, is considered, and that the iron ballast and lower tier of guns alone far exceed the statue in weight; to which may be added the impracticability of getting strong hold of her, and that the buoyancy of the water will give little help, as it will diminish the weight of her iron only one eighth, and of her brass not quite so much.

Query. Whether it was easier to raise 360 tons of brass from a horizontal to a perpendicular position (supposing the Colossus to have been cast all in one piece) than it was for Mr. Falconet, whose merit T. Row prizes so little, to bring a block of granite of equal or of greater weight, on which the statue of Peter the Great now stands, some miles through a morass, and fix it in the city of Petersburg.

If it will not trespass too much, I should be very glad to ask if any of the readers of this Magazine could give an account, how the great bell at Moscow was cast, and fixed in its proper place, which must have been cast all at one time, and in one mould; this bell appears to be a much greater curiosity than the Colossus, and has moreover the great advantage of being now in existence, though broken by a fall.

A FOUNDER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL
OF EVREUX IN NORMANDY;EMBELLISHED WITH AN ELEGANT
VIEW OF IT.

THIS beautiful Cathedral, esteemed one of the finest structures of its kind in France, is dedicated to the Holy Virgin. It was built by Henry I. king of England, instead of that said to have been founded by St. Taurinus bishop of Evreux, about the year 412, and which, together with most of the churches and public edifices in the place, King Henry, at the time of the contests between him and Earl Almeric, had, in the year 1119, with the approbation of Owen bishop of the diocese, caused to be burnt down, in order to reduce the city to the necessity of surrendering to his forces, which had long lain siege thereto. This cathedral is built in the form of a cross. The nave and choir are separated from the chapels and side aisles by 32 elegant pillars, 16 each side; and the transept of the cross forms an octagonal dome, or lantern; over which rises a lofty turret, terminated by a spire, which was erected by Lewis XI, at the instance, and under the inspection of the famous Cardinal Ballie, whilst he was bishop. At the back of the chancel, and adjoining to the church-yard, are three figures standing against a pillar, and representing canons of the cathedral, having their heads covered with their amesles, according to the custom of former times. At a little distance from them, against another pillar, stands the figure of a fourth canon, bare-headed, and holding his hand upon his heart, in token of repentance. Tradition says, that this last figure was designed to represent a canon who, being convicted of heresy, was excommunicated, and deprived of his ecclesiastical benefices; but having afterwards abjured his errors, was reconciled to the church, and restored to his former rights and privileges. To this it is added, that the chapter, in order to perpetuate the memory of that transaction, insisted, at the time of the rebuilding of the cathedral by Henry I. king of England, that these figures should continue fixed to the pillars of the church. [From "An Account of the Alien Priories, 1779."]

MR. URBAN,

AT Mechlin in Brabant, in 1551, a strange bird was kept, for which the Emperor allowed 8d. a day. It was milk-white, larger than a swan, with a

bill somewhat like a shoveld, having a throat well able to swallow, without difficulty, or touch of crest, a white penny loaf of England, (except the bread be bigger than the bread-master of Saint John's is wont willingly to make it). The eyes are red as fire, and, as they say, an hundred years old. It was wont, in Maximilian's days, to fly with him whithersoever he went.—*Quere, What bird answers this description?*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

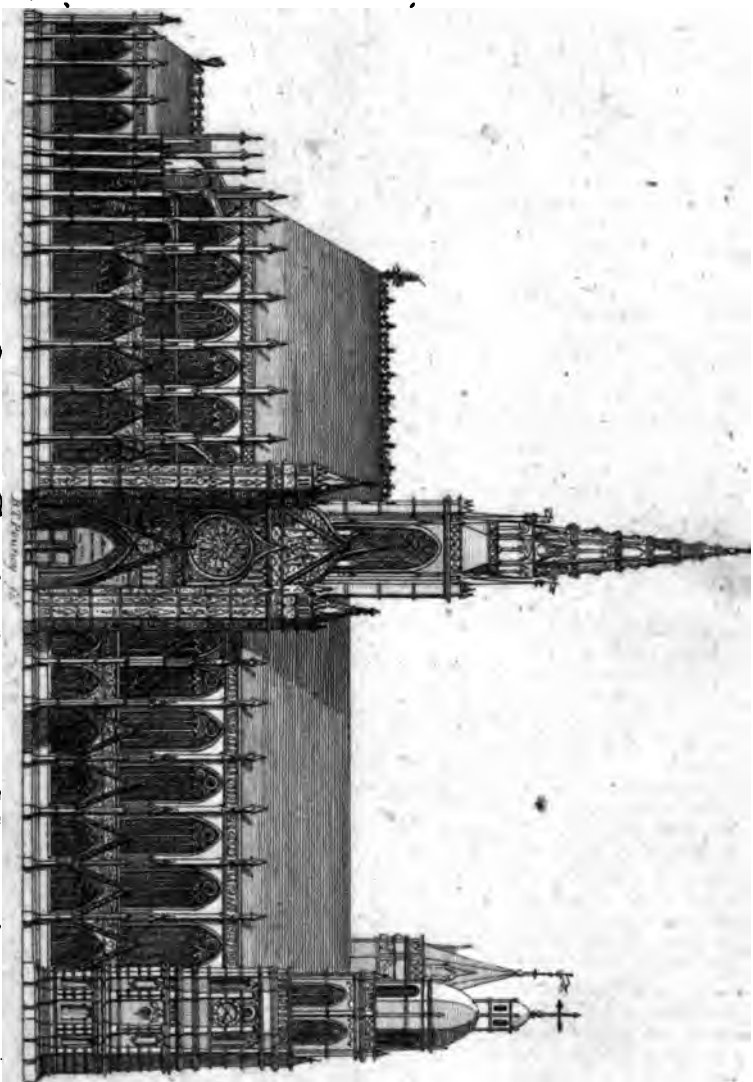
DRURY-LANE.

- Mar. 24. *Hamlet—The Adventures of a Night.*
25. *Venice Preserv'd—The Divorce.*
26. *Samson.*
27. *Grec. Daughter—Adventures of a Night.*
28. *Alexander's Feast.*
29. *Isabella—The Citizen.*
31. *Maid of the Mill—Adventures of a Night.*
April 1. *Jane Shore—Ditto.*
2. *Messiah.*
3. *School for Scandal—Bon Ton.*
4. *Alexander's Feast.*
5. *Fair Penitent—Adventures of a Night.*
7. *The Double Gallant—Comus.*
8. *Venice Preserv'd—Who's the Dupe?*
9. *Messiah.*
10. *Isabella—Trip to Scotland.*
11. *Messiah.*
12. *Grecian Daughter—Who's the Dupe?*
21. *George Barnwell—Robinson Crusoe.*
22. *Maid of the Mill—The Quaker.*
23. *Clandestine Marriage—The Camp.*
24. *The Revenge—Bon Ton.*
25. *School for Scandal—The Citizen.*
26. *Merchant of Venice—Belphegor.*
28. *Tender Husband—Gentle Shepherd.*
29. *The City Madam—Bon Ton.*
30. *Jane Shore—The Divorce.*

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Mar. 24. *Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.*
25. *Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.*
27. *Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.*
29. *King John—Flitch of Bacon.*
31. *The Orphan—Barnaby Rattle.*
April 1. *A New Way to pay Old Debts—Tom Thumb.*
3. *Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.*
5. *Elfrida—The Quaker.*
7. *Chapter of Accidents—The Shamrock.*
8. *Which is the Man?—Ditto.*
10. *Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.*
12. *Belle's Stratagem—Three Weeks after Marriage.*
21. *Castle of Andalusia—Lord Mayor's Day.*
22. *Beggar's Opera—The Royal Chase.*
23. *The Knight of Malta—The Ghost.*
24. *Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.*
25. *Much Ado about Nothing—The Maid of the Oaks.*
26. *The Revenge—Trifling Shandy.*
28. *Beggar's Opera—Flitch of Bacon.*
29. *Jane Shore—Rosina.*
30. *Merchant of Venice—Love-a-la-Mode.*

Ma.



West Front of the Cathedral Church of Lisieux in Normandy.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, April 3.*

FEW of his profession have been more universally the topic of discourse, and subject of admiration, than Mr. Kemble. What is the reason, that the moment our understanding bows to the open display of a man's public talents, our curiosity should begin to bustle to pry into the retired scenes of his private life? Severer moralists may answer, that while Reason adores the sacred fire of public fame, Envy throws up the embers of private action, in hopes that she may at least dim the lustre of the blaze. Sometimes this may be a true reply; in this case it is not; or if it were, yet these very embers may serve only to feed the flame: the man, in whom private worth unites itself to public abilities, has a double claim upon us, for our esteem and admiration; and I feel great pleasure from the prospect of the memoirs I have undertaken to write when I reflect, that the gentleman I am to speak of is truly of this description. My information is drawn from the purest sources, from his fellow collegians abroad, and from his contemporaries at home.

Mr. Kemble was born in Lancashire, and placed very young at the celebrated Roman Catholic academy in Staffordshire; where he shewed so early and uncommon a taste for letters, as induced his father to send him to the English college in the university of Douay, in order to his being qualified for one of the learned professions. Mr. Kemble did not for some time make any figure in the schools; he was, however, from his admission in the university, noted for the happiness of his memory, and a talent, that indeed gave an early promise of his present excellence, I mean his delivery; for which he was already so much admired, that though no one ever went to hear the speeches of any other student, yet the whole body of fellows and professors constantly crowded the hall whenever Mr. Kemble was to pronounce an oration. The intervals he snatched from necessary studies, our hero dedicated to the perfecting himself, and the most promising of his companions, in the tragedies of Cato and Julius Cæsar, in which, his representations of Cato and Brutus were thought master-pieces. The time at last arrived for Mr. Kemble to sit into a more honourable celebrity. The poets were put into his

hands. His earliest compositions were approved by all, and a Latin eclogue he wrote on the death of the late King of France did his college, as well as himself, great credit; for it was allowed to be the most elegant piece the university produced on that occasion. In the height of his academical reputation, Mr. Kemble forsook his studies, and returned to England.

After some time spent in deliberating on what employment he should choose for himself, natural inclination, not to mention the example of his sister, Mrs. Siddons, then playing with Mr. Younger, in the theatre-royal, in Liverpool, determined him to try his fortune on the stage.—The part he appeared in was Theodosius in Lee's *Force of Love*. His first performance induced Mr. Younger to engage him for the support of the principal characters, with Mrs. Siddons. In this summer, Mr. Kemble produced a tragedy, founded on the story of the Roman General, Belisarius. This piece recommended him to the friendship of the author of the *Life of Petrarch**, to whom he soon after inscribed an elegant poem, called the "Palace of Mersey." About this time, Mrs. Siddons accepted an invitation to play at Bath; and Mr. Kemble became the hero of the theatre-royal in York.—Here he gave the town a comedy called, "Oh! it's impossible."—He next altered and revived Massinger's "New Way to pay old Debts;"—and, the year after, published a small collection of verses, under the title of "Fugitive Pieces†:" he likewise tried a new species of entertainment in the theatre at York, consisting of a repetition of some of the most beautiful odes from Maſon, Gray, and Collins, and the reading the tales of Le Fevre and Maria, from Sterne. His success in this arduous task, and the general estimation in which he was held, cannot be described more satisfactorily than by giving an extract from the character published of him in the York Annual Register.—"With all his faults, we cannot but consider Mr. Kemble as a phenomenon in the theatrical world.—His Hamlet is, on the whole, a most masterly performance.—After this, his best characters indubitably are the Roman Actor, Bireno, and Demetrius; they are unexception-

* Mrs. Dobson.

† See some specimens among our poetry of the last and present month.

able, inimitable.—In delivering odes, Sterne's stories, &c. he is happier than any person in our recollection."

Mr. Kemble left York to perform some nights in Edinburgh, where he was received with all the applause he merited. It was in Scotland I first saw him, and I recollect that his delivery of a lecture he composed on Sacred and Profane Oratory, while it proved him a critic in his own profession, obtained him the reputation of taste with men of letters.

It should seem that Mr. Kemble was now engaged by Mr. Daly, to play in Dublin; for in the ensuing winter I found him announced (from Edinburgh) to make his first appearance at the theatre in Smock-alley, in the character of Hamlet.—How he was received, and how frequently this play is repeated, is well known. As his acquired iter has in London, he has made tragedies once more the fashion in Dublin. Early in this winter, Mr. Jephson's *Count of Narbonne*, was acted, in which Mr. Kemble sustained the principal character. Such are the intrinsic merits of this noble production, and so successful were Mr. Kemble's efforts in seconding them, that the piece was represented thirty nights in the course of the season.

Since Mr. Kemble's appearance in Dublin, he has performed the following extensive catalogue of parts:

Hamlet,	Roman Actor,
Earl of Essex,	Othello,
K. of Warwick,	Mr. Antony,
Jago,	Horatio,
K. Charles,	Roméo,
Olinan,	Olimyn,
Richard III.	Jaifer,
Leon,	Macbeth,
Alexander,	Sir Giles Over-
Shylock,	reach,
Orestes,	King John,
Edward, the	Demetrius,
Black Prince,	Morcar,
Bajazet,	Oroonoko,
Pharlar,	Achmet,
Beverley,	Henry V.

And the Count of Narbonne.

I omit his characters in comedy, for they are of very little moment, and, to say the truth, much below the attention of such a performer: indeed comedy is by no means his forte. The public testified the sense they had of his uncommon merit and assiduity by crowding to his benefit in all unexampled numbers; while Mr. Daly, who deserves every thing of the town, by liberally

returning him the half of his charge for the theatre, paid a very handsome compliment to his extraordinary talents. Mr. Kemble is engaged to play next winter at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, at a considerable salary.

Mr. Kemble is a natural and an original actor. His understanding puts him in full possession of his author's spirit, and often enables him to give scenes, particularly Shakspeare's, a new and more emphatical grace than I have ever known imparted to them by any other performer. His voice is thick, yet distinct; not powerful, yet, by skilful management, it seems generally capable of all necessary variety. His tones are least of all adapted to the expression of extreme tenderness, or violent grief; though sometimes they have reached both successfully; but oftener the former passion raises them into a sort of whine, and the latter sinks them into a smothered and inaudible murmur. There is hardly any such thing as speaking accurately of his deportment. In the same character, it may be free and graceful one night; and the next, confined and distorted. I cannot imagine the cause of this disparity; but truth is truth, and I say of Mr. Kemble's action, that it is as graceful and as ungraceful as any man's I ever saw in my life. His countenance is most powerful. The passions live in his features. Who can think it acting, when he expresses fear in Hamlet, courage in Henry V. joy in Sir Giles Overreach, horror in the Count of Narbonne, suspicion in King John, jealousy in Othello, and grief in Demetrius? Here, his face amply compensates the defect of his utterance. Who can sit unmoved, while he paints the assemblage of these raging passions in the madness of Orestes? Whoever has seen him repeating Collins's Ode must know, that all I can say on this score will fall short of what he justly merits.

To spend one moment on particular characters. In Hamlet and the Count of Narbonne, Mr. Kemble seems to rise above himself; and in many others he has very uncommon merit, particularly in Sir Giles Overreach, Demetrius, Beverley, Orestes, Richard, Macbeth, and the Earl of Warwick. In a word, he is the best actor that has graced the Irish stage for many years; and, which is more to his praise, his private conduct is as worthy, as his public talents are extraordinary.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

YOUR ready admittance of Biographical Anecdotes has encouraged me to send you the following memoir of one of the sons of misfortune, who, with a share of learning that might have entitled a less voluminous writer to a name among the literati, never emerged from obscurity. Though the trump of fame is loud, it is seldom heard in praise of modest merit. Fortune seems to have turned her face from him of whom I am now to give an account, and to delight, in her capricious humours, to disappoint his fairest hopes. The subjects in which he was frequently engaged have forwarded many a less deserving author on the road to fame and opulence; but his name is hastening to oblivion, unless rescued by your means, that the public may know to whom they are indebted for many elaborate works.

H. LEMOINE.

ROBERT SANDERS was born in Scotland, in or near Breadalbane, about 1717. At what time he came to London first, is uncertain. He had received a good education, and with some talents, and a prodigious memory, after serving an apprenticeship to a comb-maker, he followed the profession of a hackney writer. What were the first books he assisted in compiling, or the first he compiled himself, I cannot pretend to say; but what things I know I shall set down as they occur to memory. My acquaintance with him, enables me to inform the public of the following particulars.

He had travelled over the principal parts (particularly the northern) of these kingdoms; and from his own actual survey and the information of books, he compiled an Itinerary, which was published in weekly numbers, under the title of *The Complete English Traveller*, by Mr. Spencer, on the plan of the *English Worthies*; for, after a topographical and historical description of each country, Mr. Sanders has added Biographical memoirs of the most eminent men who had flourished in them. It has been since re-printed by the original publisher, under the sanction of several authors names, as a *Burlington for England*, a *Murray for Scotland*, and a *Liswellan for Wales*.

Passing over a number of trivial pub-

lications, I hasten to mention his connection with Lord Lyttelton, who employed him to correct the press for the third edition of his History of King Henry II. after Andrew Reid had declined his Lordship's service; and Dr. Johnson has mentioned him in that character in the life of that poetical nobleman. "When time," says he, "brought the History to a third edition, Reid was either dead or discarded; and the superintendence of typography and punctuation was committed to a man originally a comb-maker, but then known by the style of *Doctor Sanders*."

He was also the author of a well-known work, intitled "*Gaffer Greybeard*," a satirical novel, in which he very illiberally abuses the chiefs of the dissenting ministry. He had perhaps been hurt by some of that persuasion, and therefore endeavoured to revenge himself on the whole. What were his reasons for abusing *Dr. Gill*, under the appellation of *Dr. Half Pint*, and *Dr. Gibbons* of Hoxton-Square, under that of *Dr. Hymn-maker*, I know not; but he has certainly hit off some of the characters of the *over-righteous*, and their crafty proceedings, with tolerable humour. He is also blameable for imputing certain crimes to certain persons, upon too slight grounds. About the year 1764 he compiled a work intitled "*The New-gate Calendar, or Malefactor's Bloody Register*," which came out in numbers, and makes five volumes in 8vo. It is a collection of the lives of some of the most notorious of those unfortunate culprits who sell a sacrifice to the injured laws of their country, and made their ignominious exit at the gallows. He executed several other works of less importance for the booksellers, as "*Letter writers*," "*Histories of England*," in folio and quarto, under various names; but his principal work was the notes he wrote for the Bible, which was published under the name of *Dr. Henry Southwell*. This was no fictitious name, but the real name of a Clergyman, who received a considerable gratuity (I believe a hundred guineas) for the liberty of using it, while the writer of the notes was paid the poor pittance of twenty-five or twenty-six shillings a sheet: Such was the difference between the real and the reputed author. I do

* Dr. Henry Southwell died in 1779. He was of a good family in Cambridgeshire, was educated at Magdalen College, and had the rectory of *Atterby*, Lincolnshire, but no one that knew him ever suspected him of writing a book.

not find that he was afterwards engaged in any considerable undertaking either for himself or others; but he continued to drag a painful existence, under the incurable complaint of an asthma, for some years before his death, which happened March 24, 1783. A little before this, he had projected a "*General Chronology of all Nations*," and had already printed off some sheets, under the patronage of Lord Hawke, to whom it is dedicated. He received some pecuniary assistance also from Mr. *Granville Sharpe*, a gentleman well known to the public, by his ingenious writings in defence of Civil and Religious Liberty.

* * Thus far the account of our correspondent; which in many particulars we can confirm from personal knowledge, and are enabled to add to it an account of Dr. Sanders in his own words, from a letter written to a friend while he was in distress:

"Dec. 20, 1768.

"My parents lived in reputable circumstances, and by them I was designed for a life of trade. It is a just observation I have somewhere read, that 'Nature often forms some of her works only for one employment;' and this was the case with me. From my early youth I contracted the most ardent passion for reading and study; nor was it in the power of art ever to suppress it. It would have been the delight of some parents to have cultivated a mind so disposed; but mine thought otherwise, by doing every thing in their power to depress it. However, during seven years of an apprenticeship, I sat up the greatest part of the nights, and by mere industry, with the help of books, without a master, acquired some knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, with some parts of the mathematics, but my favourite study was history. After perusing the best Greek and Roman classics, I turned my thoughts to studying the history of those nations which took their rise from the ruins of the Roman empire, particularly Great Britain. It was partly owing to my knowledge in that sort of studies that I was employed as the editor of Lord Lyttelton's History; my reading being somewhat extensive in the Feudal Law. During the time that work was in the press, I was paid a weekly subsistence, which supported myself, a wife, and five young children, but there was nothing over. So that when the work was finished, I found myself entirely de-

stitute of every comfort of life, except a general promise of being provided for when his Lordship should have it in his power. It was now that I began to look out for some way of providing for my little family, and after some months spent in fruitless enquiry, a happy opportunity hath occurred, whereby I could easily gain about two guineas a week, and enjoy the comforts of life, without being burthen some to any person whatever, but, like a poor shipwrecked mariner, am even like to lose that great benefit within sight of the harbour; it being impossible for me to get established in it without the sum of about twelve pounds, which I have no possibility of raising. During these six weeks past I have not tasted one whole meal of victuals at a time, and sometimes with my poor wife fasted whole days in order to spare a little for our children. Had his late Grace of Canterbury † been alive, I would have had the above sum on the first notice, as he used privately every year to send me something unasked for.

ROBERT SANDERS.

Brick lane, near Old street Turnpike."

Lord Lyttelton, on being applied to by the gentleman to whom the above letter was addressed, returned the following answer:

"SIR,

"My poor brother's death ‡ prevented my answering the favour of your letter so soon as I should have done, and you will, I am confident, excuse the delay on that account. The man whose character you desire to know was employed by me as corrector of the press, and more than paid for his trouble; but I never gave him any promise (as he intimates to you) of providing for him hereafter. Mr. Sandby, my bookfeller, and a very honest man, finding he did his business well, recommended him to the trade for further employment in the same way, and he might have procured by it a comfortable subsistence for himself and his family, if he had not (as Sandby tells me) behaved so dishonestly as to deprive himself of it, and forfeit his friendship. This, Sir, is all I know about him; and though I am sorry to hinder him from profiting by your goodness, yet I can't recommend him to you as a fit object of bounty or charity any otherwise than merely

† Archbishop Secker.

‡ Bp. of Carlisle.

on account of his poverty, in the distress of which his innocent family share.

I am, &c. LYTTELTON.
Rev. Mr. Duncombe."

When Dr. S. had the Scotch degree of LL.D. conferred on him, does not appear.

Dissertation on Material and Spiritual Existence, concluded from p. 221.

THE Jews, in the early ages of their state, not finding any assurances of a future state in another life to be derived from their legal oeconomy, and well convinced that the soul must exist *somewhere*, when its union with the body was dissolved, embraced the fallacy of a *Metempsychosis* *. They felt the divine signature of immortality made upon the soul, and experienced it to be of an indelible impression. When the man, who was born blind, was brought to our Saviour, his disciples asked him, *Whether the man had sinned, or his parents?* one of which considerations they supposed was the cause of his blindness in the birth. As he could not have committed sin *in utero matris*, or in *his mother's womb*, their meaning could be no otherwise interpreted; than of the guilt of sin in another body, anterior to that in which his soul then resided. This is confirmed, as to transmigration, by their supposal of Elias's soul to have animated the body of Christ. Some say, *thou art Elias, or one of the prophets*. The stupidity of Herod had bewildered his conceptions so far, as to make him affirm, that the soul of *John the Baptist* was risen again, who had been destroyed by him not long before;

* Falsely called the *Pythagorean Metempsychosis*. So far was *Pythagoras* from being the author of this doctrine, that he was only a proselyte to it. He had been taught to believe this doctrine in *Egypt*. The *Egyptians* received it from the *Hebrews* or *Jews*. *Clement Alexander*, Strom. 6. p. 456. Kircher, *De revolutione animarum*. The Jews entertained this opinion, from their belief of the soul's immateriality; which induced them to suppose, it must always exist *somewhere*; and the grossness of their apprehensions imposed upon it a state of inquietude, in the continual change of its habitation; and confined its existence to this earth. From the same clouds of imagination arose the error of the *Saducees*. Their leader *Sadec* had commanded *disinterested* virtue, virtue without a view to future rewards: which they construed to be virtue, for which no reward would be bestowed; and thus they denied a resurrection.

and that *John's* soul was transmigrated into the body of a full grown person. "*John the Baptist* (says Herod, speaking of Christ) is risen from the dead, and therefore mighty works do shew forth themselves in him." Now he knew the personal appearance of John, and that of our Saviour, and therefore could not suppose that the person of Christ was the person of John. Thus by an *Herodian* metamorphosis two souls became united into one body.

Now although a *metempsychosis* implies *præ-existence*, yet *præ-existence* does not infer a *metempsychosis*. The soul in *traduction* means no more than the power of imparting life to the progeny, effectuated during life: whereas in the transition of the soul, in the case of transmigration, such an effect is accomplished only by death. In the *traduction*, one animal life and spirit informs one body; but in the *emigratory hypothesis*, one spiritual existence has its changeable residence in a variety of distinct bodies. As this has been, and perhaps still may be, a question of the schools, and well known to those who have been nurtured in the bosom of *Alma Mater*, it will be requisite to consider the several arguments usually brought to overthrow the affirmative side of the question, in the old *Scholastic* form. "Whatever," say the antagonists, "is generated is corruptible: but the human soul is incorruptible, therefore not generated." Here lies the fallacy. The term *generated* can only be applied to matter, but it here is indiscriminately applied to the soul: so that the argument is retorted in this manner: Whatever is incorruptible is not generated: but the soul is incorruptible, therefore not generated. Says *Aquinas*, "if the generation of the body is the cause of the soul's existence, the corruption of the body will be the cause of its non-existence." Here again is a confusion of ideas, arising from the inadvertency of blending matter and spirit. The generation of the body is no more the cause of the soul's existence, than the making of the cage is the cause of the bird being in it. *Baronius* next advances with what he thinks to be a formidable attack. "No power," says he, "can act beyond its own nature. It cannot by action produce that which is more excellent than itself: but the soul exceeds all the powers of a corporeal agency; therefore the soul cannot be produced by

"any corporeal propagation." To the first position no negative can be assigned, it being a self-evident proposition. Now when he says, "that a power cannot produce that which is more excellent than itself, it means, that matter cannot produce spirit." This too is admitted, because, if it could, spirit would be created by matter, which is a contradiction. But that matter united to spirit can continue the existence of spirit, in a vehicle properly adapted to it, according to the laws first established by the Deity upon man's creation, is a truth which no one can controvert, who reads those passages in *Genesis*, which tell us that the Deity communicated his divine spiritual essence to the created form of man, and empowered him to transmit vital, spiritual, and corporeal powers to all future generations. To transmit, not to form or produce. "If the soul," say others, "is propagated by traduction, then the soul is divisible, because all propagation is by partition. Here, as in other arguments of this kind, the opponents cannot relinquish the idea of matter. Because we know that matter is divisible, and something like divisibility appears in spirit, we conclude that spirit in traduction must be divisible. But a *posse ad esse non valet consequentia*; and he who believes a thing from the supposition of its being true, has reason to entertain doubts of it, because it may not be true. But there is no divisibility in spirit. For it may be imparted, it may be communicated, according to the laws of spirit, which are different from those of matter; and no one will venture to assert, that the spirit of the Deity was communicated to the first human being, according to the laws of material divisibility. Another argument is produced by *Pemberton De origine formationis*. "If," says he, "the traduction of the soul is admitted, then it is a necessary consequence, that the souls of parents must be continually diminished, as often as a new traduction is supposed; so many parts being transmitted by, and so of course detached from, the parent, at the time of such traductive propagation." This argument is built upon the same principle with that of the foregoing, divisibility, and therefore the answer to it is the same. But a material substance can be added as an instance, which irrefragably confutes this supposal of diminution by communication. Are not the

rays of the sun, as well as the heat of the sun, continually in their descent upon this earth? Has the lustre of the one, or the vigour of the other, been in the least impaired or diminished since the creation? The only remaining objection of those, which are principally in hostility with this doctrine, is, "If the nature of the soul is dependent upon the body, how can it be said to be in its own nature immortal?" This requires such an answer as every *Sophist* deserves, contempt. For the nature of the soul, every one knows, is not dependent upon the body; for that would be to acknowledge, that matter not only governs, but creates, spirit. At the same time it must be acknowledged, that when the soul is united to the body, there is a mutual connexion between them; and then the soul (but not in its original nature) depends upon the body by union, and the body, in the same manner, upon the soul: but when this union is taken off, the soul asserts its own original rights, and becomes in its own nature immortal, because spiritual existence cannot in its own nature cease to be. Such are the principal objections, which stand forth to combat this doctrine.

Could we in the slightest degree draw aside the veil, which at present conceals the view of the spiritual world, and have but an imperfect sight of what it really is, vision would be succeeded by astonishment, astonishment by suspension, and that by death. Human powers could not be able to stand firm against such a stupendous scene of ineffable existence. Opinions, however they may seem to some through inattention, which lead us into the avenues of such existence, will, if carefully considered, brighten into conviction. There have been some, who, by the intense pursuits of abstract speculation, have, as it were, advanced near the confines of the invisible world. While the names of *Malbranche* and *Berkeley* are known, and

* These two great and incomparable theorists, from a misapprehension as well as misconception of their writings, have been calumniated as visionary writers. But when they are read by those, who are not qualified to understand their works, the censure falls lower, and belongs to these persons as visionary readers. The first of these authors, *Malbranche*, has been acknowledged by a most learned and elegant writer, Mr. *Baker* in his reflections upon learning, to be a complete master in the art of thinking. The second,

what they have written remembered, mankind will be found to have been nearly furnished with the means of *Angelic intuition*. He, who by a strong power of sight can command the view of a distant mountain, is smiled upon by another, whose eyes are not quite so strong. The first is convinced, because his sight, upon a reiterated survey, is found not to have deceived him: the other, because he sees not the object, says, he is convinced that there is no such thing. The different sizes of *body* observe their gradation, as well as the different sizes of *mind*. They all rise imperceptibly into more pure and sublimated states of existence, till at length they all disappear and are lost in the infinitude of the ONE UNIVERSAL ESSENCE.

RUBEN D'MOUNDT.

MR. URBAN,
YOU have just mentioned from the Philosophical Transactions an experiment for the improvement of agriculture, by introducing Chinese Hempseed, but, in my opinion, rather too superficially.

Keene Fitzgerald, Esq; who communicated it to the Society, says, he received between 30 and 40 grains of the Chinese hemp-seed from the late Mr. Elliott, who had formerly resided some time in China, and was desired by that gentleman to try if they would come to maturity in this country.

The usual time of sowing here is in April; but having sown the seeds, they were not put into the ground till the 4th of June, when he feared they were become unfit for vegetation: he was, notwithstanding, agreeably surprised to find that 32 of the seeds came up strongly, and grew to an amazing size, several of the plants measuring in height more than fourteen feet, and seven inches nearly in circumference, by the middle of October following, at which time they came into bloom. There were from thirty to forty lateral branches on a plant; these were set off in pairs, one on each side of the stem pointing horizontally; the others, at about five or six inches distance from them, pointing in different directions, and so on to the top, the bottom branches of some measuring more than five feet, the others decreasing gradually in length towards

cond, Bishop Berkeley, who pursued the plan of the former, had not only, as Mr. Pope says, *every virtue under his own*, but, seemingly in his work, every assistance from heaven.

the top, so as to form a beautiful cone when in flower, which were unluckily nipped by a few nights frost that happened to be pretty sharp towards the end of the month; and the plants began to droop at the beginning of November, at which time he had them pulled up by the roots.

On trying whether the hemp would be easily separated from the woody part, he found, on peeling a few inches longitudinally from the root, the rind from bottom to top not only of the stem, but also of the lateral branches, stripped off clean.

The toughness of the hemp seemed to be extraordinary, and upon drying and beating divides into an infinity of tough fibres.

The tough hemp peel from the 32 plants, when thoroughly dried, weighed three pounds and a quarter. The summer was remarkably dry, and the situation they were placed in warm, and the ground not rich; yet, on measuring the plants at different times, he found that they had grown almost eleven inches per week.

For the propagation of this valuable plant, Mr. Fitzgerald applied to the Directors of the East India Company to give orders to their factors in China to procure some of the best seed that could be obtained, and to send small parcels of it home by each of the returning ships, which they very obligingly promised to do.

Mr. Fitzgerald intended farther, if the seed arrived in safety, to apply to the Society for the encouragement of arts, &c. to grant proper rewards for the culture and manufacture of so valuable a commodity: but we are sorry to learn that he is lately dead.

As this is the proper season for sowing, if any of the seed should have come home by the ships lately arrived, Gentlemen who wish to make experiments should be early in their application.

MR. URBAN.

April 9.

TO clear one of the doubts in your last month's Magazine (p. 208). The portrait of Dr. Pellet was drawn by Hogarth, and is now in possession of a gentleman at Manuden in Essex. There was another portrait of the Doctor, by A. Dahl, which is hung up at the College of Physicians, and from which a metzortinto was taken by Faber.

W. S.

MS.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

AS you, who are a physician of above fifty years practice, have judged it necessary to enlarge your very fashionable Monthly Pill into as popular a Bolus, you must not wonder if your druggists should send in every species of the *Materia Medica* in larger quantities than usual. But, to drop the metaphor, which was introduced only to apologize for the length of my letter. I shall venture to assert, that additional taxes have not contributed further toward the strength of fleets and armies, than a mere increase of price has added to the stability and reputation of the Gentleman's Magazine. Besides, *Six-pence* was a coin never thought worthy of a creditable epithet; but who has not always heard, and heard with pleasure, of the *Splendid Shilling*? The "offender *SOLIDO*" of Horace, in short, can never be perverted to the disadvantage of your undertaking. But no more trifling, you cry, let us come to business.

A Correspondent in the Magazine for last month has judiciously called Mr. Nichols's *Life of Hogarth, &c.* an "excellent though unequal" performance. Being of the same opinion, and thinking this work deserves every kind of correction that the artist or connoisseur can supply, I enclose the following additions and illustrations, which at some future period may find a settlement in their proper places.

Page 14. To the other anecdotes of this comic Painter may be added the following. Its authenticity must apologize for its want of other merit.

A certain old Nobleman, not remarkably generous, having lent for Hogarth, desired he would represent, in one of the compartments on a staircase, Pharaoh and his Host drowned in the Red Sea; but at the same time gave our artist to understand, that no great price would be given for his performance. Hogarth agreed. Soon after, he waited on his employer, for payment, who seeing that the space allotted for the picture had only been daubed over with red, declared he had no idea of paying a painter when he had proceeded no further than to lay his ground. "Ground!" said Hogarth, there is no ground in the case, my lord. The red you perceive is the *Red Sea*. Pharaoh and his Host are drowned as you desired, and cannot be made objects of sight, for the ocean covers them all."

P. 15. Add. It appears from the following advertisement in the London

Daily Post, April 7, 1743, that *indelicacies, personalities, &c.* had been imputed to some of Hogarth's early performances.

"Mr. Hogarth intends to publish by subscription Six Prints from copper-plates engraved by the best masters in Paris, after his own paintings (the heads, for the better preservation of the characters and expressions, to be done by the author), representing a variety of modern occurrences in high life, and called *Marriage A-la-mode*."

"Particular care is taken that the whole work shall not be liable to exception on account of any *indecent* or *inelicancy*, and that none of the characters represented shall be *personal*. The subscription will be one guinea, half, &c."

P. 122. Add, at the conclusion of the account of the first impression of *Masquerades and Operas*,—"Price 1 shilling, 1724. In this plate our artist has imitated the engraving of Callot."

P. 133. Add to the print entitled *Masquerade*, "Masquerade Ticketed. A. a sacrifice to Priapus. B. a pair of lecherometers, shewing the company's inclinations as they approach them, &c. Price 1 shilling." In this print our author has likewise adopted the manner of Callot.

P. 145. The print entitled the *Beggar's Opera*, seems to want a more particular description, which may be thus supplied. "The title over it is in capitals uncommonly large. The plate seems at once to represent the exhibition of the *Beggar's Opera*, and the rehearsal of an *Italian* one. In the *former*, all the characters are drawn with the heads of different animals, as Polly, with a Cat's, Lucy, with a Sow's, Macheath, with an Als's, Lockitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Peachum, with those of an Ox, a Dog, and an Owl. In the *latter*, several noblemen appear conducting the chief female singer forward on the stage, and perhaps are offering her money, or protection from a figure that is rushing towards her with a drawn sword: Harmony, flying in the air, turns her back on the English playhouse, and hastens toward the rival theatre. Musicians stand in front of the former, playing on the Jew's harp, the salt-box, the bladder and string, bagpipes, &c. On one side are people of distinction, some of whom kneel as if making oiler to Polly, or paying their adorations to her. To these are opposed a butcher, &c. expressing similar applause. Apollo, and our At the Music, are fast

atop

asleep beneath the stage. A man is easing nature under a wall hung with ballads, and shewing his contempt of such compositions, by the use he makes of one of them. A sign of the star, a gibbet, and some other circumstances less intelligible, appear in the back ground.

In the copy, under that division of the print that represents the *Italian opera*, the words—*Stage Mutiny*—are added.

P. 159. The letter ascribed to *Ambrose Philips*, was, in all probability, a forgery, like the name of *Joseph Gay*.

P. 162. See the back ground of Plate III. for a circumstance of grossness that admits of no verbal explanation.

P. 172. March 22, 1742, was acted at Covent-Garden, a new scene called *A Modern Midnight Conversation*, taken from Hogarth's celebrated print; in which was introduced, *Hippesley's Drunken Man*, with a comic tale of what really passed between himself and his old aunt at her house on Mendip Hills in Somersetshire. For Mr. Hippesley's benefit.

P. 176. Add as a note on the *Rake's Progress*, the following extract from the *London Daily Post*, May 14, 1735:

"The nine prints from the paintings of Mr. Hogarth, one representing a Fair, and the others a Rake's Progress, are now printing off, and will be ready to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

"Subscriptions will be taken at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head in Leicester-fields, till the 23d of June, and no longer, at half a guinea to be paid on subscribing, and half a guinea more on delivery of the prints at the price above-mentioned, after which the price will be two guineas.

"N. B. Mr. Hogarth was, and is, obliged to defer the publication and delivery of the above-said prints till the 25th of June next, in order to secure his property pursuant to an act lately passed both houses of parliament, now waiting for the royal assent, to secure all new-invented prints that shall be published after the 24th of June next, from being copied without consent of the proprietor, and thereby preventing a scandalous and unjust custom (hitherto practised with impunity) of making and vending base copies of original prints, to the manifest injury of the author, and the great discouragement of the arts of painting and engraving."

Ibid. Plate I. Add. The face of this female (i. e. the girl) has likewise been changed in the last plate. In the inter-

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mediate ones it remains as originally designed. To give the same character two different casts of countenance, was surely an incongruity without excuse.

P. 179. Add to the account of *Leatherstocking*—Fielding has introduced this Porter, under the name of *Leatherstocking*, into the *Covent-Garden Tragedy* acted in 1732.

Leath. Two whores, great Madam, must be straight prepar'd,

A fat one for the Squire, and for my Lord a lean.

Mother. Thou, *Leatherstocking*, best know'st such nymphs to find,

To thee their lodgings they communicate.

Go thou procure the girl.

P. 192. Add, after the verses on the Harlot's Progress,—on this occasion also appeared an 8vo pamphlet, entitled, "*The Rake's Progress, or the Humours of Drury Lane*, a poem in 8 cantos in Hudibrastic verse: being the Ramble of a Modern Oxonian, which is a compleat key to the eight prints lately published by the celebrated Mr. Hogarth." "The second edit. with additions, particularly an Epistle to Mr. Hogarth" was "printed by J. Chetwood, and sold at Inigo Jones's Head against Exeter Change in the Strand, 1735." This is a most contemptible and indecent performance. Eight prints are inserted in some copies of it, but they are only the designs of Hogarth murdered, and perhaps were not originally intended for the decoration of the work already described.

P. 194. Instead of the shape of *money*, read—the shape of the *consecrated wafer*, supposed by Catholics to contain the *real presence*.

P. 197. Add. The original painting of the *Distressed Poet* is at Lord Grosvenor's house at Millbank, Westminster.

P. 207. Add, after *Aeneas in a Storm*, the following advertisement from the *London Daily Post*, Jan. 17, 1736-7.

"This day is published, price sixpence, a hieroglyphical print called *Aeneas in a Storm*.

Tanta hæc mulier potuit suadere malorum.

Sold by the Booksellers and Printfellers in Town and Country. Of whom may be had, a print called *Tartuff's Banquet*, or *Codex's Entertainment*. Price one shilling.

—populus me sibilat, at mihi plaude Ipse domi."

The

The same paper mentions the king's arrival at Loefstoff on the 16th of January, and afterwards at St. James's on the 17th.

P. 209. Add, by way of note on the *Four Parts of the Day*, that Hogarth advertises in the London Daily Post, Jan. 20, 1737-8, five copper-plates, viz. Morning, Noon, Evening and Night, and a Company of Strolling Actresses dressing in a Barn, for *one guinea*, half to be paid at the time of subscribing, half on the delivery. After the subscription, to be raised to five shillings a plate.

P. 212. Add, as a note on the *Enraged Musician*. London Daily Post, Nov. 24, 1740. "Shortly will be published, a new print called the *Provoked Musician*, designed and engraved by Mr. William Hogarth; being a companion to a print representing a *Distressed Poet*, published some time since. To which will be added, a *Third on Painting*, which will complete the set; but as this subject may turn upon an affair depending between the Right Hon. the L.—d M.— and the author, it may be retarded for some time."

Query to what affair does Hogarth allude? Humphrey Parsons was then Lord Mayor.

P. 221. Add, as a further illustration of the character of Betty Careless. The London Daily Post, Nov. 28, 1735, contains the following advertisement from this notorious female:

"Mrs. Careless from the Piazza in Covent-Garden, not being able to make an end of her affairs so soon as she expected, intends on Monday next to open a coffee-house in Prujean's-Court in the Old Bailey, where she hopes her friends will favour her with their company, notwithstanding the ill situation of the place; since her misfortunes oblige her still to remain there.

"N. B. It is the uppermost house in the court, and coaches and chairs may come up to the door."

Again in the London Daily Post, Oct. 21, 1741, Mrs. Careless advertises the Beggar's Opera at the theatre in James-Street, Haymarket, for her benefit, Oct. 27. At the bottom of the advertisement she says, "Mrs. Careless takes this benefit because she finds a small pressing occasion for one; and as she has the happiness of knowing she has a great many friends, hopes not to find an instance to the contrary by their being absent the above-mentioned evening; and as it would be entirely inconvenient and consequent-

ly disagreeable if they should, she ventures to believe they won't fail to let her have the honour of their company. In the bill of the day she says—N. B. Mrs. Careless hopes her friends will favour her according to their promise, to relieve her from terrible fits of the vapours proceeding from bad dreams, though the comfort is they generally go by contraries.

"Tickets to be had at Mrs. Careless's Coffee-house, the Playhouse-passage, Bridges-street."

Would the public, at this period of refinement, have patiently endured the familiar address of such a shameless, superannuated, advertising strumpet?

P. 232. Add to the account of *Industry and Idleness*, that the late comedian, Mr. James Love (otherwise *Dance*, and brother to the painter of that name), dramatized this series of prints, and Mr. King, now manager of Drury Lane, performed the character of the *Industrious Prentice*.

P. 233, or 234. Add, Jacobus Gibbs, Architectus. W. Hogarth delin. J. McArdeil fec. partly mezzotinto, partly engraved. Query date.

P. 241. On this print of Hogarth and his Dog, the *Scandalizade*, a satire published about 1749, has the following lines. The author represents himself as standing before the window of a print-shop.

"There elbowing in 'mong the crowd with
"a jog,
"Lo! good father Tobit, said I, with his dog!
"But the artist is wrong; for the dog should
"be drawn
"At the heels of his master in trot o'er the
"lawn.—
"To your idle remarks I take leave to demur,
"Tis not Tobit, nor yet his canonical cur,
"(Quoth a sage in the crowd) for I'd have
"you to know, Sir,
"Tis *Hogarth* himself and his honest friend
"Tom—
"Inseparate companions! and therefore you
"see
"Check by jowl they are drawn in familiar
"degree;
"Both striking the eye with an equal eclat,
"The biped *This* here, and the quadruped
"That—
"You mean—the great dog and the man, I
"suppose,
"Or the man and the dog—be't just as you
"chuse.—
"You correct yourself tightly—when much
"to be blam'd,
"For the worthiest person you first should
"have nam'd.—

"Great

"Great dog! why great man! methinks
 "you should say."
 "Split the difference, my friend, they're both
 "great in their way,
 "Is't he then so famous for drawing a punk,
 "A harlot, a rake, and a parson so drunk,
 "Whom *Troplaid*† delivers to praise as his
 "friend,
 "Thus a jacksnaps a lion would fain re-
 "commend.—
 "The very self same—how boldly they strike,
 "And I can't forbear thinking they're some-
 "what alike.—
 "Oh fie! to a dog would you *Hogarth* com-
 "pare?—
 "Not so—I say only they're alike as it were,
 "A respectable pair! all spectators allow,
 "And that they deserve a description below }
 "In capital letters, *Behold we are Two.*" }

P. 253. Add, after the Stages of Cruelty—Boys peeping at Nature, with variations, a Receipt for *Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter*, and *St. Paul before Felix*.

The burlesque Paul, &c. being the current receipt for these two prints, I know not why our artist should have altered and vamped up his *Boys peeping at Nature* (see p. 159.) for the same purpose. This plate was lately found at Mrs. Hogarth's, but no former impressions from it appear to have been circulated. It might have been a first thought, before the idea of its ludicrous successor occurred. Hogarth, however, with propriety, effaced all the wit in his original design, before he meant to offer it as a prologue to his uninteresting serious productions.

P. 260. The idea of making human figures conform to the shape of capital letters, was by no means new. Several alphabets of this kind were engraved above 150 years ago.

P. 293. Add, at the end of the account of the Election Prints, the following curious address, which appeared in the Public Advertiser of Feb. 28, 1757.

"Mr. Hogarth is obliged to inform the subscribers to his Election Prints, that the three last cannot be published till about Christmas next, which delay is entirely owing to the difficulties he has met with to procure able hands to engrave the plates, but that he neither may have any more apologies to make on such an account, nor trespass any further on the indulgence of the public by increasing a collection already sufficiently large, he

intends to employ the rest of his time in portrait-painting; chiefly this notice seems more necessary, as several spurious and scandalous prints† have lately been published in his name.

"All Mr. Hogarth's engraved works are to be had at his house in Leicester-fields, separate or together; as also his *Analysis of Beauty*, in 4to. with two explanatory prints, price 15s. With which will be delivered gratis, an eighteen-penny pamphlet published by A. Miller, called *The Investigator*, written in opposition to the principles laid down in the above *Analysis of Beauty*, by A. R.‡, a friend to Mr. Hogarth, an eminent portrait-painter now of Rome."

The foregoing advertisement appears to have been written during the influence of a fit of spleen or disappointment, for nothing else could have dictated to our artist so absurd a resolution as that of quitting a walk he had trod without a rival, to re-enter another in which he had by no means distinguished himself from the herd of common painters.

P. 297. Hogarth probably took his contrast between fertility and barrenness, from the engraving known by the name of *Passalle's Dream*.

P. 334. Add, as a note on the words—what a B— they kiss.] Here the print exhibits a trait of humour that may hitherto have escaped notice. To render the part presented for salutation more tempting, it has patches on, such as our ladies wore at the time when this plate was published.

P. 336. Add to the account of the insults thrown on the Free Masons, the following extracts from the London Daily Post, March 20, 1740-1, &c.
 "Yesterday some mock Free Masons marched through Pall-Mall and the Strand, as far as Temple-Bar, in procession; first went fellows on jack-asses, with cows horns in their hands; then a kettle-drummer on a jack-ass, having two butter-skins for kettle-drums; then followed two carts drawn by jack-asses, having in them the stewards with several badges of their order; then came a mourning coach drawn by six horses, each of a different colour and size, in which were the grand master and wardens; the whole attended by a vast mob. They stayed without Temple-Bar till

† Query, what were the scandalous prints to which he alludes?

‡ This A. R. was Allan Ramsay; but having never met with his performance, I can give no account of it.

* The name under which Fielding wrote a news-paper called the *Jacobite's Journal*, the frontispiece by *Hogarth*.

the Masons came by, and paid their compliments to them, who returned the same with an agreeable humour that possibly disappointed the witty contriver of this mock scene, whose misfortune is, that though he has some wit, his subjects are generally so ill chosen that he loses by it as many friends as other people of more judgement gain."

Again, April 28, 1742. "Yesterday being the annual feast of the ancient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons, they made a grand procession from Brook-street to Haberdasher's Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided for them, and the evening was concluded with that harmony and decency peculiar to the society."

"Some time before the society began their cavalcade, a number of shoe-cleaners, chimney-sweepers, &c. on foot and in carts, with ridiculous pageants carried before them, went in procession to Temple-Bar, by way of jest on the Free Masons, at the expence, as we hear, of one hundred pounds sterling, which occasioned a great deal of diversion."

Again, May 3, 1744. "Yesterday several of the mock masons were taken up by the constables empowered to impress men for his Majesty's service, and confined till they can be examined by the justices."

P. 338. Add, at the end of the words "I discover no reason for regarding this as a production of Hogarth," though his name, cut from the bottom of one of his smaller works, was fraudulently affixed to an impression of it belonging to the late worthy Mr. Ingham Foster, whose prints were sold at Barford's, in March 1783. Hogarth, whose resources, both from fancy and observation, were large, was never, like the author of this plate, reduced to this poor necessity of peopling his comic designs with Pierot, Scaramouch, and the other hackneyed rabble of French and Italian farces.

P. 330. Add, after a *Woman swearing a Child to a grave Citizen*.—This entire design is stolen from a picture of Heemskirk, which has been since engraved in mezzotinto by W. Dickinson of New Bond-street, and published Mar. 29, 1772. The original picture is in the possession of Mr. Watton, surgeon, in Rathbone Place.

The title given to this plate by the ingenious engraver, is the *Village Magistrate*. All the male figures are monkies, all the female ones, cats. Hogarth has likewise been indebted to its companion

—*The Constable of the Night*. Few impressions from these plates having been hitherto sold, they are both in excellent condition, and the former of them exhibits an indisputable instance of Hogarth's plagiarism.

P. 349. A print called the *Scotch Congregation*, by Hogarth, is almost unique, on account of its extreme indecency. One copy of it was in the fine collection of his works belonging to Mr. Alexander of Edinburgh. He is said to have had it from Mrs. Hogarth. Another copy is reported to exist in the possession of another gentleman. No other impressions of it are known.

P. 352. —it is with the less regret omitted] Add here—One of these productions, however, should be singled from the rest. The print entitled the *Connoisseurs*, was suspected to be a work of Hogarth himself. It is placed with some of his other undisputed designs in the back-ground of the *Author run Mad* (which is known to be one of Mr. Sandby's performances), and has the following reference—"A. his own Dunciad."

P. 437. Add, after the words—Mr. Walpole, &c. may be able to give a further illustration—the conclusion to the inscription under this plate—*Guess at the rest, you'll find out more*—seems also to imply a consciousness of such personal satire as it was not prudent to explain. I may add, that the print before us exhibits more than one figure copied from Callot. Among the people going along the gallery to raffle for husbands, the curious observer will recognize the *Old Maid* with lappets flying, &c. afterwards introduced into the scene of *Morning*.

P. 438. Reform the article relating to page 150, as follows:

From the antiquated bride, and the young female adjusting the folds of her gown, in the *Rake's Progress*, Plate V. is taken a French print of a wrinkled harriidan of fashion at her toilet, attended by a blooming coiffeuse. This plate, which was engraved by L. Surugue in 1745, from a picture in crayons by Coypel, is entitled, *La Folie pare la Decrepitude des ajustemens de la Jeunesse*. From the Frenchman, however, the Devonshire-square dowager of our artist has received so high a polish, that she might be mistaken for a queen mother of France.

I shall take some future opportunity of furnishing you with a complete list of the satirical prints relative to Hogarth. For the present you have had enough of

Your humble servant, A MICROLOGER.
M.C.

MR. URBAN, March 25,
Looking over your useful Magazine for January, I find that the following inaccuracies have escaped you: in col. 2, l. 9, it is said to be up of 40 years from 1527 to 1565: in those brief Anecdotes which I owe to my old friend Mr. Anderson, I informed you p. 42, col. 1, that apprehended he died about 1764; in the preceding page, col. 2, you have omitted the mention of "his death 65," which might very probably be exact time, but both these accounts being suffered to stand, the different parts of the narrative clash with each other.

In your Magazine for February, p. 10, your correspondent S. W. requests explanation of the following lines, verses 33—36 in the Battle of 1815. No. 1.

Thou'lt Lode for aye to mar or make,
Thou'lt Sunne has donde his welke, you'll
inde.

[Londe
loving Wife, who erst dyd rid the
Lurdanes—

omit me, who am, *quoad hoc*, perhaps "less than the least" of all the names in the Rowleian controversy, I will due submission to better judgment, to endeavour to satisfy him. In the first place I observe, that the name is obscured in consequence of omission of a point at the end of 4th line, as appears by the original this being supplied, the quotation is itself into two distinct parts; the first of which, containing the 33d and 4th lines, I think not so strikingly gibberish as the latter; however, in order to explain it, I should interpret the word "Lode" by "Laudem,"

then paraphrase the sentence thus: "fore thou Sun has done his walk, finished his diurnal revolution) you find an opportunity to establish or your reputation for ever:" this I set with submission. As to the latter part of the quotation, it struck me immediately upon the first glance,

persuade myself your correspondent will wonder, upon being reminded of the circumstance, how it could escape him. Surely it refers to that bloody execution of the Danes under Ethelred which was executed upon the feast of St. Britius, being Sunday 13th Nov. 1042, when "in one day," says Rapin, "the Danes throughout the kingdom slain with such implacable fury and

cruelty, that the particulars cannot be read without horror;" though he afterwards supposes, "that by all the Danes, we are to understand only those lately settled in England, and dispersed in Wesssex and Mercia:" he had a little before said, that "the whole kingdom stood in such fear of the Danes, that they had always the appellation of Lord-Danes, alias Lurdanes;" and though he seems not to intimate any such thing, yet I believe, Mr. Urban, we have all seen the honor of this execution given to the ladies—how justly, I pretend not to determine.

As to Dr. Lupton, (v. p. 133) I find the following account of him in a little book, entitled "The Antiquities of the Abbey or Cathedral Church of Durham: also a particular description of the County Palatine of Durham," printed at Newcastle 1767, which contains, inter alia, very good lists of the dignitaries of the church *ab origine* to the time of its publication: "William Lupton, D. D. Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, installed by proxy Prebendary in the 9th stall, 20th Sept. 1715, vice Thomas Eden, L. L. D. removed to the 7th stall, vice Jo. Smith, D. D. dec. Dr. Lupton died in Dec. 1726, and was succeeded by John Johnson, L. L. D." The Honble and Right Rev. Nathanael Crew, L. L. D. Lord Bishop of Oxford, a younger son of John Lord Crew, of Stene, co. Northampton. was translated to this see upon the death of Dr. John Cousins, which happened 15 Jan. 1674, and succeeded his brother Thomas in the Barony, which became extinct by the death of the Bishop, without issue, on 18 Sept. 1721, in the 88th year of his age.

The late death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the subsequent (though totally groundless) report of his having bequeathed his options to his brother-in-law, has engaged the attention of the public to the inquiry, What is an Archbishop's option? Accordingly recourse was had first of all to Bailey; but his account being unsatisfactory, the next person was Jacob: and then it appeared, that the one had servilely copied the other, both agreeing, that an Archbishop's option is his right of presenting to the first vacant benefice in the gift of every new Bishop in his province; thus turning the Archbishop's option into a mere *Hopson's choice*: whereas it appears, that according to the

the custom of the church of England, the Archbishop of either province has a right to give in to every new Bishop in his province the name of any benefice whatsoever in the gift of that Bishop, *at his own option*, claiming the privilege of presenting to it upon the first vacancy.

I have just received from a friend the following *Morceau*, which I thought might be acceptable to some of your readers:

"In 1679 Mr. Ralph Thoresby was found dead on his knees and face, after going to bed in good health the preceeding night: a Hymn was found in his closet, beginning in the following manner:

Remember, mortal, that unlook'd-for death
Oft in deep sleep surprizes vital breath:
Then slumber not, for often the most sound,
When he thinks least, next morning dead is found.

"His son, the Antiquary, died in 1725, aged 68," leaving issue two sons, who were both clergymen, viz. Ralph, who was M. A. and was presented by Bishop Gibson to the rectory of Stoke Newington in Middlesex (upon the death of John Millington, D. D. the former Rector, in April 1728, who was also Prebendary, and Patron in right of his Prebend:) he married Rhoda, one of the daughters of Mr. Stafford, a woollen-draper in London, who died 31 May 1751, æt. 43, as he also died 24 April 1763, æt. 65: they were both buried in his church-yard, and left no issue. The other son was Richard, who was presented (probably by Bp Gibson also) to the Rectory of St Katherine Coleman, London, and died between Novem. 1773 and Novem. 1774: he was married, and had issue (as I am informed) two sons and a daughter; both the sons are said to have been in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and one of them to have died.

Yours,

B.

MR. URBAN,

A Person who signs himself *Investigator* in the St. James's Chronicle, No. 3363, would fain "account for the extraordinary inundation of Scotch gardeners, over every part of England," from "Mr. Miller, the celebrated author of the Gardener's Dictionary, &c." being a Scotchman.

Mr. Philip Miller was a most worthy character, and raised himself entirely by his personal merit, from obscurity, to be generally known, not only at home, but all over Europe, both as a gardener and a Botanist: but he was no Scotchman. I was much acquainted with him for twenty years, and never discovered in him either the dialect or any peculiarity of a Scotchman. His father was a gardener, near London, before him; and I always understood that Mr. Philip Miller was born near the capital. He has a son living, who was curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, from its first institution in 1762, for about ten years, when he went to reside in the island of Sumatra, in the service of the East India Company. I hear that he is now coming home; and if so, he may clear up this point with more certainty.

I look upon persons of all nations to be equally respectable, in proportion to their merit; and therefore hold it no sin to be a Scotchman, or even a Frenchman, though I am an Englishman myself. Nor should I have attempted to vindicate my old friend from the aspersions (if it is one) of being considered as a Scotchman, had not *Investigator* farther said, that "Miller employed none but Scotchmen; and, like a true Scotchman, recommended none but his own countrymen;" and that this was the cause of "the extraordinary inundation of Scottish Gardeners."

Two reasons occur to me why many gardeners are Scotchmen. First, because the lower order of people in Scotland have a much better education than in England; and even frequently know a little Latin, which is now almost a necessary accomplishment for a gardener of the better sort. Secondly, because the Scotch are more industrious, and perhaps more ingenious, than the English.

Investigator calls the inundation of Scottish gardeners *extraordinary*, "because the climate of Scotland seems little calculated to produce adepts in the art of gardening." In this he is mistaken: for the more art is wanting, the more will it be exercised; and if he travels through Europe, he will find, that the farther South he advances, and the more nature does for the inhabitants, the less they will do for themselves.

Yours, &c.

P. B. C.

The

The Story of a young Jewess, lately banished the Imperial Dominions in Germany.

RACHAEL Hagar de Behus, the daughter of a Jew merchant at Frankfort, near about 22 years of age, having some friends at Vienna whom she visited once a year, while she remained in that city, went, as is usual with young ladies of fortune, to all the polite public places of resort. Her figure, which is said to be uncommonly elegant, attracted notice wherever she appeared; and, one evening while at the play, was particularly marked by a person of the first and most exalted rank in Germany, who being a widower, after the decease of two wives, formed a design of attaching himself to this lovely Israelite; but was somewhat perplexed how to accomplish it, without performance of certain formalities which custom has rendered necessary on such occasions, Comte H——, at last, to whom the Prince had broke his intention, undertook to place this very desirable girl in the arms of his master with as little noise as possible. The time of de Behus' visit at Vienna being expired, she returned to Frankfort, where the Comte followed her, and very soon obtained a complete knowledge of her family and connections, in which he had the address to introduce himself. After two months, the father, Solomon de Behus, by many pressing solicitations, was prevailed on to remove to Vienna, where he had not taken up his residence above half a year, before he was sent for to be employed as a Director of Finance, and to execute some schemes the Prince had in view to enlarge the public revenues. Solomon de Behus once at court, no wonder his lovely daughter was introduced there, and placed about the person of the heirs to the Empire. A great Prince, who is no ways disgusting, either in his carriage or appearance to the ladies, after some trouble, made a conquest of her charms, and she became his mistress: this came to the knowledge of the father, and he left the court abruptly. The little Israelite continued to enjoy her utmost wishes in the arms of a man who had inclination and ability to grant all that could make her happy: she affected a fondness for politics, and adapted most of her leisure hours to that kind of study, and by so intimate an union had opportunities of diving into matters of the utmost consequence in the state.

In this manner she lived two years, when the gentleman's passion, palled by enjoyment, and becoming sole regent of very extensive dominions, had views of a more exalted nature, and proved very cool, till at length he wholly neglected the object that once seemed to have rivetted him in her chain. Miss de Behus remained at Vienna, but had held a correspondence with her father, who was settled at Berlin. Some matters occurred to create a jealousy that things were revealed in the Prussian court which were transacted in the Imperial cabinet. At length, it was discovered that Comte H—— had taken up with his master's leavings, and, becoming the perfect adorer of the little Israelite, in his hours of recreation, he would let her into such secrets as no woman should have been intrusted with.

The consequence of this was an immediate dismissal of the Comte from some lucrative, as well as honourable employments, and the banishment of the Jewess for ever from the Imperial dominions. Rachael Hagar de Behus, and her lover, retired to Ducal Prussia, where they now live in the utmost harmony, having been since married.

A short hasty Plan for a Country Dance in the Mall in St. James's Park, on the first of May next ensuing, whimsically offered to the consideration and farther improvement and superstructure of the gay, the cheerful, the sprightly, the enamoured, and the romantic.

THE company is to consist of 500 couple.

The ladies are to be apparelled like shepherdesses; their flowing tresses carelessly tied back with a white ribbon. The men are likewise to be habited like shepherds; both are to be clad in green, and both to be crowned with chaplets of flowers. The swains with Heart's-ease, the nymphs with Flower-gentle.

No one of either sex is to be of the party who is completely miserable; or, to state the cause of exclusion more clearly, whose joys are perceptibly overbalanced with woe. It was at first proposed to make the same exception to any who should be completely happy, but that clause on a very short reflection was judged quite superfluous and unnecessary, and therefore omitted.

Every swain is to have for his partner the nymph he loves best; the necessity

324 Cuckow hatched by other Birds.—Antiquities at Monks-Wood.

cessity of her consent is not here mentioned, because it is supposed to have been obtained at least a week before hand. Whoever shall have had the hard fate to meet with a refusal will feel himself in the number of the excluded, and stay away.

Every tree-top on each side the mall is to harbour a fidler, and every tree-foot a piper.

Every tree and its opposite is to support a spacious arch matted with the honey-suckle, the virgin's-bower and the amaranth, from the crown of which is to depend a magnificent lustre illuminated with a hundred tapers of myrtle wax.

In the centre is to be erected a colonnade, the pilasters to be placed on the outside of the mall, after the height of twenty feet to incline semicircularly in the form of a cupola, and unite in a pedestal, on which is to be placed Clay's musical clock with a chamber of country dances.

The space between all the trees on the outside of the mall is to be filled each with a large table plentifully stored with negus's and sweet-meats.

Mr. URBAN,
THE learned world is much obliged to Mr. Barrington for his endeavours to remove ancient prejudices. It happens however sometimes that what we look upon as such is in reality founded in truth. This I take to be the case with regard to the egg of the cuckow being hatched by other birds, which the Hon. writer doubts, and seems much inclined to disbelieve*.

M. Buffon enumerates twenty sorts of nests in which the cuckow deposits her eggs. Mr. Peanant says, the water-wagtail, yellow-hammer, or hedge-sparrow, is generally the nurse of the young cuckows; and mentions two instances, of which he was an eye witness†.

Mr. Latham also‡ affirms it to be on all hands allowed, that the Cuckow does not hatch its own eggs; and thinks it may possibly be occasioned by the great size and length of the stomach.

I have been eye-witness to three cases of a young Cuckow being hatched; in all of which the circumstances were nearly the same. One egg only was laid in the nest. The foster bird was a

wagtail§; the nest was in a garden, and in a fruit-tree against a wall. The wagtail sat at the same time on several eggs of her own, which disappeared about the time that the young Cuckow was hatched||. The cock and hen wagtail both employed themselves assiduously all day long in picking up worms for the voracious animal, who seemed never satisfied, though I frequently assisted the foster parents. One of these I put into a cage, it fed greedily either on worms or raw flesh; but died in August.

As I examined the nest from day to day, both during the time of incubation, and afterwards, till the Cuckow was fledged and ready for flight, it should seem as if this might satisfy the doubts of the Honourable writer.

Yours, &c. P. B. C.

MR. URBAN, Apr. 7.
YOU will do an acceptable service to Biography, if, by inserting this line, you can bring out any anecdotes of Arthur Collins, the necessitous but deserving author of the Peerage; and of Mr. Cole, the late celebrated Antiquary.
Yours, &c. BOB SHORT.

MR. URBAN,
IN *Monks-Wood* near Alton, are deep trenches, and evident remains of an old camp.

At Worldham, bordering on Wolmer forest, beyond *Monks-Wood*, is a remarkable hill, called *King John's Hill*, with a fosse, and an old causeway leading from it. There are traces of building, and a district round it is called *The Park*.

At Binsted, farther on, is the tomb of a Knight Templar, the figure and inscription both well preserved.

I am not very conversant in matters of this kind; but having some time since been shown the above articles, and finding no printed account of them, I am induced to give you this information, hoping that some of your correspondents will in the course of the spring or summer visit those places, and by sending you plans and drawings, with remarks, introduce their antiquities to the knowledge of the public.

Yours, &c. F. F.

§ *Micacilla alba* Lin. Penn. 361.

|| M. Buffon says, the bird often proves a mother and step-mother at the same time. The wagtail is generally said to make its nest upon the ground, which is certainly not always the case.

* Miscellanies, p. 245, &c. quarto, 1781.

† Brit. Zool. vol. I. p. 234.

‡ Synopsis of Birds, vol. II. p. 510.

*History of France, from the Commence-
ment of the Reign of Lewis XIII. to the Ge-
neral Peace of Munster. By Walter An-
son, D.D. Vols. IV. and V. 4to.*

The first two volumes of this work were published in 1769, and contain the history of France during the reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX. a review of the general history of monarchy, from its origin to that of Francis II. and Charles IX. In 1775 was published a third volume, deducing the narrative from the commencement of the reign of Henry III. and the rise of the Catholic League, to the peace of Vervins, and the edict of Nantes, in the reign of Henry IV.

The former of the present volumes commences with the intrigues of the mother, Mary de Medicis, for the regency, during the minority of her son Lewis XIII. the beginning of whose reign was stained with violence, not unusual in the nation of Europe in those times. The character of a factious statesman, or an ambitious minister, so frequently happens in barbarous ages, that it may be considered as a common event; but to see a woman on the scaffold, for the murder of her husband, is a scene of which we meet with but few examples. This was, however, the fate of the unfortunate wife of Con-
the Marshal d'Ancre. We shall fore our readers a part of the narrative of these transactions.

The atrocity of this action, perpetrated in the court of the Louvre, was such, that it not only was imputed to the young king, but impeaching him with a degree of inhumanity and cruelty unnatural to his years. To keep back from the agitation of political affairs, and discovering no impetuosity, or inclination to engage in the defence of sovereignty, he had allowed his mother to retain all the former authority of her regency, and seemed to be entirely occupied with pursuing some favourite sports, and venial diversions. A prince, who pretends not to interfere in the business of the state, who, from his little intercourse with ministers, could conceive no particular objections to any of them, was not likely to be the outrageous purpose of destroying him. It was soon discovered, indeed, that the very notion he had formed of the demerit of his favourite, as well as the resolution to arrest him as a criminal, was suggested to him by the artifices of de Luines, from being the master of his faults, and the companion of his pastimes, be-
gan. *MAO. April, 1783.*

came his chief confidant, and the director of all his purposes. The memoirs of this period, and some of the histories which transcribe them, give a prolix and tedious narrative of the sinister methods used by de Luines, to excite Lewis to the destruction of this odious foreigner. From these details, the gross ignorance in which this prince was held by his tutor, and the fears and jealousies raised in him about the designs of his mother to continue her authority, are sufficiently apparent. Every advantage being taken of Lewis's inexperience, by fictitious representations of Conchini, as affecting the power of the ancient mayors of the palace, and by insinuations against Mary de Medicis, as favouring his views, de Luines, at length, succeeded in prompting the young monarch to assert his prerogative, and to order the favourite to be arrested.

"The execution of this secret scheme disgraced its author still more than the contrivance. De Luines, acting altogether from selfish motives in the conspiracy against Conchini, shewed that he could, without scruple, employ both the cunning and the barbarity of an assassin, to accomplish his purpose. Having persuaded the king, contrary to all probability, that the marshal would make resistance, though arrested in the palace, and having obtained an order, in that case, to use violence against him, he easily contrived matters so as to put him to death. The unsuspecting victim came, accompanied, as usual, with his domestic train, to pay his respects to the king and queen in the Louvre. After passing through the great gate, and entering the court-yard, where there was a draw-bridge, he was accosted by the captain of the guards, who said, "I arrest you in the king's name." The surprise made him recoil, while Vitri endeavoured to lay hold of his right arm. This circumstance was construed an effort to defend himself. Immediately, upon a sign given, three pistols were discharged, which lodged, each of them, a bullet in his body. He fell, half prostrate, on the parapet of the bridge; and, after all marks of life were gone, he was mangled with several strokes of the sword. Unhappy in that favour and fortune which he had acquired, without any title from his birth or abilities, he became the object of general hatred in France, to a degree much beyond the just grounds of offence or complaint he had given, either to the public, or to particular persons. Undergoing the hard fate that often attends royal favourites, every public grievance was ascribed to him, and every courtier's disappointment was imputed to his secret influence. The tide of public calumny being turned against him, the delinquencies of other ministers and counsellors of the queen-regent were overlooked; and even the open revolts and insurrections of the nobles were considered as slight trespasses, compared to

to the guilt of Conchini. It was not till some time after the assassination that men allowed themselves to judge with coolness, with respect to his character as a man or a courtier.

"Upon a consultation with the Counsellors of Parliament it was determined, that a process should be formed against the memory of the Marthal d'Ancre, and include the impeachment of his wife for high treason; a vain subterfuge to cover the shameful act of assassination. But de Luines, who had the forfeiture of the real and personal estates of both in view, insisted upon this measure. Then were the oracles of justice seen to relinquish its first principles, or to prostitute them to the pleasure of the new minister. "With respect to the execution done on the 'marthal,' said they, 'it is enough that the king avows his order for it; that alone compensates all want of the forms of justice.'" There is nothing more required, to establish despotism, but to adopt this maxim in all its extent; as in Conchini's case, the necessity of recurring to it, however false, may always be pretended, and every occasion taken to supersede the office of the magistrate. Wherever it has prevailed in courts, it has fostered barbarism, and rendered private revenge and massacre excusable and common among all orders of men. While the magistrates, subverting the obligations of law, pronounced Conchini legally put to death, without a trial, we need not admire that the Parisian mob took the liberty to enter the church of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, where his body was hid in the ground-floor, and to drag it from this sanctuary. No savages could surpass them in their expressions of inhumanity and brutal rage, which ceased not until every limb being torn in pieces, no fragment was left to be laid in the earth.

"The procedure of law, when made subservient to arbitrary or barbarous maxims of policy, becomes doubly detestable. Galigai's process exemplified the superstition and cruelty of the times, supported by a regular tribunal. Her indictment was for treason, divine and human; for caballing against the king's authority; for holding secret intelligence with strangers, and embezzling the public treasure. The crimes alleged against her husband might, by the equivocal form of the libel, be charged upon her. She was accused of sorcery, and consulting with a Jewish magician. Her composure and constancy, at her trial, were astonishing. Heartfelt grief, and the chilling power of despair, had dried up her tears. She smiled, however, when interrogated by her solemn judges upon the article of her enchantments; and, when asked if some Agnus Dei's, sent from Italy to her, were not talismans and implements of her diabolical art, her cool and apt replies struck many in the crowded audience, who beheld a woman, and a stranger, under deplorable calamity, defend herself with vivacity, and the

force of plain reason, against a learned tribunal, evidently bent on finding her guilty. A few only of the counsellors considered how the name of the Parliament of Paris, and the reputation of the nation itself, would suffer by pronouncing a capital sentence against her, founded neither in reason, equity, or justice. Five of them declared against the iniquitous process; and the advocate-general was heard to own that the depositions against her were frivolous and shameful. She testified a victim, not to the credulity of her judges about her witchcraft, but to the sollicitations used with them. On the day of her execution, the hatred of the Parisians was changed into pity, when they saw her preparing to receive the stroke of the beheading sword with resolution. De Luines accomplished his double aim, by gathering her spoils and those of her husband, and convincing the pupil king that the most intimate confidant of Mary of Medicis was an execrable magician."

57. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, N^o IX. containing *Sketches of the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex.* N^o X. *A short Account of Holyhead, in the Isle of Anglesea.* 4to.

SOME friend to the local antiquities of his country has tried his skill, and with good success, in compiling, as a ninth number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, what he modestly calls *Sketches of the History and Antiquities of Stoke Newington*, in the county of Middlesex. It is executed on the plan suggested by the *Queries* published in the first number of this work. As a part of his account of the manor-house, we are presented with a full pedigree of the *Fleetwoods*, of which family was the general of the Parliament army, lord deputy of Ireland under O. Cromwell, whose daughter Bridget he married.—His cousin George is supposed to have signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I, and to have been imprisoned in the Tower for life. Among the Epitaphs we have a melancholy caution, held out to the ladies to guard against a too near approach to the fire-side; a caution the more necessary, as our last month's miscellany records two recent instances of the same calamity in which Miss Pickett was involved, Dec. 11, 1781. We have also the epitaph and short historical memoirs of the Rev. Samuel Wright, D. D. pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Black-Friars and Carter Lane. We understand that the mansion-house here, by the will of its late owner, Mrs. Eliz. Abney, is shortly to be sold by auction. The

The tenth number of this useful collection of topographical antiquities is a short account of *Holyhead*, in the Isle of Anglesea, from a MS. communicated by the Rev. Mr. Price, keeper of the Bodleian Library; to which are subjoined Notes by a later correspondent, and an extract about the mine of Asbestos, in this island, from an unpublished MS. on the agriculture of Anglesea, by the late Mr. Rowland, author of its Antiquities.

38. *An Essay to shew that Christianity is best conveyed in the Historic Form.* By John Simpson, 12mo.

THERE is an easy and unaffected simplicity in the language of this little treatise; and at the same time such persuasive eloquence as are only to be met with in the writings of that great master of elocution, Archbishop Tillotson, who seems to have been the model that Mr. Simpson intended to copy, not only in manner, but in matter also.

His proposition that "Christianity is best conveyed in the historic form," he has elucidated and enforced by arguments not easy to be refuted.

In considering the internal arguments as strengthened by the external, what this writer says, in conclusion, of the additional strength of evidence which is derived to Christianity from the historic style, shall serve as a specimen.

"This way of communicating it to future ages connects it most intimately with the form of divine revelations, and is best adapted to shew that they had all the same origin, and that they were all preparatory to the coming of Christ. It is a characteristic excellence in all the works of God, that, amidst the greatest variety, there is a perfect harmony and consistency. The Deity kindly superintends not only the natural but the moral world. From the beginning he has favoured the human race with assistances to their natural faculties, in the way of religion and righteousness. And he has transmitted the past intimations of his will to succeeding ages by memoirs of the lives of the principal persons whom he made choice of to impart them to mankind. The accounts we have of eminently righteous men and prophets, in the Old Testament, are of this kind. The Gospels, by continuing the history of the gracious communications of the divine will to mankind, in a narrative of the public life, actions, and instructions of Je-

sus, shew, in a natural and easy manner, without expressly mentioning it in the relation itself, that all the former dispensations of Heaven were intended, gradually, to prepare the human race for the reception of the Christian religion, as the completion of the great plan of divine goodness, for promoting the moral and religious improvement of mankind in this world, in order to fit them for eternal happiness in the next. And the many references in the New Testament to the persons, the prophecies, and the events mentioned in the Old, could not have been so appositely introduced, and so well interwoven, as to shew the unity of design that prevailed in all the divine dispensations, unless they had been communicated in a narrative form. Nor, without this, would it have appeared so evidently that all former dispensations of Heaven tended to introduce the Christian scheme as the last and most perfect. And, that such an astonishing plan, for the good of mankind in general, should even have been formed and undertaken from the beginning of the world; and that it should have been steadily kept in view, and carried on by persons of distant ages and nations of the world, many of them entirely unconnected with each other, the one beginning exactly where his predecessor left off, and, by progressive improvements, preparing the way for his successor to carry on the same design, often without knowing who would follow him, and without contriving anything for this purpose: And that the completion and most perfect part of this most wonderful scheme should have been executed by persons whose education, rank, professions, and influence could have furnished them with no probable means of accomplishing it. Such an unity of design, directed to so extensive an object, and thus preserved and completed by such apparently unfit measures, affords the strongest presumption that the author of it must have been HE WHO SEETH THE END FROM THE BEGINNING. The plan itself, and the skilful execution of it, proclaim the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Most High; and they furnish a strong argument for the divine authority of Jesus, of a very peculiar kind, which no style but that of narrative could have manifested."

Another argument which Mr. Simpson adduces in favour of the narrative style is, that it conveys a clearer idea of

the

the Christian religion and virtue than could have been given by any other way.

"There are (says he) comparatively but a small number of mankind who are capable of deep thought and abstruse reasoning. The essence of religion, therefore, cannot be any thing speculative, and of doubtful disputation. Our Lord himself never speaks of it as such. On the contrary, the whole strain of his instructions is of a practical nature. When Jesus mentions the Supreme God, he chiefly insists upon his moral character, and the relations in which he stands to us. He does not expatiate on the mysteries of the divine essence and government, nor dwell upon any thing abstract and metaphysical. Whenever he introduces a divine attribute, or a religious truth, to our notice, he immediately points out the duty to the performance of which it should excite us, and lays the principal stress upon this. If he does sometimes speak of a natural perfection of deity, he appears evidently to introduce it with a view to the practical inference to be drawn from it. Thus, when he mentions the spirituality of the divine nature, he immediately subjoins the duty arising from the consideration of it, "that he ought to be worshipped in spirit and in truth." When he reminds us of the omnipresence of God, he connects with it, and recommends strongly, sincerity and *servency* in all our devotions to him. With respect to the moral attributes of deity, when he introduces the divine goodness to our notice, he directly exhorts to the imitation of it. When he assures us of the mercy of God to penitent offenders, he encourages sinners to reformation and obedience. When he speaks of the divine providence, he enjoins the firmest trust and confidence in the Most High. And, when he touches the awful doctrine of a future judgement of the world, he insists chiefly upon that course of conduct which will prepare mankind for his approbation."

In this sceptical age we would recommend this small treatise to the notice of those societies who so laudably interest themselves in the propagation of Christianity.

59. *Reflections on the Unity of God, as it accords with the received Notions of the Trinity, and the Precepts of the Old and New Testament. Addressed to Christians of all Denominations. By J. G. Elg Esq.* 8vo.

A laboured defence of the Unitarian doctrine (as it is called), on the princi-

ples of Mr. Lindsey, Dr. Disney, and the congregation that meet in Essex-street.

60. *A Letter to his Grace the [late] Archbishop of Canterbury. By Richard Lord Bishop of Landaff.* 4to.

THIS Letter bears date Nov. 12, 1782. Of the two proposals here made to his Grace, one respects the revenues of the bishops, the other those of the inferior clergy. As to the first, the letter-writer wishes a bill might be brought into parliament "to render the bishoprics more equal to each other, both with respect to income and patronage, by annexing part of the estates, and part of the preferments, of the richer bishopricks, as they become vacant, to the poorer." This (he says) would free them from the necessity of holding preferments in *commendam*, would render them more independent in the H. of Lords, and they would reside longer in their dioceses; all, indeed, desirable circumstances. But the second, we apprehend will, in this *face Romuli*, be fully sufficient to defeat the whole plan. The other proposal recommended is "the introduction of a bill into parliament for appropriating, as they become vacant, one third, or some other definite part, of the income of every deanery, prebend, or canonry of the churches of Westminster, Windsor, Christ Church, Canterbury, Worcester, Durham, Norwich, Ely, Peterborough, Carlisle, &c. to the same purposes, *mutatis mutandis*, as the first fruits and tenths were appropriated by the act 5 Anne. Dignities which, after this deduction, would not yield 100l. a year, not to be meddled with." This plan too, we fear, will not be cordially forwarded by the minister, lord-chancellor, and bishops, whose patronage would be thereby diminished; at least without a greater degree of virtue and self-denial than can at present be expected. The whole income of the church, including even the two universities, does not amount, his lordship adds, to 1,500,000l. The arguments advanced, and objections answered, we cannot particularise.

One of his Lordship's positions seems extraordinary, viz. his styling "a republic the most tyrannous of all governments." Who, before, ever thought the governments of Holland and Switzerland, for instance, more tyrannical than those of France and Turkey?

* Dr. Watson.

61. *The*

61. *The Experienced Bee-Keeper, containing an Essay on the Management of Bees: wherein is shewn, from long Practice, the most easy and profitable Method of treating these useful Insects. With many Observations and Experiments entirely new; particularly interesting to the Keepers of Bees, and useful to every Family. Together with an improved Method of making Mead, and a great Variety of other Wines, with Honey.* By Bryan Panxon Bromwich. 8vo.

MR. BROMWICH, we think, has proved his principal position by evincing the superior utility and profit, as well as humanity, of his boxes and colonies to the common straw-hives: though, we think, much the same ground has been trod before by the Rev. Mr. White of Suffolk, and the late king of bees, Mr. Wildman. For the following calculations we give him credit.

"COLONIES."			"COMMON SINGLE HIVES."		
First expence of 12 colonies:			First expence of 24 common hives:		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
The house, painting, &c.	1	10 0	24 swarms, at 10s. 6d. each	12	12 0
36 boxes, at 1s. each	1	16 0	48 hives, at 10d. each	2	0 0
12 swarms, 10s. 6d. each	6	6 0	48 stands, at 1s. each	2	8 0
			48 hackles, at 3d. each	0	12 0
	9	12 0		17	12 0
Average profit of ditto.			Average profit of ditto.		
Twelve colonies will produce, in a moderate season, 360 pounds weight of honey, with about 18 of wax. The annual profit will therefore be, on an average, as follows:			24 single hives, allowing 15 pounds weight of honey for each, will annually produce 360. Which is but just equal to that of 12 colonies:		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
360 lb. of honey, at 6d. per lb.	9	0 0	360 lb. weight of honey	9	0 0
18 lb. of wax, at 1s. 9d. per lb.	1	11 6	18 lb. of wax	1	11 6
	10	11 6		10	11 6

Exclusive of the above, there remain the 12 original stocks from which the colonies were produced; the succeeding annual profits of which will be half the sum above specified."

The above calculation is made on a supposition that each hive annually produces one swarm, which, on an average, seldom happens."

A good plate is annexed, delineating the bees, boxes, &c.

62. *Editionis Veteris Testamenti Hebraici cum Variis Lecturibus brevis Defensio contra Epbemeridum Goettingensium Ciminationes.* A Benjamin Kennicott, S. T. P. *Ædis Christi Canonico.* 8vo.

THE laborious and deserving collaborator of the Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament, we are sorry to find, has not met with the candid treatment that he had reason to expect from many of the critics in Germany, the Abbé Jerusalem and Velchusen (to whom he inscribes this Defence), and a few others, excepted. In particular, in the *Goettingen Ephemerides*, where that great work has been reviewed, fourteen charges are brought against it, which Dr. Kennicott here distinctly considers and refutes; having, we think, clearly shewn, that the 4th taxes him with no mistake; the 5th and 6th, taken together, exhibit some error indeed, but, perhaps, of the press; the 7th is partly just, and partly unjust; the word asserted to be wrong, in the 11th, was rightly inserted by Dr. K. himself, in his general collection. The 13th he thinks rather true than

false. And the other 8 he has evidently disproved. For the particulars, being chiefly Hebrew criticisms, we must refer to the pamphlet. Several other charges, equally illiberal and ill-grounded, are also confuted. This liberal and cynical review of Dr. K.'s work, it must be added, was not compiled by the learned Professor Michaelis, who, in the 2d volume of his *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, lately published, absolutely disavows and disapproves it, but by one of the two collaborators (whom he employed) of the Cassellian MS. (to which these errors are confined, and which is thus made the standard, as it were, of the whole), thus, strange to say! exposing his own disgrace in collating that MS. (retained as he was at a great price) with so much negligence! One or two charges, however, brought by this learned Professor, though in general a warm approver of the work, Dr. K. has canvassed, and endeavoured to obviate.

Dr. Bruns, having been Dr. K.'s principal co-adjutor, considering the Goettingen charge as levelled equally

at himself, at his return to Germany published an answer to it. In this answer, however, Dr. Bruns affirms, with a few exceptions indeed, "that no Hebrew MS. written after the year 1250, is worthy of collation;" a position which Dr. K. strongly combats, especially as much stress has been laid upon it by Professor Michaelis, in his review of this Oration of Bruns, Helmü. 1781. This same Bruns, it since appears, has been for some years labouring to destroy, or at least to impair, the credit of that work, which he himself had a principal hand in completing. This Dr. K. proves, from several extracts of the (above-mentioned) inauguration speech, and also of Dr. B.'s review of his work, *In Commentariis Helmstad.* 1781. At the same time, several extracts of other letters from him, dated Paris, Roine, and Dessau, in 1770, 1, 2, and 3, as clearly shew the high opinion which this writer then entertained of Dr. K. and his undertaking. A particular confutation of Dr. Bruns's criticisms follows, and, in conclusion, Dr. K. having prescribed three conditions to his adversaries, which Bruns himself, at his desire, lately published, viz. that they should write with candour and learning, and communicate to him their writings, insists, "1. that there is not the least candour in one who writes or publishes a review replete with hostile animosity; 2. that there is no proof of learning in his wonderful restoration of the Massorah to its critical throne, or his unheard-of dream of the text of Origen being the same as the present; and 3. that Bruns never transmitted to him his review, or acquainted him with it by letter." After quoting many strong professions of his esteem and friendship, our author closes his Defence as follows:—"Of such a friendship who can say, *Esse perpetua*" "Let me, therefore, now accept Bruns himself in these well-known words:

"*Missa hæc faciamus: nos Te dignum*

"*Fori; nam si ego dignus hæc contumeliosè*

"*Sum meritis, et Tu indignus qui faceres tamen.*

"No more—Thou art not worthy; for if I

"Highly deserv'd this contumely, from Thee
"It was most undeserv'd."

Dr. Kennicott has, in truth, defended himself both with temper and ability; and we doubt not that all these German criticisms will be truly *Ephemerides*, the insects only of a day, which, though they may buzz loud, cannot sting, and will soon disappear.

63. *De Græcæ Linguae Studio Prædictio habita in Scholâ Linguarum, Oxon. 111 Non. Dec. A. D. MDCCCLXXXII. A Johanne Randolph, S. T. B. Edm Christi Alumno, et Græcæ Linguae Professore Regio. 4to.*

THIS is an elegant eulogium on the Greek language, shewing that it is *sui generis*, or indigenous, and an archetype of all other languages; and that it is uncommonly various and extensive, adapted to all arts and sciences, "to the dignity of Homer, the gravity of Sophocles, the lasciviousness of Aristophanes, the urbanity of Menander, the simplicity and beauty of Xenophon, the copiousness and majesty of Plato, the severity of Aristotle, and the naked and perspicuous geometry of Plato: whereas other languages have deficiencies of one kind or other; as the Latin is more suitable to war and business, but is horrid and barbarous in philosophy; the French, in common discourse, is neat and delicate, but wants weight and dignity; ours has copiousness and gravity, but is deficient in brevity and conciseness." Yet, like all other human inventions, the Greek, it is added, is imperfect, having, in particular, "innumerable anomalies." The Professor then passes to the Greek writers, all, "not only excellent in their kind, but original and self-formed:" to the orators, historians, philosophers (Demosthenes, Thucydides, Polybius, Socrates, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Archelaus, Anaxagoras, Plato, Aristotle, &c.) "whom merely to name, is sufficiently to praise the Greek philosophy." He adds, that "the Greek was more lasting than other languages, having seen the beginning and destruction of the Roman discipline, and when it ceased to be spoken, it was still written with elegance and purity, the peculiar *lepos* of Athens surviving in Arrian and Lucian, many ages after Xenophon; and others, who, contented with their own language, want the ancient elegance and conciseness, such as Polybius and Plutarch, have derived much strength and light from the easy introduction of metaphors and compound words."

Mr. Randolph concludes with shewing that, from such a language, and in such a multitude of writers, much still remains to be learned, especially as to its origin and conformation, its analogy, the history of its poetry, &c.—"How unknown are its Lyric poets, Pindar only excepted! How neglected, how mutilated are its comic writers, particularly

particularly those of the Middle and New Comedy! Yet Grotius, in his *Excerpta*, and Le Clerc, in his edition of *Menander*, have shewn what an excellent work might be formed from their remains. The same may be said of the fragments of the tragic writers, and of the history of their lost dramas, though of the former Grotius, in his *Excerpta*, and of the latter Casaubon, in his *Notes on Athenæus*, l. 7, c. 4, have given bright examples. Even Sophocles, the prince of tragic poets, has no edition worthy of him." Many other defects are pointed out, and emendations suggested; and, in the close of his oration, the Professor recommends the study of the Greek tongue to the younger part of his auditors, with many cogent arguments; of which the last, and by no means the least, is, its being the language in which the greatest part of the Christian Scriptures has been preserved and transmitted to our times.

64. *The History of the Life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.* 8vo.

THE author of this volume is a poet, a painter, a philosopher, a friend to freedom, and a lover of mankind. His painting and his philosophy give a spirit to the work; but his poetry we could well have dispensed with. The style of biography may be animated, but should not be poetical. Instead of heightening, it degrades; and gives to truth the air of romance. He is, however, evidently a young adventurer, and we trust that time will clip the wings of his fancy, and thus render him the father of a new and elegant species of composition. He confines his attention to the public life of Lord Chatham. Passing over, therefore, the scenes of his childhood and youth, he introduces him at once into the senate, and then follows him closely through every turn and winding of his political conduct, with the laurel in one hand, and the rod of censure in the other, and bestowing both with the impartiality of an unprejudiced and faithful historian.

The following short paragraph may convey some idea of the style of the performance, and the genius of its author. It refers to the contest between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Chatham, on the memorable day when, as this author expresses it, "he went down to the 'Hoult' to die there."

"We naturally hang upon the last accents of an illustrious personage. A

"thousand additional circumstances attract us in the present case: the age, the infirmities, the unabated vigour, and immortal patriotism of the hero. There is much apparent magnanimity in his sentiments; and we feel, with deep regret, that he lived a day too long. The haughty accents of the man that broke the power of France, could not mould themselves to the present humiliation of Britain. The debate too constitutes a very singular situation. The Earl of Chatham, still this day, had never been conquered. And we are conscious to the motions of pity when we see stern, unmixed Virtue urging her victory over the breathless hero; unknowing that the hand of Fate prepared, at that moment, to unstring his nerves, and lay his honour in the dust."

65. *A Dissertation on the Errors of Marston, &c. by that most able Park and Game Keeper, and famous Marksmen, Mr. Lemon.*

THIS book is not yet all printed, being designed to be contained in five sixpenny numbers, two only of which have at present made their appearance; and, from this specimen, it seems a useful work, as well to the learner, as to the old marksman; and, by being properly attended to, will yield instruction to both, as he endeavours to establish the art on mechanical principles. The reason of our taking notice of it is the peculiarity of the language; which, whilst it conveys instruction and amusement to the gentleman-shooter, is expressed in such terms as to be in general unintelligible to the poacher.

Through the whole, Mr. Lemon makes use of so many very uncommon words, and all of them with propriety, that it appears nearly as extraordinary that it should be the production of a game-keeper as that Rowley's Poems were written by a boy under eighteen years of age.

66. *Plan of the Chamber of Commerce [in the Building late the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill], or Office for Consultation, Opinion, and Advice, Information and Assistance, in all Commercial, Insurance, and Maritime Affairs, and Matters of Trade in general.*

NUMEROUS advantages have resulted from such councils, chambers, &c. of commerce in France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, &c. A similar establishment has long been wanted in this kingdom. May this answer the end wished and proposed!

67. *Thirty Letters on various Subjects.* 2 Vols.

A brevity, but perspicuity of style, is the characteristic of this performance. The sentences might often have been better rounded, and many of the sentiments, if more dilated, would have carried greater weight. We often meet with only the outlines of an argument, and the minuter strokes must be filled up by the reader's imagination. The letters of course deserve to be read with attention, as they are evidently the productions of genius. The Observations on Painting, Poetry, and Music, are acute and original. Many others, for a variety of subjects is discussed, are possessed of the same merit. Some, however, will not be so readily assented to. Singularity in some places seems too much affected. But where the author's reasoning will not carry conviction, his ingenuity must entitle him to approbation.

68. *The Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer.* 8vo.

WHETHER this small tract, which has been much circulated in Wales, and is supposed to be by no mean hand, deserves the approbation bestowed upon it by the Flintshire Committee, or the epithets (which have also been given it) of "seditious, treasonable, and diabolical," let the impartial reader determine. If it be the latter, "Lord Somers," says the author, in an advertisement prefixed, "was an incendiary, Locke a traitor, and the convention-parliament a pandæmonium."

69. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May 16, 1782. By William Jones, M. A. Rector of Paston, in Northamptonshire. To which are added, Lists of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who have been Stewards of the Feasts of the Sons of the Clergy, together with the Names of the Preachers, and the Sums collected at the Anniversary Meetings since the Year 1721.* 8vo.

MR. JONES, whom we have frequently had occasion to admire as a philosopher, here demands our attention as a divine. From Acts xx. 35, he inculcates, in this discourse, 1. that we ought to support the weak, and 2. that we are encouraged so to do from the consideration that it is more blessed to give than to receive. And this doctrine he aptly applies to the noble and pious occasion of the meeting. One fact mentioned is

remarkable: "that, out of seven hundred suits upon record, six hundred, it is reported, have been carried by the clergy;" a fact adduced to shew "that whatever may be said against individuals, clergymen, in general, have been neither covetous nor litigious."

70. *A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-Church at Westminster, on Thursday Jan. 30, 1783, being the Day appointed to be observed as the Day of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. By Lewis Lord Bishop of Bristol &c.* 4to.

THE disastrous story of the day has supplied the Right Rev. preacher with several instructive lessons for the present times. He concludes as follows:—"Whether this country shall stand a monument of God's favour and protection, or of his just indignation, it may yet rest with ourselves to determine. But there is no time to be lost. God hath given us sufficient warning that he will not bear with our iniquities much longer; and it is of his mercies that we are not already consumed.—Let us therefore, one and all, with hearty repentance, and true faith, turn unto him, bumbling ourselves under his mighty hand, that he may exalt us in due time."

71. *Observations on the Honourable Lieutenant-General Murray's Defence, By Lieutenant-General Sir William Draper.* 4to.

NOT having entered into the merits of the Defence, we shall wave discussing these Observations. Besides, this military dispute is, as to us, *coram non judice*, and has been already canvassed by much more competent reviewers.—Some of the facts, however, if the evidence be fairly stated, might, perhaps, have warranted a different sentence: and we no more admire the intrepidity of the adjutant who, "to save his general, benefactor, and uncle, boldly avers a false return," than we can commend the veracity of the general who "owned in court, that he did not care to swell the enemy's triumph by an appearance of strength;" and therefore, in his letter to Government reduced his force, when it marched out, to 600 decrepid soldiers, 200 marines, and 120 artillery; though "the whole, officers and sergeants included, was upwards of 1500 men." Such a mode of palliating a surrender we are not military enough to understand or approve.

Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, on his 10th July 1782, respecting the Acknowledgment of American Independence. Thomas Paine, M. A. of the University of Pennsylvania, and Author of the Pamphlet, "Common Sense, &c."

In this writer's "Remarks on the Earl of Raynal's Revolution of America" see p. 49.—This Letter was published before the peace, following extract will shew.

My Lordship says, 'The sun of Great Britain will set whenever she acknowledges the Independence of America.'—Whereas the sun would have been strictly just to set the sun wholly out of the figure, she ascribed her not acknowledging it the eclipse of the moon.

The expression, if true, is the greatest stain of disgrace that could be made, which dishonours America with the highest national sovereignty independent importance. Lord Edderburne, about the year 1776, had an idea of much the same kind. *Alas America!* said he; *What is it but a giant to shrink spontaneously into a pig!*

But are those people who call themselves Englishmen of so little internal consistency, that, when America is gone, or their eyes upon them, their sun is set, and shine no more, but grope about in darkness, and contract into insignificant animals? America, then, the giant of the world and England only her dwarf in comparison! Is the case so strangely altered, that she who once thought we could not outstep them, now declare they cannot outstep us? Will they tell to the world that from their first minister of State America is their all in all; that her importance only they can live, and have a being? Will they, threatened to bring us to their feet, now themselves to ours, and own that with us they are not a nation? Are they unequalled to debate on independence, if they have lost all idea of it themselves, and are calling to the rocks and islands of America to cover their intemperance? Or, if America is lost, is it not a sob over it, like a child for its native land, to invite the laughter of the world by professions of disgrace? Surely, the more consistent conduct would be to bear without complaint, and to shew that England, without America, can preserve her independence, and sit at the same table with other European powers. You were not contented while you were laughing at her, and to weep for her now is quite

Lord Shelburne thinks that something yet be done. What the same, or how it is to be accomplished, is in obscurity. By some there is a prospect. *April, 1783.*

hope. The experience of nearly eight years, with the expence of an hundred millions of pounds sterling, and the loss of two armies, must positively decide that point. Besides, the British have lost their interest in America with the disaffected. Every part of it has been tried. There is no new scene left for delusion; and the thousands who have been ruined by adhering to them, and have now to quit the settlements they had acquired, and be conveyed, like transports, to cultivate the deserts of Augustine and Nova Scotia, have put an end to all further expectations of aid.

"If you cast your eyes on the people of England, what have they to console themselves with for the millions expended? or what encouragement is there left to continue throwing good money after bad? America can carry on the war for ten years longer, and all the charges of government included, for less than you can defray the charges of war and government for one year. And I, who know both countries, know well, that the people of America can afford to pay their share of the expence much better than the people of England can. Besides, it is their own estates and property, their own rights, liberties, and government, they are defending; and were they not to do it, they would deserve to lose all, and none would pity them. The fault would be their own, and their punishment just.

"The British army in America care not how long the war lasts. They enjoy an easy and indolent life. They fatten on the folly of one country, and the spoils of another; and, between their plunder and their pay, may go home rich. But the case is very different with the labouring farmer, the working tradesman, and the necessitous poor in England, the sweat of whose brow goes, day after day, to feed, in prodigality and sloth, the army that is robbing both them and us. Removed from the eye of the country that supports them, and distant from the government that employs them, they cut and carve for themselves, and there is none to call them to an account.

"But England will be ruined," says Lord Shelburne, "if America is independent."

"Then, I say, is England already ruined, for America is already independent; and if Lord Shelburne will not allow this, he immediately denies the fact which he infers. Besides, to make England the mere creature of America is paying too great a compliment to us, and too little to himself.

"But the declaration is a rhapsody of inconsistency. For to say, as Lord Shelburne has numberless times said, that the war against America is ruinous, and yet to continue the prosecution of that ruinous war, for the purpose of avoiding ruin, is a language which cannot be understood. Neither is it possible to see how the independence of America

America is to accomplish the ruin of England after the war is over, and yet not affect it before. America cannot be more independent of her, nor a greater enemy to her hereafter, than she is now; nor England derive less advantages from her than at present. Why, then, is ruin to follow in the best state of the case, and not in the worst? And, if not in the worst, why is it to follow at all?

"That a nation is to be ruined by peace and commerce, and fourteen or fifteen millions a year less expences than before, is a new doctrine in politics. We have heard much clamour of national savings and economy, but surely the true economy would be, to save the whole charge of a silly, foolish, and headstrong war; because, compared with this, all other retrenchments are baubles and trifles."

73. *Observations on some Parts of the Answer of Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton's Narrative. By Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Extracts of Letters and other Papers, to which Reference is necessary.* 8vo.

THE former publications of these brave but unsuccessful warriors were reviewed by us in pp. 147 and 155. In this Sir H. Clinton complains of three of his letters being withheld from the House of Lords and the publick, whilst those to which they were answers were long suffered to operate to his prejudice, and also of the publication of his *secret and most private letter* to Gen. Phillips, dated April 30. The want of co-operation, which Lord Cornwallis experienced from the Loyalists after the victory of Guildford, Sir Henry attributes to their past sufferings and disappointments, and to "the melancholy scene 'his Lordship's camp, encumbered with 'a long train of sick and wounded, excluded to their view.'" Lord C.'s "next object," he thinks, "should 'have been to secure South Carolina.'" And this, he says, was his Lordship's own opinion, expressed in a letter of Dec. 12, 1780. In consequence, Sir Henry reprobates the march to Wilmington from Cross-Creek, when Camden and South Carolina were so much nearer; and even, when at Wilmington, the not retiring to Charles-Town, by Lockwood's Folly and the Waggamaw, which, he insists, was practicable. And thus, he adds, Lord C. "would have 'saved South Carolina, and avoided 'the fatal catastrophe in the Chesapeake.'" Lord C.'s occupying York and Gloucester, it is also here asserted,

"was entirely at his own motion and 'choice," and not justified by his instructions. — We shall waive entering farther into this now fruitless and unavailing controversy, than to add, that Sir H. Clinton's deduction from the whole is, "that Lord Cornwallis's conduct and opinions, if they were not 'the immediate causes, may be adjudged to have at least contributed to bring 'on the fatal catastrophe which terminated the unfortunate campaign of '1781;" and to observe, that nothing is more easy, and at the same time more fallacious, than opinions formed by or from events.

74. *A Short Explanation of the Church Catechism: as a Preparation for Young Persons taking upon themselves their Baptismal Vow at their Confirmation before the Bishop. By a Clergyman in the Diocese of Lincoln.* 8vo.

THIS treatise, which, the author says, "he has found very useful in his private capacity," will be equally so, we doubt not, to others in their parochial office. It is the production of John Cole Gallaway, M. A. vicar of Hinckley in Leicestershire.

75. *Arx Hercules (vulgo Gibraltar) Seroque, quum ab Hispanis simul ac Gailis obsideretur, Anno MDCCCLXXXIII. Cæmæ. Bruxelles.* (Continued from p. 245.)

IN pursuance of our promise, we now present our readers with an entire and authentic copy of this classical poem.

"Qua Phœbo propiore solum se fecit Iberum,
Et Libyâ minimo disjungitur intervallo;
Vertice multiplici rupes se tollit in auras,
Multos jam rupes annos memorabilis, olim
Herculeâ disrupsa manu: porrecta per undas
Hinc mare quod medium terras interfuit,
illinc [æstu.

Prospicit Oceanum, geminoque allambitor
Mole suâ Libycum rursus contingere litus
Velle videtur adhuc; sed jam Neptunus ovanti
Interfusus aquâ legem renovare priorem,
Cognatoque iterum sese vetat addere saxo.
Hæc quoties magno bellorum culmina motu
Personuere! Virum quot millia cæsa cruentum
Presserunt isthmum! Quoties circumflua exæde
Æquora creverunt, & decolor alluit unda!

"Quam sibi vicinæ vario certamine gentes
Quæsierant, victor pridem sedet arce Britannus,
Motuisque jugis, expelli nescius, hæret.
Nequicquam audaces immittit Iberia turmas,
Et conjurato circumdant agmine classes;
Nequicquam promptus jungit se Gallus Ibero,
Borbonidæque suas sociant in prælia vires;
Quidquid vaniloquo cecinerunt carmine vates,
Naufragio vires socæ mergentur eodem.
Scilicet invictos hæc iuvabit Angliæ natos,

que duces, quo non patientior alter
ue, & solem, & belli tolerare labores:
nec senex, nulli cessare priorum,
ne! rapido pugnautes deijcis igni,
idem lachrymans amplecteris hostes.
jam victor adest capta CAILLENTIUS

irbe,
cum fecit Mago: jam læta sequuntur,
æternis confidunt ægmina castris.
maior obex, majoraque bella supersunt.
et, pulchro qui laudis amore volentes
est, Patruers accurrat amabilis, ignem
primo visurus, & horrida Martis
perpallens subluet gratia vultu.

et socii regalia munera plenis
æm manibus, natoque ad grandia
census.

et, & cunctos magno dignatur honore,
est, ELLIADÆ; summâ tranquillis
æ arce

i fremitu ferventia castra, sinuque,
et, tuo venientis solmina cernit.

demum lento procedunt ordine moles
et, gravidæ flammis; rupique propin-
quant, [uantes,

aque utero exitium, stragemque mi-
credas fluitare per æquora montes.

vastis saxi fornacibus audent
perniciem, & responsura parantur

i fulminibus. Propius ne accede, vel
iusti

teranda cohors! Artis sed credula vanæ
ta ruit. Virtutem luget inanem,

ignos frustra luget generosus Iberos
ores; at dura tamen non parcere belli

ant, animumque subit fortuna suorum.
et: simul ingentium marmure rupes,

et veluti laterum compagibus, orbem
et adaptata vomit. Non latius olim

terricæ sua dispulit Ætna fragore,
tam ructavit hians in fidera pestem.

attonitæ tempestas ignea classi,
ns latet incendia navibus; omnes

i trepidant certæ discrimine mortis:
amma premit miseros, hinc æquora

monti [fundis
vorticibus fugientium ambusta pro-

et nulla fugæ superat spes, nulla sa-
lutis.

per testis deplorat Iberia cladem;
ui ploras operis, DARSONE, ruinam.

nel infelix, medio NASSOVIVUS igne
et graviora malo hunc sentit, & iram

innocuum forti jurasse Britanno.
im flammam cæcis jam concepere ca-

ternis,
ibi forsosa latet, mora nulla, per auras

re, suo percutientes manere, naves.
dps procul intonuit fragor: æquora

latet [planctu,
trement, longo gemuerunt littora

Quâ nimirum arte ita munitæ sunt
res, ut globis ignitis impervire puta-

Satis notum est quàm vani fuerint il-
latus Jersæam insulam invadentis."

Percausumque sanat repetito murmure saxum.
Atma, vini, tabulæ sparguntur in æthera,
seque

Præcipites iterum subiecto gurgite condunt.
Hic tantæ merguntur opes! hoc millia castra

Tot perire virum! Tanti perire labores!
"Arx silet interea, requiescant fulminis

iræ, [hostes
ELLIADÆ; moeret victor: quos vicerat,

Fluctibus eripiens servat, lenimina præbet
Vulneribus, vitæque fovens languentia reddit

Lumina: nunc animo dat mollia iussa paterni,
Imperio nuper qui sæva tonitrua misit.

"ELLIADÆ, non vana tibi victoria parta
est;

Non tibi, quæ victis spes unica restat Iberis,
Non metoenda fames. En patria classis ab

alto
Surgit in aspectum, fluctuque investa tumentis

Speratas ostendit opes; procul ære summo
Nuncia venturi fulgent vexilla triumphi.

Disjicit adverso socias dum flamine classes
Venterum furor, & portu submergit in ipso;

Hovæus pelago tutus volabat apertum.
Nec factis renuenda fides; nam testis Iberus

Prodigii conelamat: "Ei jam militat æther,
"Et conjurati veniunt in classica venti".

"Cur hostem tamen insequeris, CORDOVA;
videbis [velis;

Mox Anglum versis relegentem marmora
Non Asiæ portat vires, non munera Turcis,

Non petit Egyptum: illi non ostia pandet
Isthmus Erythræus, longumque per æquora

cursum:
Expectes reducecem, nec bella oblata recuses.

Alit aliter visum. Lætum conversus in arcem
Jam victum & socios pacatæ per otia fundit

Hovæus, repetitque viam. Simulata repel-
lens

Prælis, sectantes sese jubet abdere porto,
Et victor sine strage suis allabitur oris.

"Asserat æternum Regina BRITANNIA
poni

Imperium, latumque gerat secunda tridentem,
Conjugio felix & multa prole, GEORGI,

Felix & ducibus! Paci belloque paratus
Nil metuis, ferrumque tenens prætendis oli-

vam. [tat
Sceptra manu validâ nequicquam avellere ten-

Orbis interque novo sociatus fœdere: tanto
Non labat assultu solium, triplicem co-

lumnæ
Nititur immotum; triplici regione tacentur

Exorti heroes: Hovæus ANGLIA nutrit,
ELLIADÆ antiqua tibi CALIFORNIA mittit,

Et similes ultro jam libera mittit IBERIA.
..... P. R. B."

"* In chartis quibædam publicis rerum
novarum nunciis hic Claudiani versus in
hanc rem allatus est; ut intelligeretur, in
eodem freto, eodem tempore, procellam His-
panis, non Anglis, extrixisse; atque ob hanc
causam Hovæo fretum ingruisse Cordovæ
obstistere non potuisse. Quâ de re solum sic
cuicque judicium."

MR. URBAN, *Durham, Jan. 5, 1782.*
THE following stanzas, written in imitation of the ancient English ballad, are the production, I am credibly informed, of the Rev. Mr. Lambe, vicar of Norham upon Tweed, author of *The History of Cbesi*, and editor of the old metrical account of the battle of Floddon. This song having been communicated to WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq. the great North country topographer, had the honour to be inserted in that gentleman's most laborious and interesting *View of Northumberland*, vol. II. p. 153; where he very ingeniously conjectures it to have been "composed about the year 1095." So that you will perceive, supposing the original title to be true, the author must certainly have lived near 200 years after he wrote it. And, indeed, I rather wonder Mr. H. did not adduce him as a remarkable instance of the longevity of former ages. "To what historic fact it alludes," this sagacious antiquary was not, it seems, "able to discover." He, however, supposes it "to be of an historic nature, but wrapped up in such dark allegory, the humour of those times, as to render it unintelligible to the present age." "The fortifications at Spindleston (continues he) are Danish; and it is probable, that the ballad relates to the conflicts of that people with the garrison of Bambrough." This, Mr. URBAN, is a most fair and plausible conclusion; which not only, I think, evinces the learned writer's profound investigation, and masterly knowledge of the history of these dark periods, but the very great use and account to which his superior ingenuity, his solid judgement, and excellent talent of reasoning (which must necessarily enforce conviction on even the most hardened sceptic) enables him to turn it. There is one further advantage which may be made of the above satisfactory hypothesis, and which I only mention because it will so directly apply to the important controversy respecting the authenticity of *Rowley's Poem*. The principal argument used by the oppositionists is, I understand, the smoothness and modern cast of the verse, with a certain familiarity of sentiment and manner not observable in the writings of Rowley's contemporaries.—But, Sir, since the very judicious antiquary I have mentioned has so ably, and (in my humble opinion) incontrovertibly proved the language of a ballad written *yesterday*, to have been used by the inhabitants of the North of England 700 years ago, the above objection must, of consequence, inevitably fall to the ground. Q. E. D.

Yours, &c.

S. SUPPLE.

P. S. Mr. Hutchinson is about to publish *A View of Cumberland, A History of the County Palatine of Durham*, and divers other learned, curious, and expensive works, as soon as he

* This letter has been mislaid, or it would have appeared much earlier. EDIT.

receives, from his subscribing friends, a sufficient fund for the purpose; which must, I think, shortly be the case, as I am convinced that no one who has *looked into* (I won't say *read*) his very agreeable *Excursion to the Lake*, his sublime, and perfectly comprehensible novels of *The Hermitage of Dument*, and *The Week at a Cottage*, his admirable *Oration on the Principles of Free Masonry*, or his equally elaborate, instructive, and delightful *View of Northumberland*, will hesitate a moment in giving all due encouragement to the publication of works which may be expected to resemble all or any of those celebrated performances.

THE LAIDLEY* WORM OF SPINDLESTON HEUGHS.

A Song 500 Years old, made by the old Mountain Bard, DUNCAN FRASIER, living on Cheviot A. D. 1270.
 From an ancient Manuscript.

*Virgo jam serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
 Mille trahens varos adverso sole colores,
 Arctis torret squamis, et fidas ore;
 Adaeque insurgens navem de littore pulsat*

The king is gone from Bambrough castle:
 Long may the princefs mourn,
 Long may the stand on the castle wall,
 Looking for his return!

She has knotted the keys upon a string,
 And with her she has them ta'en;
 She has cast them o'er her left shoulder,
 And to the gate she is gane.

She tripped out, she tripped in,
 She tript into the yard;
 But it was more for the king's sake,
 Than for the queen's regard.

It fell out on a day the king
 Brought the queen with him home,
 And all the lords in our country
 To welcome him did come.

"Oh! welcome, father, the lady cries,
 Unto your halls and bowers;
 And so are you, my stepmother,
 For all that is here is yours."

A lord said, wondering while she spake,
 "This princefs of the North
 Surpasses all of female kind
 In beauty and in worth."

The envious queen replied, "at least
 You might have excepted me;
 In a few hours I will her bring
 Down to a low degree.

"I will liken her to a laidley* worm,
 That warps about the stone,
 And nor, till Childy Wynd† comes back,
 Shall she again be won."

* Lathly. Loathly. Loathsome.

† i. e. Child o' Wynd. Mr. H. very gravely informs us that "There is a *street* now called *The Wynd* at Bambrough."

The

The princess stood at her bower door,
Laughing; who could her blame?
But ere the next day's sun went down,
A long worm she became.

For seven miles east, and seven miles west,
And seven miles north and south,
No blade of grass or corn could grow,
So venomous was her mouth.

The milk of seven stately cows,
It was costly her to keep;
Was brought her daily, which she drank
Before she went to sleep.

At this day may be seen the cave
Which held her folded up,
And the stone trough, the very same
Out of which she did sup.

Word went east, and word went west,
And word is gone over the sea,
That a laidley worm in Spindleston Heughe
Would ruin the North country.

Word went east, and word went west,
And over the sea did go;
The Child of Wynd got wit of it,
Which fill'd his heart with woe.

He called straight his merry men ●,
They thirty were and three;
"I wish I were at Spindleston,
This desperate worm to see.

"We have no time now here to waste,
Hence quickly let us sail;
My only sister Margaret
Something, I fear, doth ail."

They built a ship without delay,
With masts of the rown-tree*,
With fluttering sails of silk so fine,
And set her on the sea.

They went aboard. The wind with speed
Blew them along the deep:
At length they spied a huge square tower,
On a rock high and steep.

The sea was smooth, the weather clear,
When they approached nigher,
King Ida's castle they well knew,
And the banks of Bambrroughshire.

The queen look'd out at her bower-window,
To see what she could see;
There she espied a gallant ship
Sailing upon the sea.

When she beheld the filken sails,
Full glancing in the sun,
To sink the ship she sent away
Her witch-wives every one.

Their spells were vain. The hags return'd
To the queen in forrowful mood,
Crying, that witches have not power
Where there is rown-tree wood.

Her last effort, she sent a boat,
Which in the haven lay,
With armed men to board the ship;
But they were driven away.

The worm leapt up, the worm leapt down,
She plaited round the flane;
And as the ship came to the land,
She bang'd it off again.

The Child then ran out of her reach
The ship on Budle sand*,
And jumping into the shallow sea,
Securely got to land.

And now he drew his berry brown sword,
And laid it on her head;
And swore if she did harm to him,
That he would strike her dead.

"Oh! quit thy sword, and bend thy bow,
And give me kisses three;
For though I am a poisonous worm,
No hurt I will do to thee.

"Oh! quit thy sword, and bend thy bow,
And give me kisses three;
If I am not won ere the sun go down,
Won I shall never be."

He quitted his sword, he bent his bow,
He gave her kisses three:
She crept into a hole a worm,
But steep out a lady.

No cloathing had this lady fine,
To keep her from the cold;
He took his mantle from him about,
And round her did it fold.

He has taken his mantle from him about,
And it he wrapt her in;
And they are up to Bambrrough castle,
As fast as they can win.

His absence, and her serpent shape,
The king had long deplor'd:
He now rejoic'd to see them both
Again to him restor'd.

The queen they wanted, whom they found
All pale, and sore afraid,
Because she knew her power must yield
To Childy Wynd's, who said:

"Woe be to thee, thou wicked witch,
An ill dearh mayest thou dee;
As thou my sister hast liken'd,
So liken'd shalt thou be.

"I will turn thee into a toad,
That on the ground doth wend;
And won, won shalt thou never be,
Till this world hath an end."

Now on the sand, near Ida's tower,
She crawls, a loathsome toad,
And venom spits on every maid
She meets upon her road.

* Mountain-ash. *A sovereign preservative against witchcraft and enchantment.*

* Budle (Mr. H. says) is very near Spindleston.

The virgins all of Bambrough town
Will swear that they have seen
This spiteful toad of moonstruck face,
Whilst walking they have been.

All folks believe within the shire
This story to be true;
And they all run to Spindleston,
The cave and trough to view.

This fact now Duncan Frazer
Of Cheviot sings in rhyme;
Left Bambroughshire men should forget
Some part of it in time.

ADVICE TO MISS S—P—N.

(See p. 248.)

A Nosegay next, of flowers alone prepare,
Choice as your theme, your meaning to declare;

And bind not trees or hollies with the rose,
But level satire vices to expose:
Nor tell of TAYLOR's tumbling voice so
weak, [break;
While from his lips such charming accents
And every virtue, every christian grace,
Within his bosom finds a ready place.

Is WINTER not so placid as he ought?
Gently should youth describe the good man's
fault;

His virtues mark, and celebrate that sense
Which with his warmth may make us well
dispense.

Nor irritate a mind suppos'd too keen —
A point of wit may move the most serene.
'Tis soft insinuation only mends,
Satire must wound, but this alone befriends.

And why should BARBER's darkness be
display'd;

His honours own'd, then cast into a shade?
Sure his mild virtues might have spar'd his
name

That humbling record on thy list of fame!
Nor ought the venerable OLIPHANT's hair
So keen a censure from thy pen to share;
As if his locks, become a pearly white,
Gave proof his powers were sunk complete in
night.

But when they must by nature wear away, }
His Nebemiah's prayer*, that good essay, }
Shall long remind us that is once was day. }
Willows and poppies in their station keep,
A nosegay form'd of those might make one
weep:

But if the men you thus describe we scan,
Their powers are great, and wisely fram'd
their plan.

While solid reasoning mitigates our woe,
Forgive the weeper, and the man too slow.
A secret hint their errors might have our'd,
But public sneers are not to be endur'd.

If ardent BROWNE thunders in our ears,
'Tis but to rouse, then calm, the sinner's fears.

When heavenly consolation is his theme,
Though like a rapid, 'tis a healing, stream;
Which full, and flowing from the source, he
draws

Messiah's tribute to his father's laws.

Wherefore of GRASSHOPPER have you sought
to say,

But that he looks, and turns his eyes away
From those young men, whom, to his care
confign'd,

He watches with a parent's anxious mind?
If students call a tutor's anger down,
Leave them to bear, or so appease, the frown?
But let the Muse in gentle numbers tell,
His virtues o'er his foibles largely swell.

The rest whom you have prais'd, want not
my aid;

My tribute to the censor'd being paid,
Down will I lay my pen, nor take in more,
This subject to defend, or to deplore;
When I have first your pardon crav'd, that
here

My strains have borne the aspect of severe.
Severely kind, believe me, they are meant —
To you the tuneful Nine have amply lent
Sufficient store, if well improv'd, to chase
The cloud of sorrow from affliction's face;
While oft her woes in soothing verse you
shed [head.

Sweet sympathy's soft charms to banish her
But when a public speaker you arraign,
You fix a blemish with a lasting pain;
Then never, fair one, let your pen, beguil'd
With Satire's art, stray wantonly and wild,
To hurt one conscious breast; but be your aim
By kinder ways to dignify your fame.
Pursue Urania through her choicest bowers,
She's ever gracious to such rising powers.
And, if the critics spare my weak essay,
With grateful thanks I'll show my pathway.

ON READING THE CRITIQUE OF THE REVIEWERS ON MR. SCOTT'S LETTER.

O H! thou blest guardian of the Muse's art,
What awkward stride thy dispenser reap-
ries take!

While jaundic'd Envy deals the frequent
smart, [lays.

And daubs, with wisher'd hand, the poet's

Pure maid, through Farriham's gladden'd vale
Who stray'd with joyous step along,
Now whispering sweet thy fairy tale,
Now chaunting thy melodious song;

Inspire me now, for much I want thy aid
To tell the griefs the rancorous contest
brought.

Where slowly wandering o'er the misty glade
Thy favourite Hayley marr'd the anxious
thought.

" Ah! why, he cried, should Criticism's pen
Strive to deface the praise a people give:
Canst thou sure pardons the defects of men,
And bid their labours, though imperfect, live.

" Sure

* Alluding to a sermon he published on
Nehemiah ii. 4.

"Burst then, when Genius weaves the radiant
work,
Should liberal Judgment own the ^{claim} ~~work~~ ^{claim}
Let no false blame, no secret censure look
To spoil the poet of his wreath of fame,

"Still lest should Bigotry, with sneer malign,
Leer on the sectary with cynic smile; [throne,
Perish the tribe who drive from Honour's
With mean illiberal arts and shuffling guile.

"Or why should he, the bard of public fame,
Sloop, vainly sloop to guard the Muse's lyre;
Sure she nor craves defence, nor shrinks from
blame, [genuine fire.
While breathes her harp, while burns her

"Cease then, contentious sons, the keen de-
bate;
Cease the sad strife of vexing scandal born;
Lest the black hand of peace-destroying Hate
Goad you through life with Acrimony's
thorn." G. J. LESLIE.

T H E W I S H.

By Mr. KEMBLE.

ARCHLY-smiling, dimpled boy,
Son of Venus, God of Love,
Grant my heart, the seat of joy,
May thy temple ever prove!
Let me sing and laugh all day,
Sweetly pass my nights away,
Then arising taste with you
Blessings lasting, raptures new!

The Author's Address to his Book.

A M O C K - E L E G Y.

AH! Book, begotten in a heedless hour,
Like brats their parents are ashamed
to own;

How wilt thou struggle with the Critic's power,
And unprotected meet the Bigot's frown?

"Burn!" cries old CLAMOR, in his "cyclical
rage,"

Subtle to plan, and eager to pursue;
And whilst he scowles thy devoted page,
He wishes he could burn the author too.

How many skulls, laid open * by my hand,
Yawn for revenge! and, like Ezekiel's
bones,

Rattle to arms! and form a frightful band
To take full recompence for wounds and
groans!

See! there, a direful phalanx: see! they come:
PRIESTS, POETS, DOCTORS, from Ob-
livion's court.

"Grinning a ghastly smile," each leaves his
tomb,

To pay in earnest what I lent in sport.

One† skull moves slowly: but tho' slow, 'tis
sure: [still:

'Tis empty: but as LEAD 'tis ponderous

* The Author sometimes amused himself
by writing some pieces of criticism in the
London Review, published by Dr. Kenrick.

† Alluding to a particular enemy of the

A dance forgives not, tho' he looks demure,
And malice occupies the VOIR of skill.

Ah! luckless Child of Fancy's frolic hour,
Where can thy weakness find protection
flee?

Haste, haste away to CANDOUR's peaceful
bower, [m.

There seek repose, and spread a couch for
S. B.

A N N U S M I R A B I L I S;

OR THE DOWNFALL OF THE CHURCH
AND ITS CHAMPION, WITHIN A
YEAR OF EACH OTHER.

ONCE Mother Church, with terrors
arm'd,
All Europe with her bells alarm'd,
And none dar'd reprehend her;
And tho' bold Luther rashly try'd
To break her power, and check her pride,
Mal' rose her strong defender.

But, oh! the fatal time's arriv'd,
Both of their glories are depriv'd!
All, all to time must bend!
The poor old lady's overthrown †,
Her bold defender's tumbled down ‡!
Thus all things have an end.

QUIBUS.

**INSCRIPTION ON A VERY LARGE
ELM AT FORD ABBEY,
IN DEVONSHIRE.**

**BY EDWARD PRIDEAUX OWYNE, ESQ.
OF THAT PLACE.**

In memoriam

Ulti spectabilis

quæ per multos annos floruit,

non modo hujus loci,

sed totius forsam Angliæ,

decus:

Noaginta pedum altitudinem,

viginti & sex latitudinem,

inuitato vigore attigerat.

At dum viridis ejus senectus

uberioris vitæ spe nos lætabat,

ab atrocissima postremi anni tempestate

radicibus evessa est.

Hæc, visitor, meditare,

& te in tua statione

multo brevius esse permanisurum

memento.

author's, who had written upon the evil Qua-
lities of Lead, &c. &c. &c.

* Henry VIII. of England, on whom the
Pope conferred the title of Defender of the
Faith, for writing against Martin Luther;
and which has been retained by his successors
ever since.

† By the Emperor's shaking off the papal
authority. See vol. LII. p. 122.

‡ By the enfranchisement of America.
See the Preliminary Articles of Peace.

Per

Pernicious Tendency of Opinions hurtful to Society.
(Concluded from p. 230.)

IT behoves us to be on our guard, when the revolting dispositions of "many thousands in Scotland and Ireland" are held forth in a menacing way by a man who has had such a hair-breadth escape as Lord G. Gordon.

It is, I believe, the general opinion that he had a fair trial, and the circumstance of his being reminded by one of the jury that his life was saved on a nice point of law, had led me to suppose his acquittal was the fair consequence of some failure of proof: But a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, of Jan. 11, gives a strong hint, that his Lordship owed his life to the partial conduct of a perjured presbyterian jury. This writer calls himself, by way of signature, *a foe to incendiaries*; but to be consistent as such, he should have avoided throwing such an horrid imputation on twelve men, deemed by law good and true, without at the same time producing strong reasons for his opinion. He seems indeed to be a partizan, and desirous to stigmatize the Protestant Dissenters of this country, by lumping them in the gross, and indiscriminately ranking them with the Scotch Presbyterians; though it is notorious to every well informed gentleman that they differ exceedingly from each other, both in doctrine and discipline.

The genuine Protestant Dissenters are zealously attached to the liberties of mankind, and enemies to all tyrannical proceedings, both in church and state. They assert the right of all men to judge for themselves in all matters that relate purely to conscience, in opposition to all human decrees, whether of convocations, or synods, episcopal, or presbyterian. They are true friends to our excellent constitution, and equally dread the subversion of religion and liberty, whether attempted by zealots from Rome or from Scotland, whether by the extension of the King's prerogative, or by the tumults of the people. In short, they are the great advocates for a general toleration, of which perhaps they have more rational ideas than the members of either the established churches of England or Scotland. For an establishment seems to give to churches such kind of exclusive rights, that, like monopolists in trade, they regard all others as rivals and encroachers.

The church of Scotland, for instance, claims a sort of property in truth, obtained in a supernatural manner. For the followers of Knox disclaimed to rely on general councils, and ecclesiastical authority, as derived from apostolical traditions.

The highest degree of probability, on human testimony, would not satisfy them. Joseph had, said they, the highest human evidence from the holy Virgin in a matter wherein the could not be deceived; yet he sinned not in rejecting it, until he was told

in his dream by the Angel of the Lord, that "what was conceived in her, was of the Holy Ghost."

"It is injurious (say they, in the words of the confession) "to the true church, and "blasphemous against God, to allege that "scriptures have no other authority but that "which they have derived from the church."

Thus the church of Scotland not only assumes to herself a right to declare what is the interpretation of scripture, but also what is truly the scripture, and does affirm and avow the authority of the same to be of God, and neither to depend on men or angels." So that rather than derive their canon of scripture from any other church, they would lay claim to a new revelation, communicated in gentle whispers from the bridegroom to his spouse. For "The true church, the immaculate spouse, is known from the horrible harlot," and "always heareth and obeyeth the voice of her own spouse and pastor." Now as it is affirmed that "the canon of a christian's faith and doctrine" doth not depend on the authority of the church, or even on that of Angels, and it must be admitted that the true church only can know the true voice, she only can declare it. Therefore it may be asked on what other than kirk authority any individual member receives it. The kirk, however, when she gave her sanction to the books of holy writ, either prudently relied on general councils held near 400 years after Christ, or was divinely directed to adopt and establish the same canon.

It is however necessary to be observed, that whatever be the creed of the bulk of the people in Scotland, the more learned and rational among them, as well as those of their countrymen who are spread abroad in the world, freely own that many of the old tenets of their national church are absurd, and ought to be disregarded and deemed obsolete.

But others of their most eminent divines have in these modern times maintained, that the belief of the first truths of religion is an *instinctive principle*. Their knowledge or their ideas of God and religion having been early impressed on their minds, and the like ideas having been impressed by the same kind of education on the minds of their companions, and become the generally received opinions of their countrymen, they are thereby led perhaps to imagine they have innate ideas. Thus if a man feels any thing to be his duty, yet cannot remember how he came by the idea of its being a duty, he may persuade himself it is an innate idea.

I hope, however, that very few of them think Lord G. Gordon's idea of its being a duty of "a moral nature to extirpate idolatry," was derived from the great Author of our being.

"I obey the will of God," says Dr. Beattie, "when I act according to the principles of my constitution.—I ought to do what my

icious Tendency of Opinions hurtful to Society.—E. India Report. 341

take enjoins because God is the author constitution*.”

must be allowed that those who receive ideas from the fountain of truth must necessarily be right, and all those who differ from them necessarily wrong. On which position another of their learned Doctors† “that the general belief of the Christian system is founded on evidence in-to that of the primary truths of reli-

Those primary truths for instance are contained in the Scots confession, to their belief of which they subscribe as a qualification for holy orders. It is allowed too in pursuance of the argument those who are thus possessed of truth the original fountain, are either an of beings, more perfectly formed and refined than those who differ from or else that they are now (what they were formerly) God's peculiar people, great truths which are communicated to us are withheld not only from the heathen and Pagans, but from the rest of the human world. For their appeals to conscience in behalf of religion; and inquiry into the human mind, on the principles of common sense, are only suited to the common sense and commonly received opinions chosen people among whom they reason are by no means adapted to the common sense and understandings of the mass at large, where few will take their arguments for granted without attending to the evidence. At home they need not themselves on a level with gainsayers, or dissenters of any other church, for as Dr. H. observes, p. 14, “One who, in all disputes, asserts primary truths on authority of common sense;—has a right to a finer tone, and to pronounce more decisive air than those who put themselves on a level with the adversaries of common sense.”

masters of law, politics, commerce, other business, the gentlemen of Scotland are ever ready to stoop to the level of the vulgar if they find it to their purpose to do so; but the belief of any reality, and any very firm tone will try to convince them of a proper impression on the mind, impression when recollected they will ideas, and affirm that ideas so formed are materials on which are founded all human knowledge. Ask one of these gentlemen to explain to you the Copernican system, you will probably find he has a very clear idea of it, and that he is not at a loss to convey that idea to you, for his religious notions aside) no more acute or better instructed. He

say on Truth, p. 74.

r. Oswald.

r. Oswald.

r. Reid.

T. MAC. April, 1783.

will not awkwardly talk of his inward feelings; which he cannot communicate; nor of his knowledge in the system having been communicated by irresistible impressions made on his mind; but, like a gentleman and a scholar, will assist you in the investigation, satisfactorily explain the theory, and demonstrate the truth of the system.

Yours, &c.

M. B.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE to whom the PETITION of the United Company of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND, trading to the EAST INDIES, was referred.

THE Committee to whom the Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, was referred, have, pursuant to the order of the House, examined the matter of the said petition; and, to prove the allegations thereof, The Charter for incorporating the East-India Company, and the Acts of the 9th and 10th of William the Third, and the 1st and 6th of Queen Anne, were read; under the authority whereof, the Company have established settlements and factories for trade in the East-Indies.

It appeared to your committee, that in the year 1745, there being at that time a French war, a Squadron of English men of war were sent to the East Indies to annoy the French, which alarmed the Nabob of Arcot, who forbade hostilities on both sides within his dominions; but nevertheless, the French afterwards captured the settlement of Madras, whereby the Company sustained great loss.

It also appeared that the said settlement was restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749, yet that hostilities were continued by the French upon the coast of Coromandel, under pretence of assisting their allies; by means whereof, the East India Company were drawn into great disbursement of war, which continued till the year 1763; during which time, the Company's expences were much increased by means of another European war; amongst which expences there are now three several debts due to the Company; one of 260,687l. 8s. 3d. for the maintenance of French prisoners; Another of 21,448l. 9s. for hospital expences for his Majesty's troops; and the other, of 130,877l. 13s. 6d. for expences concerning Manila, taken from the Spaniards, subsequent to the time of its being delivered up to the Company's servants; which expedition was undertaken in consequence of a requisition from his late Majesty, by a letter wrote to the secret committee of the Committee by the Earl of Egremont, then one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, bearing date the 23d of January, 1762; whereby the said Earl wrote, “But as it is by no means his Majesty's intention that the East India Company shall, upon this occasion, incur a certain expence without any view to a proper and

just compensation, I am to acquaint you, by the King's orders, that the train and stores, which the Company shall furnish for this service, shall be made good; and that, in case this conquest should be restored by a treaty of peace before the Company shall have received advantages therefrom adequate to their expences in this expedition, his Majesty will take the same into his royal consideration, and recommend to Parliament such reasonable compensation, as the case shall, in his wisdom, appear to deserve."

It also appeared, that in 1756 the settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, was taken by Surajah Dowlah, and that hostilities were carried on in that country, with little intermission, from that time till the year 1765; when the Dewannee of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and the five Northern Circars, were granted to the Company.

Then Mr. Samuel Nicol, the Accountant of the Company, being examined, said, that the expences sustained by the Company, from their trading stock in England, on account of the hostilities in India, which ended in the cession of the territories before mentioned, from March, 1757, to March, 1766, amounted to the sum of 9,069,684*l*.

It also appeared to your Committee, that his Majesty's ministers, on behalf of the public, having laid a claim to the said territorial acquisition and revenues, or to a participation in the profits thereof, an agreement was made between the public and the Company for paying 400,000*l*. a year to government for two years; and the like agreement was afterwards continued for five years longer.

It also appeared, that the Company, pursuant to the said agreements, paid sundry sums into his Majesty's Exchequer, amounting to 2,169,398*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*. in satisfaction of the said annual payment of 400,000*l*. from the 1st of February, 1767, to the 5th of July, 1772, when the payment ceased.

That by means of these payments the Company incurred debts in England to a large amount, and were relieved from their distress by a loan of 1,400,000*l*. made by the public, as mentioned in the act of the 13th of his present Majesty, chap. 64; which loan was afterwards repaid, with interest.

That upon an average of fifteen years immediately preceding the acquisition of the Dewannee, the duties of customs and excise paid on East India goods amounted to no more than 14,940,639*l*. but in the fifteen years immediately succeeding the same amounted to 19,889,673*l*. It appeared, in both instances, that the account of customs was from actual payments, and the excise from estimate.

It also appeared, that the Company have received and realized in England, from the territories and revenues in India, no more than the sum of 3,622,060*l*. from which deducting the sum of 2,169,398*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*.

paid to government, as before mentioned, the sum remaining for the Company amounted to no more than 1,453,570*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. which was appropriated in the reduction of the Company's bond debt: And the said sum of 1,453,570*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. being deducted from the said sum of 5,069,684*l*. leaves the Company in disburse upon account of the wars by which the territories were acquired, to the amount of 3,616,113*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*. besides interest.

It also appears, that in the year 1781 his Majesty's ministers claimed the sum of 634,646*l*. as three-fourth parts of the net profits made by the Company after the reduction of their bond debt, and that such claim was resisted by the Company; and they afterwards agreed to pay the sum of 400,000*l*. in lieu of all past profits; and also made an agreement for the division of the Company's surplus profits in future, in such manner as is mentioned in the act of the 21st year of the reign of his present Majesty.

It also appeared, that the Company have paid 300,000*l*. in part of the said 400,000*l*. but have not been able to pay the remaining 100,000*l*. which the Lords of the Treasury have hitherto forbore to demand.

That there is also due from the Company to the public, for customs, 196,446*l*. which the Company have not been able to pay; but such payment, pursuant to an act of the last session of Parliament, stands postponed to the 1st day of April, 1783: That the Company have also been obliged to postpone the payment of many other commercial debts, such as freights of ships, supercargoes, commissions, and sundry payments in the department of the committee of shipping.

It also appeared to your Committee, that the expences of his Majesty's troops and ships sent to India were at all times before the act of the 21st of his present Majesty borne by government; and that for six years, from 1757 to 1763, there was allowed and paid by government to the Company 20,000*l*. a year, in lieu of troops withdrawn from India.

Then Mr. John Annis, the Company's Auditor of India accounts, being examined, said, that the Company's debts abroad, by the last accounts received, amounted to

At Bengal, made up to the	28th of February, 1782	2,263,616
At Fort St. George, made up to the	28th of Oct. 1782	449,011
At Bombay, made up to the	17th of May, 1781	1,061,097

6,377,724

It also appeared, that the Company's English bond debt, in part, arose from their military expences in India; and that those expences, during the wars, prevented the Company from discharging the whole of their bond debt out of their ordinary profits.

It also appeared to your Committee, that the sum which will be wanted to enable the

Company to carry on their affairs only to the 1st of March, 1784, upon the most correct calculation that can be made, allowing for the safe arrival of all the expected ships within that period, will be about 900,000l. without paying the said 100,000l. remaining due to government; but no calculation can at present be made beyond that period.

Mr. Richard Cole, principal clerk in the Company's freight-office, being examined, said, that the freight paid by the Company, in time of peace, was 22l. 10s. per ton; but the freight now paid, being agreed for in the late war, is 47l. 4s. per ton; and computing such freight upon twenty-five ships per annum, at 758 tons upon each ship, the Company's freight, in time of war, amounts to 477,955l. more than in time of peace; and that, besides the freight, the Company's ships are kept much longer upon demurrage in time of war than in peace.

Mr. Nicol being then further examined, said, that the September sale is always the largest; and that the Company, in the ordinary course of their affairs in time of peace, when their sales are regular, are generally obliged to borrow money of the Bank, to the amount of 3 or 400,000l. which they are enabled to repay out of the money afterwards received from their September sales; and on this account it is inconvenient, and must always distress the Company, to pay the share of profits on the 1st of May, as directed by the act of the 11th of his present Majesty.

In respect to the inability of the Company to pay the military and naval expence of his Majesty's troops and ships in India, it appeared to your Committee, that the Company are not only indebted to India to such large amount as herein before is mentioned, but that their expence in India is so enormous, that they have not been able to make any investment for Europe without borrowing money for that purpose; and that a scheme has been formed, of sending home an investment, with monies raised by subscription amongst the Company's servants.

It also appeared to your Committee, that a dispute hath arisen between the Company and the Commissioners of the Navy, respecting the victualling the King's ships in India; the Commissioners insisting that the Company are not only to supply such victualling as the East Indies produce, but are also to send out victualling from England, although no provision is made for that purpose in the act of Parliament, as is done respecting naval stores—That opinions of counsel have been taken, in which they differ.

It further appears to your Committee, that the naval and military ordnance, and victualling stores, sent to India this year on the requisition of Government, amount to between 4 and 5000 tons; and that the same being more than the Company's ordinary trading ships could carry, the Company hath purchased one ship solely for the purpose of

carrying masts and other stores, and have sent out five ships more than would otherwise have been taken up.

The clause in the Company's charter respecting the annual supply of 500 tons of saltpetre, at the prime cost, including freight and charges; and also the act of the 12th of Queen Anne, cap. 12, whereby, instead of paying for such saltpetre at prime cost and charges, the payment in future was to be made at the rate of 45l. per ton in time of peace, and 53l. per ton in time of war, were read; and

Mr. Nicol being further examined, said, that the Company for many years past have sustained a loss of 20l. per ton on all the saltpetre supplied to Government, for that the prime cost and charges thereof hath amounted to 73l. per ton, and upwards; and they will continue to sustain that loss, as the law now stands. He also said, that there is a debt of 80,008l. 15s. 3d. now remaining due to the Company, for saltpetre, from the Office of Ordnance, for part of what hath been supplied to Government above 500 tons a-year, which the Company have charged at the same price as saltpetre was sold at their sales at the time of the delivery of the said saltpetre to Government, and gave notice to the Board of Ordnance that they should so charge the same; and that an account thereof was delivered to the Board of Ordnance, and, as he understood, was not objected to.

Your Committee, having referred to the ordnance estimate presented to the House in the last session, and to the vote of supply thereupon, find, that in the sum voted for the Ordnance service, 241,565l. 8s. 1d. is included, and is in the estimate expressed to be, to pay the East India Company for 3000 tons of saltpetre, delivered by them in advance, over and above the quantity of 500 tons they are obliged by their charter to furnish annually.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of H. MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The humble Petition and Memorial of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Houses in the Town of Gibraltar.

Delivered on Tuesday the 4th of March.

May it please your Lordships,

THE inhabitants and proprietors of houses in Gibraltar humbly beg leave to apply to your Lordships, at a time, when from the professed inclination of his Majesty's Ministers to heal the wounds occasioned by the ravages of war, your petitioners think themselves entitled to expect the most favourable attention to the circumstances of their case.

Your petitioners partake, in common with their fellow-subjects, in the satisfaction which is universally felt in the preservation of Gibraltar; and a fortress, which having been

been honourably acquired by the arms of England, and having long contributed to the accommodation of its commerce in peace, and to that of its naval operations in time of war, has by its late memorable defence added new lustre to the English name, and has become one of the most splendid subjects of national triumph; and they consider themselves as called upon, by the peculiarity of their connections with it, to express their dutiful congratulations, not only on account of the honourable defence which it received from the gallantry of his Majesty's Governor and forces, but likewise on account of the successful attention which has been shewn to its security by his Majesty's Ministers in the final arrangements of the treaty of peace.

Having thus far discharged the duty of citizens, on an occasion of so much importance to the public, they beg leave to advert to their own peculiar circumstances, as connected with this event; and if the honour of the nation, interested in the preservation of Gibraltar, has been supported at the expence of peculiar loss and injury to themselves, they rely upon the equity of Government to interpose in their behalf, and to prevent that, which is justly regarded as an occasion of general joy, from ever presenting itself to their minds as matter of private misfortune and complaint.

Before the commencement of the present siege, the town of Gibraltar consisted of about four hundred private houses within the walls, amounting in value to about two hundred thousand pounds sterling. That the inhabitants of a town so situated must have suffered very considerably in their fortunes during a siege of so much severity, and of so long a continuance, is a proposition that stands in need of no evidence for its illustration and support. They state facts perfectly notorious, when they assert, that their houses were greatly demolished; that much the greater part of the property vested there was destroyed; that all of them suffered the loss of their goods and furniture to a heavy amount; and that many were reduced, from different degrees of complacency and affluence, to a state that could scarcely be improperly described by the terms, of absolute indigence and distress.

In stating these circumstances, they most anxiously desire to guard against any supposable intention of reflecting on the Commander in Chief. His regard to the internal security of the inhabitants fell only short of that which was shewn to the fortress itself. But it is unnecessary for them to observe, that just at the moment when extreme danger first presents itself to a besieged place, the unavailing licentiousness of war shall take its course, and that at such a time, and in such a place, no efforts of discipline, however vigilantly applied, or prudently conducted, could prevent a numerous body of

soldiers, with arms in their hands, out of the reach of all civil government, sensible of their own importance, and equally sensible that that importance was felt by their military commanders, from taking the most injurious liberties with the property of unarmed inhabitants. They wish rather to hint at such facts in general expressions, than to present them specifically in the form of a particular detail. Their sufferings arising from this cause have therefore been suppressed from motives of regard to the public quiet, and of tenderness for the reputation of the gallant troops; but those sufferings have not been the less sensibly felt, nor continue to be the less seriously lamented.

Leaving this subject on the footing of mere general suggestion, they proceed to state a particular hardship, in which the public being a party, and having immediately received the advantage, is bound, as they conceive, to compensate the loss. The heavy bombardment, which took place in April, 1782, first obliged the inhabitants to abandon their houses; but the actual mischief done by the fire of the enemy was comparatively small, and such as might easily have been repaired.

In the progress of the siege there was a considerable demand for timber, and other building materials, for various uses of the troops; the public stores were totally incompetent to this demand, and they were taken by the troops from private houses, without reserve; every house was stripped, and abandoned to consequent destruction, and the materials so taken were applied to the public service of the troops, of which the most abundant proof could be made by witnesses whom the petitioners are ready to produce. Much utility accrued to the public from this application; numerous temporary buildings were erected on the southern part of the garrison, which could not otherwise possibly have been provided, and which contributed most essentially to the health of the soldiers, and, consequently, to the safety of the place. But it is easy enough to conjecture, in a general way, the extent of the mischief thus done to the property of individuals. That this mischief was authorized by the Governor, they neither insinuate nor suppose; but the interposition of his authority they conceive to make no necessary ingredient in the merits of their claim; for the question, whether authorized or not, was equally noxious to the individual, and equally beneficial to the state. And though they fully admit the principle, that the state has a right, in cases of extreme public exigency, to convert to its own use the property of its members, and that that right cannot legally be resisted in the act of necessary exertion, yet they conceive that that principle is moderated by another principle of indisputable equity, that, when the necessity is over, restitution or compensation shall be made, and that a few individuals shall

shall not be expected to support the entire burdens of the public.

This claim addresses itself to the equity of Government; but in another, which they presume to urge, they conceive themselves to be supported by the principles of strict law. The inhabitants pay a considerable ground-rent to Government for the site of their houses, amounting annually to nine thousand dollars, or about one thousand four hundred pounds sterling. The houses being demolished by the enemy, and still more by the troops for the public benefit, and all possible application of the ground to any purpose of advantage to the holders being prevented during the continuance of the blockade, they submit that they cannot be considered as liable to pay for that which the wants of Government, or its inability to protect them at that time, rendered it impossible for them to enjoy.—If, being the tenants of the state, they are called upon to abandon their interest to the public use; or if the force of the state is, at a certain time, unable to secure to them the enjoyment of their interest, nothing seems more reasonable than that the payment of rent to the state should, for that interval, be suspended.—The act of the King's Government, and the act of the King's enemies, they conceive to amount to a legal discharge; and if the state should have appropriated the money to specific purposes, however necessary, or however important, they hope that some other provision may be made, and that the mere appropriation shall not be held decisive for the payment, unless it appears to be legally and justly due.

The justice and necessity of relaxing the claim of ground-rent, when the houses have been employed in the public service, has been admitted by Government upon other occasions; it is usually so admitted when troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, that accommodation to the public convenience being considered as an equivalent for rent.

In May, 1778, quarters were demanded for a considerable number of troops, and the garrison Quarter-master enjoined a considerable quantity of store-houses to be provided, as necessary for their proper accommodation. The inhabitants, willing to exert themselves in the public cause at so interesting a crisis, received the troops without the usual relaxation of ground-rent, and made the required provision of store-houses, at an expence to themselves of not less than 500 dollars per month. In stating this fact, they hope that their compliance for the public service, manifested at so considerable an expence, will strengthen their pretensions to the indulgence of Government, upon a claim, where even its justice seems pledged upon their behalf.

During the blockade, which lasted three years, the exercise of their foreign trade was suspended, the internal commerce of the place was hardly kept alive, all provisions

and necessities of every species rose to such an exorbitant price, as scarcely to leave the means of subsistence within the reach of those who had lived before in circumstances of plenty and convenience. Under the aggravated wretchedness which the loss of their trade, the destruction of their houses, and the ruin of their fortunes, has entailed upon them, they are totally unequal to the task of rebuilding, and discharging the arrears of ground-rent, in case they can legally be demanded; and they therefore presume to rely upon the liberality of the state to enable them to rebuild, and to dispense with the payment of ground rent, from the time that they were obliged to abandon their houses, till they are again rendered fit to be inhabited. To the personal inconvenience which attended the present sacrifice of their property, and to considerable actual loss, they willingly submit: But they hope it will not be deemed an improper application of the wealth of the state, to restore them to the capacity of enjoying that property which the troops have withheld to the immediate use of the state, and to suspend the consideration due to the public during the time that the property was so withheld.

The military importance of Gibraltar has been illustriously evinced in the late memorable siege. Its commercial importance is not only considerable in itself, but is capable of receiving the most beneficial extension from a judicious and attentive encouragement. Being the nearest European point both to Africa and America, situated at the entrance of the Mediterranean; and, in fact, the only remaining British port in that sea, it is obviously capable of being made, with great public advantage, an entrepot for the Mediterranean trade; where information may be readily obtained of the state of the markets, and a connection commodiously maintained between the remotest branches of commerce. But your petitioners forbear to enlarge upon the actual and possible advantages of Gibraltar, to an Administration too enlightened to be unacquainted with those advantages, and too anxious for the public welfare not to feel the obligation of promoting them and cherishing the general prosperity of the place.

J. Turnbull,

W. Boyd,

Henry Cooper,

Tbo. Field, Committee of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Houses at Gibraltar.

John Hind,

David Carvalho,

Rob. Aiderfon

Authentic Account of the Mutiny and Insurrection of the 104th Regiment, quartered at Guernsey.

TH A T regiment (except the grenadier company) has been quartered all winter in the citadel, and although they have at all times been rather troublesome to the country people, they had been kept in tolerable order till the arrival of a few discharged men of the

The 83d regiment from Portsmouth, who, beset of the impunity with which they, and in general the soldiery all over England, had set the laws at defiance, stirred up a spirit of discontent, which at last openly broke forth in mutiny. About the 18th inst. they insisted with their officers that the gates should no more be shut, that they should have liberty to go where they pleased, and, it being peace, they should do no more duty; the Governor appeased the tumult, by granting their demands. However, the officers, who were sitting in the mess-room after dinner on the 21st, were alarmed by the whistling of musket balls amongst them, and were forced to creep on their hands to escape the shots, which continued to fly through the doors and windows. They were some time in this situation, till, it is said, some of the worst of the rioters getting up stairs into the barrack rooms, for the sake of firing down upon them, the Serjeant Major advised their immediately running off, which they did, the gates being then providentially open, and although several muskets were fired at them, fortunately escaped, except two, who hid themselves in a coal-hole. This was known in town about eight o'clock in the evening, and at first it was very much doubted whether the 18th regiment, quartered there, would not join the rebels, or at least refuse to join in bringing them to order by force. However, to the eternal honour of the regiment, they proved untainted with the unhappy spirit of mutiny, and turned out to a man; the militia also immediately paraded, and the town regiment was drawn out in as little time as could be conceived, and with the greatest alacrity. The officers belonging to the country regiments set off with the first summons; their orders were, for every regiment to defend its own district, and to be ready to join the army on the first order; they accordingly patrolled their own parishes, and turned out without the least murmur.

About eleven o'clock the Governor marched out with the 18th regiment, commanded by Major Mawbey, and the town regiment of militia; being arrived at the Citadel (without beat of drum), the 18th regiment, with

the town grenadiers and light infantry, four pieces of artillery, and two howitzers, lined the front, under cover of a low hedge, at about 100 yards distance; four of the militia battalion companies guarded the avenues on one side, and the four others were in reserve. A summons being sent, a parley ensued, but the mutineers declared they would on no account lay down their arms; several straggling shots were fired. Messages continued till about four o'clock, when the Governor being on the field at parley with some of the deputies, a fire began on him and part of the line by a party which had advanced out of the walls, and the fire continued along the line without its being known what part of the enemy had fired. The artillery being in the rear of the 18th, and pushing up, caused them to fall on the flanks; and the ground being confined, caused a momentary confusion, during which several ill-directed shots were fired; however, this was soon over, and the line put in proper order.

Soon after this, the four companies in reserve were ordered to the right to occupy a commanding ground, and about four o'clock the rioters seeing themselves surrounded, and hearing the whole force of the island was coming against them, marched out and piled their arms.

It is remarkable that these fellows mounted a regular guard, beat regularly to arms, and kept up garrison duty as if they had been under command of their own officers.

The states of the island, it seems, are soon to meet to consider of a reward to the 18th's soldiers, for their alacrity in turning out volunteers on this occasion: a conduct which not only distinguishes them from almost all the army, but which reflects the greatest honour on the discipline and abilities of their officers, and especially Major Mawbey, their commander.

The grenadier company of the 104th should be distinguished from the other part of the regiment; they were quartered apart at the Vale Castle, under their Captain, Fenwick. He had kept so proper a discipline, that the greatest part offered to turn out volunteers against their rebel companions."

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

THOUGH we have already given an abbreviated account of the following dispatches in our last Magazine, authenticated by the Directors of the E. I. Company; yet it may be expected that the Admiral's own narrative should be continued, as it furnishes a connected narrative of naval affairs in the East-Indies, a period the most interesting of any in the oriental history.

These dispatches were brought to the Secretary of State's office, by the Hon. Capt. Carpenter, who came passenger to Ireland in the Rodney Packet belonging to the East India Company.

The Admiral's first letter is in substance as follows:

Superb, off Negapatnam, July 15.

I mentioned, in my letter of the 15th ult. (see Vol. LII. p. 592) my intention to embark, in a few days after, all such men from Trincomale Hospital as could be any ways serviceable on board, and to proceed with the Squadron to this coast to watch the motions of that of the French under Monk Suffrein; and, accordingly, I sailed from Trincomale Bay on the 24th of last month, and anchored in Negapatnam Road the day following.

At this place I was informed that the French Squadron was then at anchor off Cuddalore, which had surrendered before to their land forces; and that his Majesty's armed trans-

transports, the Resolution and Raikes; on their passage to join me at Trincomalee with stores and ammunition, had very unfortunately been captured.

I continued with the squadron at anchor till the 5th, when, at one P. M. the French squadron, consisting of 8 sail (12 of which of the line) came in fight. At three P. M. I weighed with his Majesty's Squadron, and stood to the southward all that evening and night, in order to gain the wind of the enemy.

On the 6th, at day-light, the enemy's squadron at anchor, I made the signal for the line of battle a-head, and bore away towards them. At six, observing the enemy getting under sail, and standing to the westward, made the signal for the line a-head at two cables length distance. At ten minutes past seven, our line being well formed, made the signal to bear down on the enemy; each ship in our line against the ship opposed to her in the enemy's line. At 40 minutes past ten the enemy's line began to fire on ours. At 45 minutes past ten I made the signal for battle, and at the same time the signal for a close engagement.

From ten minutes after eleven till 35 past noon, the engagement was general from van to rear in both lines, and mostly very close; the enemy's ships appeared to have suffered severely both in hulls and masts; the van ship had bore away out of their line; and the Brilliant, the French Admiral's second ship a head, had lost his main-mast. At this time the sea breeze set in at S. S. E. very fresh, and several of the ships in our van and center were taken a-back and payed round with their heads to the westward, while others of our ships, those in the rear in particular, which had suffered less in their rigging, payed off, and continued on their former tack. Some of the enemy's ships were also payed round by the sea breeze with their heads to the westward; the Admiral's second a-head in particular, which I supposed to be the Ajax, but proved afterwards to be the Severe, fell along-side the Sultan, and struck to her; but, whilst the Sultan was wearing to join me, made what sail he could, * fired on and raked the Sultan, without shewing any colours, and then got in amongst his own ships. At 50 minutes past noon, finding the Worcester, Eagle, and Basford, still continuing on their former tack, and nearing the body of the enemy's squadron very fast, I made the signal to wear, and hauled down the signal for the line, purposing to make the signal for a general chase; but the captain of the Monarca having hailed, and informed me that all his standing rigging was shot away, and

the ship so much disabled as to be ungovernable; and the Hero on the contrary tack, hauling in with the land with the signal of distress out; and the enemy's ships having were and come to on the larboard tack, the least disabled forming to windward to cover their disabled ships, and endeavouring to cut off the Eagle, I made the signal, at 20 minutes past one, to wear, and stood to the westward, the engagement still continuing partially, wherever our ships were near the enemy's, and the Eagle hard pressed by two of the enemy's ships. At half past one I made the signal for the line of battle a-head on the larboard tack, and made the Exeter's signal to come within hail, and directed her to take her station a-head of the Sultan. At two P. M. the enemy's squadron were standing in shore, and collecting their ships, which I was also endeavouring to do, as our squadron was very much dispersed, and continued on different tacks, the ships being greatly disabled, and in general ungovernable.

At half past four I hauled down the signal for the line of battle a-head, and made the signal to prepare to anchor; and at half past five I anchored with the *Superb* in six fathoms water, between Negapatnam and Nagore; the other ships of the squadron anchoring as they came in with the land; and the Worcester next day.

The enemy, having collected their ships into a close body, anchored at six P. M. about three-leagues to leeward of our ships; during the remainder of the day, and all night, our ships were incessantly employed in securing their lower masts, almost all their standing rigging being shot away; splicing the old and reeving new rigging, and getting serviceable sails to the yards.

On the 7th in the morning the damages sustained by the several ships of the squadron appeared to me so great, that I gave up all thoughts of pursuing the enemy; and at nine A. M. the French squadron got under sail, and returned to Cuddalore Head, their disabled ships a-head, and those less so, covering their retreat in the rear.

At ten A. M. I sent Capt. James Watt, of his Majesty's ship the Sultan, in the Rodney Brig, disarmed, with a flag of truce, and a letter to Mons. Suffrein, containing a demand of the surrender of the French king's ship the Ajax. Capt. Watt came up with the French squadron the same evening, and my letter was forwarded to Mons. Suffrein, who returned an evasive answer, saying it was the French ship *Severe* who had the halibards of his ensign shot away, as frequently happens in action, by which means it came down, but was never intended to be struck.

I am extremely happy to inform their Lordships, that in this engagement his Majesty's squadron under my command gained a decided superiority over that of the enemy; and had not the wind shifted, and

* It is reported on good authority; that the first Lieutenant of the *Severe* confined the Captain, and fought the ship at the risk of life.

thrown his Majesty's Squadron out of action, at the very time when some of the enemy's ships had broken their line, were running away, and others of them greatly disabled, I have good reason to believe it would have ended in the capture of several of their line of battle ships. I am happy also to inform their Lordships, that the officers and the men of the Squadron behaved to my satisfaction, and have great merit for their bravery and steady conduct: The Captains Gell, of the Monarca, Rainer, of the Burford, and War, of the Sultan, eminently distinguished themselves by a strict attention to my signals, and the utmost exertion of courage and conduct against the enemy.

I am also obliged to Col. Fullarton, of the 98th regiment, who has been my companion in the Superb, since I left Madras Road in March last, preferring to serve with his corps on board to living inactive on shore. The officers and men of this regiment have behaved with great regularity on board the ships of the Squadron, and done their duty well on all occasions. Major Grattan, an officer late of Gen. Meadows's staff, and a captain in the 100th regiment, has also served with great credit on board the Superb on this occasion, in the absence of his corps, now on the Malabar coast.

The death of Capt. Maclellan of the Superb, who was shot through the heart with a grape shot early in the engagement, is universally regretted by all who knew him. I had experienced in him an excellent officer in every department of the service.

Inclosed with this is an account of the killed and wounded on board each ship, and lists of the English and French lines of battle.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Ships Names.	Killed.	Wounded.
Superb —	7	19
Hero —	12	23
Magnanimo —	2	17
Monmouth —	—	12
Monarca —	8	46
Burford —	7	34
Eagle —	4	9
Exeter —	11	24
Sultan —	16	21
Worcester —	1	9
Isis —	9	19

Total 77 233

The English and French Line of Battle on the 6th of July 1782.

English Ships.	Guns.	French Ships.	Guns.
Hero	74	Le Flammand	50
Exeter	64	Le Hannibal	74
Isis	50	Le Brilliant	64
Burford	70	Le Severe	64
Sultan	74	L'Hero	74
Superb	74	Le Sphinx	66
Monarca	70	Le Petit Hannibal	50
Worcester	64	L' Artésien	64
Monmouth	64	Le Vengeur	64

Eagle	64	Le Bizarre	64
Magnanimo	64	L'Orient	74
		L'Ajaj	64
Frigate,		Frigates,	
Seahorse.		La Bellone	
		La Fine	
		La Naide	
		La Diligence.	
		EDW. HUGHES.	

Superb, Madras Road, Aug. 12.

FINDING it impossible to repair the loss of top masts, and the other damages the ships of the Squadron had sustained in the engagement, I was under the necessity to proceed with the Squadron to this road, where our stores and provisions are deposited; and having sailed on the 18th, arrived here the 20th of last month, where I have been incessantly labouring to put the ships in a condition for service.

When I left the windward station, the French Squadron was then at an anchor off Cuddalore, repairing their damages.

On my arrival in this road, I learned that his Majesty's ship Sceptre, Capt. Samuel Graves, one of Sir Richard Bickerton's Squadron, had arrived here on the 13th of last month, and had again sailed with his Majesty's armed transport San Carlos on the 17th, with intent to join me to the southward; and on the 28th of the month they both joined me in this Road: Capt. Graves had parted company with Sir Richard Bickerton's Squadron soon after it left the channel, had been at Rio Janeiro, where he met the Medea frigate, and in their passage to India, captured a large French ship laden with naval stores, in charge of which Capt. Graves left the Medea, and proceeded on in the Sceptre to join me.

On the 31st I dispatched his Majesty's ships Monmouth and Sceptre to Trincomale, with a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of provisions and stores, under the command of Capt. Alma; and I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that service had been very completely performed, and the two ships rejoined me here on the 10th of this month.

As the ships of the Squadron are now nearly fitted, I hope to be able to proceed to sea in a few days to cover the arrival of the expected reinforcements under Sir Richard Bickerton, and oppose the enemy's Squadron.

Superb, Madras Road, Aug. 16.

HIS Majesty's frigate the Medea, Capt. Gower, joined me here the 14th, and the Coventry this day from Bombay, where she has been completely repaired.

The Medea brought in with her a French ship, about 450 tons burthen, with sundry merchandize.

Capt. Mitchell, of the Coventry, off Friars Hood on the island of Ceylon, fell in with Bellona, a French frigate of 40 guns, and, after a severe engagement of two hours

and

and a half, the *Bellona* sheered off and made sail to join the French fleet consisting of 23 sail, which Capt. Mitchell saw at anchor in the *Batracalo* Road, and was chased by two of their line of battle ships: In the engagement the *Coventry* had 15 men killed, and 29 wounded; and I hope to be able so far to repair her damages, as to carry her to sea with me in two or three days. Capt. Mitchell speaks highly of the courage and good conduct of the *Coventry's* officers and men; and I trust their Lordships will give him his full share of merit, for having so gallantly attacked and beaten an enemy's ship to superior in force to his own.

Superb, Madras Road, Sept. 30.

IN my letter of the 12th of last month, I mentioned my intention to proceed to sea, when the Squadron was refitted, for covering the arrival of the expected reinforcements under Sir Richard Bickerton, and to oppose the enemy's Squadron; and accordingly, on the 10th, the Squadron having completed its provisions, and being in a tolerable condition for service, I left the Road with the Squadron under my command, and used all diligence possible to get to the southward to Trincomale, being apprehensive the enemy would endeavour to make themselves masters of that harbour in the absence of the Squadron; but the wind blowing strong from the southward, I did not arrive with the Squadron off Trincomale till the night of the 2d of this month; and in the morning following I discovered French colours on the forts, and their Squadron reinforced by the *Illustre*, of 74 guns, the *St. Michael*, of 64, and the *Elizabeth*, formerly a company's ship, of 50 guns, with several transports, in all 30 sail at anchor in the several bays there.

On the appearance of his Majesty's Squadron on the morning of the 3d, the French Squadron, consisting of 14 line of battle ships, the *Elizabeth*, three frigates, and a fire ship, got under sail, and about six A. M. stood out of Pack Bay to the S. Eastward, the wind blowing strong at S. W. off the shore, which placed them to windward of his Majesty's Squadron. At ten minutes past six A. M. I made the signal for the line of battle a-head at two cables length distance, shortened sail, and edged away from the wind, that the ships to form the van of our line might the more speedily get into their stations. At 20 minutes past eight the enemy's Squadron began to edge down on our line, and then formed in good order. From that time till half past eleven A. M. I steered under top-sails in the line E. S. E. with the wind blowing strong at the S. W. in order to draw the enemy's Squadron as far as possible from the port of Trincomale; they sometimes edging down, sometimes bringing to, and in no regular order, as if uncertain what to do.

At noon the enemy's Squadron appeared to have an intention to engage. At half past

two P. M. the French line began to fire on ours, and I made the signal for battle. At five minutes after, the engagement was general from van to rear. The two additional ships of the enemy's line falling furiously on our rear-most ship the *Worcester*, were bravely resisted by that ship and the *Monmouth* her second a-head, which backed all her sails to assist her. About the same time the van of the enemy's line, to which five of their ships had crowded, bore down on the *Exeter* and *Isis*, the two head-most ships of our line, and by an exerted fire on them, forced the *Exeter*, much disabled, out of the line; then tacked, keeping their wind, and firing on the *Isis* and other ships of our van, as they passed. In the mean time the centers of the two lines were warmly engaged ship to ship. At 18 minutes past three the mizen-mast of the French Admiral's second atern was shot or cut away, and at the same time his second a-head lost her fore and mizen top-masts.

At 35 minutes past five the wind shifting from S. W. to E. S. E. I made the signal for the Squadron to wear, which was obeyed instantly in good order, the enemy's ships either wearing or staying at the same time; and the engagement was renewed on the other tack close and vigorously on our part. At 20 minutes past six the French Admiral's main-mast was shot away by the board, and soon after his mizen-mast; and about the same time the *Worcester*, one of our line of battle ships, lost her main-top mast. At about seven P. M. the body of the French Squadron hauled their wind to the southward, the ships in our rear continuing a severe fire on them till 20 minutes past seven, when the engagement ceased; and our ships had apparently suffered so much, as to be in no condition to pursue. About eight P. M. made the night signal for the line of battle a-head on the larboard tack; but the night being dark, and several of the ships not being to be seen, at twelve P. M. I made the signal for the Squadron to bring to, and lie by on the larboard tack. At day light no part of the enemy's Squadron was in sight; and the *Eagle*, *Monmouth*, *Burford*, *Superb*, and several other ships making much water from shot holes, so very low down in the bottom as not to be come at to be actually stopped; and the whole having suffered severely in their masts and rigging; under these circumstances, and Trincomale being in the enemy's possession, and the other parts of the west coast of Ceylon unsafe to anchor on at this late season of the year; I was under the necessity of steering with the Squadron for this coast to get anchoring ground, in order to stop the shot-holes under water; and, from the disabled state of the several ships, I fell in with the land a very few leagues only to windward of this port, on the 8th of this month, and anchored in this Road

Road on the 9th, and am now closely employed in repairing the damages the several ships have received.

By the account of the killed and wounded their Lordships will observe, that although we have been fortunate enough in losing few of our men, we have suffered most severely in officers. The Honourable Captain Lumley, of the *Isis*, a very good officer, and promising young man; Capt. James Watt, of the *Sultan*, a most worthy officer, died of his wounds; and Capt. Charles Wood, of the *Worcester*, a most deserving officer, dangerously wounded, with little hopes of his recovery.

As the change of the monsoon is now near at hand, and the line of battle ships in their present state cannot remain on this coast; and as the late news of the season may have induced Sir Richard Bickerton to remain at Bombay, in hopes of joining me there; I am preparing the ships of the squadron for service; and, so soon as they are in a condition, I shall proceed to sea with them, and make the best of my way to Bombay, and there use every possible diligence to get the squadron in a condition to come early on this coast.

I have not been able to procure the least intelligence of the French squadron since the engagement of the 3d of this month, but suppose they are refitting at Trincomalee.

Inclosed is the account of the killed and wounded in the late engagement; and a list of the English and French naval force in these seas, as they were on the 3d.

Total Number Killed and Wounded.

Ships Names.	Killed.	Wounded.
<i>Superb</i> —	4	52
<i>Hero</i> —	1	17
<i>Sultan</i> —	4	43
<i>Magnanime</i> —	3	17
<i>Monmouth</i> —	—	3
<i>Monarca</i> —	6	22
<i>Burford</i> —	4	38
<i>Sceptre</i> —	2	23
<i>Eagle</i> —	8	14
<i>Exeter</i> —	6	19
<i>Worcester</i> —	6	16
<i>Isis</i> —	7	19

Total 62 283

A List of the English and French Squadrons.

<i>Superb</i>	74	<i>Hero</i> (cop.)	74
<i>Hero</i> (coppered)	74	<i>Illustré</i> (ditto)	74
<i>Sultan</i> (ditto)	74	<i>L'Orant</i>	74
<i>Burford</i>	70	<i>Hannibal</i>	74
<i>Monarca</i>	68	<i>Vengeur</i> (cop.)	64
<i>Exeter</i>	64	<i>Artéfin</i> (ditto)	64
<i>Worcester</i>	64	<i>Sphinx</i> (ditto)	64
<i>Monmouth</i> (cop.)	64	<i>Brillant</i>	64
<i>Eagle</i>	64	<i>Severe</i>	64
<i>Magnanime</i> (cop.)	64	<i>Bizarre</i>	64
<i>Sceptre</i> (ditto)	64	<i>Ajax</i>	64
<i>Isis</i> (ditto)	50	<i>St. Michael</i> (cop.)	64
		<i>En. Hannibal</i> (di.)	50
		<i>Flamand</i>	50
		<i>Confolante</i>	50

Frigates.		Frigates.	
<i>San Carlos</i> (cop.)	44	<i>Pomroyeuse</i>	36
<i>Active</i> (ditto)	32	<i>Bellone</i> (cop.)	34
<i>Coventry</i> (ditto)	28	<i>La Fine</i> (ditto)	31
<i>Medea</i> (ditto)	28	<i>Sylphide</i>	18
<i>Seahorse</i> (ditto)	24	<i>Chaser</i> (cop.)	18
<i>Combustion fireship.</i>		<i>Diligente</i>	
		<i>Pulveriseur</i> fireship.	

Superb, in Madras Road, Oct. 16.

IN continuation of my letter of the 30th of last month, I beg you please to acquaint their Lordships, that the weather growing very threatening and squally, so that several of the ships of the squadron have parted their cables, and lost their anchors already, I am preparing to sail with the line of battle ships for Bombay, leaving all the frigates to cruise between Point Palmiras and this Road, for the protection of the merchant ships and vessels sailing between Bengal and this Port. I have not to this hour received any intelligence where Sir Richard Bickerton, with his Majesty's ships and convoy under his command, now are.

Extracts of Letters from Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, dated Madras, August 31, and Sept. 25, 1782, and inserted in the Lond. Gaz. April 12, 1783. See his former Dispatches, vol. LII.

The General's first letter is a confirmation of the defeat of col. Braithwaite's detachment, by Hyder Ally's son, Tippo Saib, on the 25th of February, 1782, (of which we gave an account, Vol. LII. p. 356) with this addition, That the colonel's detachment consisted of about 2000 infantry, 250 cavalry, 18 officers, and a field train of 13 pieces, all either captured or destroyed. Also of the surrender of Cuddalore to the French forces under Mons. Duchein, on terms of capitulation.

After recting the terms of capitulation, which were honourable, Sir Eyre Coote proceeds with his narrative thus:

On the 12th of April, I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the siege of Perinacoli. And I find that garrison capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming designs upon Vandiwash; indeed my intelligence gave me reason to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immediately to attack it; I therefore moved the army towards it with all possible dispatch, in full persuasion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a decisive action: But I arrived there without receiving the smallest opposition; apprehending, however, lest the enemy might be in doubt about my desire of bringing them to action, and convinced that they would not seek for me in the neighbourhood of Vandiwash, where I could receive them to so great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly made two marches in the direct road to the ground, on which we had observed them, from the hill of Vandiwash,

to be encamped; but on my approach they fell back, and both by my intelligence, and by what I could discover from the heights in the neighbourhood of our camp, they took up their station on the Red Hills. This was a position in itself so strong, and could, by an army of such magnitude as Hyder's, supported by an European force far exceeding the numbers in my army, be occupied to so great advantage, that I judged it expedient to lay my intelligence and sentiments before the two next officers in command, major-general Stuart and colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of such momentous importance, and on the issue of which depended the whole of the British interests in India.

Upon a reference to the council of war, which was held on this occasion, the idea I suggested of drawing the enemy from their strong post, by moving in a direction which would effectually check Hyder's supplies, and alarm him for the safety of his grand magazine of Arnee, was unanimously approved.

In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and, on the 1st of June, encamped at the distance of about five miles from Arnee. This day I received intelligence that Hyder, on hearing the route we had taken, marched immediately, and that the advance of his army had arrived the preceding evening at Desloor, distant from us about twenty-five miles, and in the high road towards us. I was thereby satisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper spot to be reconnoitred for posting the baggage, in case I should either have found it advisable to go and meet the enemy, or to receive them on the ground I had occupied. In the middle of the night of the 1st of May, or rather early on the second, intelligence was brought me, that Hyder had come to Chitteput, distant from us about eleven miles. The army was then under orders of march to proceed nearer Arnee, which I was encouraged to hope might prove an easy acquisition, and which, by the large stock of provisions it contained, added to the extreme fitness of its situation, opened to us no less a prospect than the total expulsion of the enemy from the Carnatic. In my then position, with Hyder's army on the one side, and an object of such magnitude on the other, it became a point of deliberation, which was the most eligible line of conduct to be adopted: To persevere in my original intention of threatening Arnee, (which Hyder had most undoubtedly come to cover) and thereby bring on an action, or to advance and engage the enemy. I preferred the former, as it promised the most certain effect upon the mind of Hyder, whose sole view evidently was to save his grand magazine. It was equal to him, whether he accomplished that, by diverting our attention from it, or by giving us battle. But it is reasonable to imagine, that if he suc-

ceeded on the former grounds, he would hardly, after having suffered four defeats, put anything to risk on the latter. We accordingly therefore commenced our march towards Arnee, contiguous to which the advance of our army had arrived, and we had begun to mark out the ground for our encampment, when a distant cannonade opened on our rear, and which was the first annunciation I had of Hyder's having approached so near us in force.

Every dispatch was used in making the necessary dispositions for repelling the attack, and coming to action. Our line was then in a low situation, with high and commanding ground all round, which as the enemy had got possession of, our different manœuvres were performed under every disadvantage, and exposed to a heavy though distant cannonade. It was not until near mid-day that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one settled point, so as to advance upon them with effect, and with a prospect of advantage; but so soon as that was accomplished, we pushed on, and they gave way; we pursued them till the evening was far advanced, taking from them in their retreat one gun, five tumbrils, and two carts loaded with ammunition.

I remained at this advanced station to the last moment the state of my provisions would admit of; and when obliged to fall back for my supplies, I endeavoured to do it with all the credit possible, by again seeking for Hyder, who, by my intelligence, had encamped with his army contiguous to a road by which we might march. He retreated before me with precipitation, although in possession of ground he could have disputed our approach to with great advantage. We pursued our march the succeeding day, by the same road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and crossed the country towards Arnee. On the 8th of June, when encamped in the neighbourhood of Trivatore, and where we had halted a day to refresh both the troops and the cattle, of which they stood greatly in need, having suffered severely both by sickness and fatigue, our grand guard was most unfortunately drawn into an ambuscade composed of about 6000 of Hyder's chosen horse, and totally cut off before any support could be afforded.

It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the establishment of peace with the Maharrattas is in the fairest way towards being happily accomplished, as, on the 12th of May last, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendship and alliance, between the English and the Maharrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahdeo Scindia, on the part of the latter, and Mr. David Anderson (deputed by the governor general and council) on the part of the former, subject however to the approval and ratification of their respective governments, before they should become

final. In as far as depends upon us, I believe, every part has been confirmed; but as yet I have not heard of the conditions having received the seal and signature of the Peshwa, and the attestations of the dependent members of the Poona State.

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June until this present time, was the relief of the garrison of Vellore, which was performed between the 7th and 21st of August; the army having marched in that period near 200 miles, and thrown into the place provisions sufficient to maintain the garrison to the 1st of March next.

[Here the General speaks of the surrender of Trincomalee, and the arrival of the Minerva, Beresford, and the Major and Nottingham Indianmen belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, of whose safety there was some doubt.] He then proceeds,

My present weak state will not allow of my entering into a particular detail of the late march of the army towards Coédalore, and its return, together with the other circumstances which have since happened.

Major-general Sir Hector Monro has resigned the service, and returns to Europe in the Mysle transport, which sails in a few days. Major-general Stuart, who has been constantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will in consequence succeed to the chief command of the Company's troops on this establishment. He has been in command of the army ever since my illness, in the conduct of which he has shewn the most indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honour, and much to my satisfaction. *The Gazette account ends.*

It is not a little remarkable, after what is said above, that the following should be the only letter received from any of Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet or convoy, though it appears, by comparing the dates, that the Earl Talbot arrived on the 19th at Madras, and the Admiral did not sail till the 26th.

Extract of a Letter from Madras, Oct. 28,

"After a passage of five weeks from Bombay in the Talbot Indiaman, we arrived here on the 19th inst. all well and safe, except the Norfolk, on board of which are two companies of the 103d regiment, the Generals, and the grenadiers; she parted from the fleet about ten days after we left Rio Janeiro, and has not been heard of since; it is much feared that she is lost, but we hope it will prove otherwise. Language can give but a faint idea of the distress of this place, occasioned by a famine; some just dead, others dying, lying up the roads; but the multitude and calamities these poor creatures shew in submitting to their fate is astonishing. It is computed that 200 die every day, and that on the 10th 10,000 have already perished. The different Cantonments, as well as the gardens, are at almost allowance of rice, and all other provisions are extremely scarce and

dear, though the want of rice solely occasions the famine among the natives, as two-thirds of them had rather die than eat any animal food. Part of Hyder Ally's army is now at Arcot. A dreadful hurricane happened four days before we arrived here, owing to the breaking up of the South-West Monsoon, and the setting in of the North-East; it generally blows hard then, but this was the most violent gale that has happened for many years: Admiral Hughes, with the fleet, was in the roads when it came on, and after riding it out for some time, they were obliged to cut their cables and put to sea; it is said they have received considerable damage, and are gone to Bombay to refit. The Earl of Hertford Indiamen was driven on shore and entirely wrecked, but most of the crew were saved; two or three other large ships foundered at their anchors in the roads, and they compute between 20 and 30 vessels were lost in the storm. Sir Richard Bickerton has left this place to cruise for Adm. Hughes. The last account of the French fleet was, that they consisted of 15 sail of the line, under the command of Suffrein, and were lying at Coédalore, which is 15 leagues to the South of Madras. We have just received orders to hold ourselves ready to embark at a moment's warning on board the Royal Henry, to go on some expedition, where or for what at present unknown, though I hope in my next to give you an agreeable account of the success of this detachment."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From *Petersburg*, That the act of accession of his Neapolitan Majesty to the Armed Neutrality was signed there on the 25th of February last, but that the situation of affairs between the two Imperial Courts and the Ottoman Porte remains still in a critical situation. The last foreign prints announce a war.

From *Vienna*, That at the commencement of the present year an Imperial ordinance was issued, by which what remained of servitude and slavery in the Austrian dominions was entirely abolished.

1st. It was declared lawful for all subjects to marry with leave of the Lord of the district without any other impediment whatever.

2dly. That every inhabitant should be at liberty to quit the district in which he was born, and to settle in any other province of Austria, having first provided a substitute for the culture of the lands may not be impeded by such emigrations.

3dly. That it shall be lawful for every person to follow what art or trade he likes best, without any molestation whatever.

4thly. That as this edict concerns only the personal liberty of individuals, it is not intended to affect the rights of land-holders; nor does it imply an exemption which every vassal owes to his Lord.

From *Hungary* they write, That an epidemical distemper has broke out among the

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cattle in the counties of Wieselburg, Krotuz, and other neighbouring districts.

From *Calabria and Messina*, That the earthquakes there continue to give great alarm. On the 6th of March a violent shock destroyed the few houses that had been left standing at Messina, and obliged the troops to quit the citadel, and to encamp. Part of the citadel in the island of Lipari was destroyed by the same shock. The number of towns and villages in Calabria that have already been either totally, or in great part destroyed, is prodigious. Amongst the principal ones are Francavilla, Briatico, Monteleone, Valdelonga, Francia, Mileto, Soriano, Avenza, Rossano, Anioia, Gioia, Cirquefronde, Drusi, Polistino, St. Martino, Terra-nuova, Casalnuova, Palma, Seminara, Oppido, Bagnara, Sinopoli, St. Euphemia. Scilla, Reggio, Boava, Mesiano, Ardore, Girace, Grotteria, and Cassel-vetere.

The earthquake does not appear to have affected the country above the narrow neck of land that lies between the Gulphs of St. Euphemia and Squillace, but to have ranged over the whole of what is generally called the Toe of Italy, affecting the nearest corner of Sicily, and the Lipari-islands.

On the 14th the shock was so violent as to overthrow part of the mole which forms the port, and it is now apprehended that the port will be totally ruined. The terror and confusion seem to be so general in Calabria, that no one has yet sent a clear account of the numerous disasters that have afflicted, and are still afflicting, that unfortunate province; and it is now feared that the mortality will prove still more considerable than it has been represented. One circumstance is remarkable: the well known whirlpools of Charybdis and Scylla in the Streights of Messina have entirely disappeared since the late dreadful earthquake. *Gas.*

At *Ardus* a very high mountain tumbled down on Sunday the 9th at ten in the morning, and stopped up the river till five the next day, so as not to suffer the least drop of water to pass through. At the foot of this mountain unfortunately stood a mill, with two buildings, which were swallowed up, so that not the smallest trace of them remains. A servant belonging to the mill, perceiving the danger, made his escape before the ground separated. His fellow-servant, less fortunate, was buried in the ruins; and the miller himself, in attempting to bring off his cattle, shared the same fate. A child of five years of age was saved by a peasant, who brought him off by the neck. The water has since scooped itself a passage through the bank twenty feet wide, and has made its way into the old channel.

From *Rome*, That the re-establishments of the Jesuits in Russia (see p. 253) by the Pope's authority, is not yet ratified, and meets with greater difficulties than was expected, according to some foreign prints. Others say the business is already concluded.

From *Espeja in Spain*, That a band of robbers having for some time infested the province of Andalusia, and committed many daring robberies, among others that of the Prince of Nassau on his journey from Cadiz to Madrid, Count O'Reilly, Governor of Andalusia, ordered a party of volunteers to pursue them with vigour, which they performed. The Captain of the band of robbers was slain; several others were taken, and will doubtless suffer the punishments due to their depredations.

From *Corkburg*, That the French are at work there in making an immense caisson, such as man has never yet seen. It is to be 80 feet deep, 50 fathom broad, and 100 fathom long; when finished, it is to be filled with stones, and to be let down into the sea at low water between the island called Pellem and the Terra firma. This enormous mass is to serve as a foundation for a fort which Government intend to erect in the above situation. They are under no small apprehension, lest by some accident it should not sink in the right place, for, if it should not, the harbour will be choked up for ever.

From *Constantinople*, That a conspiracy had been planned to murder the Grand Signior. It was set on foot by a company of dissaffected janissaries, who had been mulcted of their pay, and was discovered by one of the company just as it was about to be carried into execution.

From *Pliebert Gbrist*, near Morlais, in Lower Britany, That a very rich inhabitant of that country, having just heard a sermon in which the preacher had insisted much on the happiness of children who die young, and the uncertainty of the salvation of old sinners, dined with his family, smoked his pipe, and then killed three of his children, the elder of whom was seven, the second three, and the third two years old, with the thigh-bone of a horse. His name is Ren Dufusnat, which is the anagram of Tneur D'Enfans.—For similar instances, see vol. XXXIX. p. 283, and XL. p. 407.

A very extraordinary discovery has been made at a little town in *Servia*. In digging to lay the foundation of a house, the workmen discovered a thick wall which seemed to be part of a vault; they accordingly dug round it, and having opened the wall, they found it to be a large and deep cavern, containing a very considerable quantity of good and well-preserved flour, which, by the masonry of the cave, must have had there many years. As this discovery happened at a time when bread is very scarce and dear, the populace attribute this welcome supply to the provident foresight of their prophet; in consequence of this superstitious opinion, the proprietor of the land dared not touch this treasure or sell it, so the people divided it among themselves.

A man has lately been broken upon the wheel in *Languedoc*, for various acts of lust,
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barbarity, and murder. This monster, who had retired at the age of twenty-two to the mountains of Aure, always went armed, and was the terror of the neighbourhood. He is said (*Gazette des Tribunaux Paris*) to have spared neither man, woman, nor child, and to have eaten the flesh of those he had put to death. He was a very strong, dark-complexioned, little man, and extremely vicious, particularly with regard to women, from his earliest infancy. He was executed on the 12th of December, 1782, and went to execution with a very serene countenance. They speak of upwards of eighty women whom he had first ill-treated, and then eaten.

ADVICES FROM AMERICA.

New York, Jan. 23. On Saturday last a party of militia, 33 in number, commanded by a Capt. Williams, generally known by the name of Skinner's Party, made an Attempt to carry off, from his house at West-Chester, Col. Delancey, of the Loyal Refugees; but, missing their aim, they plundered the house, and retreated with precipitation to Croton-hill, near Croton-bridge, where, thinking themselves safe, they exposed their plunder to sale; but a party of Loyal Refugees soon surprized them, killed one man on the spot, wounded several, and took seven prisoners, among whom was John Paulding, one of the persons who took Major André prisoner, slightly wounded.

Last Tuesday five sail of French and American ships, richly laden with naval stores and West India produce, and a French sloop of war of 16 guns, lately commanded by M. Abbot, arrived at Whitestone in the Sound. Two of the above vessels came into Harbour this morning. They are part of a fleet of eight sail of armed storeships from Cape François, which had rendezvoused at Cape Nicholas Moie, from which place they sailed on the 27th of December, under convoy of the French King's frigate Sibyl, of 36 guns, M. Kergoria, Commander, and the above-mentioned sloop of war. On the 2d inst. the sloop of war, and five ships of the convoy, separated from the Sibyl, which they left engaging with an English frigate, and on the 11th they fell in with and were captured by his Majesty's ships Diomedé, Amphion, Quebec, Cyclops, and Bonetta. They were bound for Chesapeake-bay, where they were to receive orders from the French senior naval officer commanding there, for their future destination.

New York, March 4. On Friday last arrived here his Majesty's ship Belliarius, R. Graves, Esq. from East-Florida, to which place she had convoyed the fleet from Charles-Town, which left that bar on the 18th of December last. Three days after she sailed from Charles Town, she fell in with the ship St. Helena, from the Havannah, bound for Philadelphia, laden with rum and sugar; she had been prize to his Majesty's ships Ju-

pter and Lively: The latter had put a prize-master and crew on board, and ordered her for St. Augustine (see p. 170); but soon after the ships left her, the American crew rose on those put on board by the Lively, retook the ship, and ran for the Havannah. When they got to the entrance of that harbour, under the Moro Castle, most of the Americans went to coil up a range of cable, which the prize-master observing, knocked down one of them on the quarter-deck, and attempting a blow at another, was seized by him, when a third got up a cutlass and attempted to stab him, but the two combatants being struggling, he missed his thrust at the prize-master, and ran his unfortunate mess-mate through the body. The prize-master then seized the cutlass, cleared the deck, and liberating his friends, ordered the sails to be thrown a-back, being then nearly ashore, and happily escaped. Previous to the St. Helena's falling in with the Belliarius, she had parted her cable off St. Augustine-bar, in a gale, and had not another anchor left. Capt. Graves sent them another anchor, and a sufficient number of men to carry her into St. John's.

New-York, March 11. In January last Col. Willet, with about 600 men, and a great number of sleighs, loaded with ammunition, provisions, furage, &c. set out from Albany on an expedition up the Mohawk river, on purpose to surprize and reduce the British post at Oswego: After enduring incredible fatigue and hardships, they arrived within a mile of that place, and sent an Indian, who was their guide, as a spy into the fort; the garrison received and liberally entertained him, and then permitted him to return to his employers, whom he conducted into a swamp, six miles beyond the fort, where they were obliged to continue all the ensuing night, during which eight of them were frozen to death, and the greatest part of the survivors miserably frost-bitten. Next morning, finding themselves deceived by their Indian guide, they began their retreat to Albany by the same paths they had advanced: Many of them, who were so fortunate as to reach it, died in consequence of mortifications occasioned by the severity of the weather; others have lost their legs or hands, and a great number are become real objects of compassion.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1783. There has been a most violent tumult at Philadelphia, between the inhabitants and the crews of two French frigates lying there, owing to the insolence of the French, which has at length become intolerable. The people rose in very great numbers, and beat and wounded every Frenchman they could find; which so exasperated the officers of the frigates, that they loaded all their cannon, and were bringing their ships to fire upon the town, but were prevented by the French ambassador. Joseph Reed, it is said, was very active in quieting the mob. The French have rendered them-

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themselves so unpopular, that they dare not walk the streets; and songs are made upon them throughout the country, as far at least as Elizabeth Town."

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston, Feb. 13. On Monday morning his R. H. P. William Henry, attended by Lord Hood, landed at the King's Wharf here, where he was received by his Excellency the Governor, Admiral Rowley, &c. and conducted to a coach at the gate of the ordnance yard; from whence he proceeded to the Admiral's house, escorted by a troop of light-horse, commanded by Capt. Caldwell.

At seven o'clock the Prince set off in the Governor's coach for this town, attended by his Excellency Lord Hood and Admiral Rowley, and escorted as before by the light horse: On his arrival at the King's house his R. H. was saluted by a captain's guard.

Tuesday there was a drawing-room at the King's house, when the Members of his Majesty's Council, several gentlemen of the Assembly, the civil officers of government, the clergy, officers of the army and militia, &c. were presented to his R. H.

Yesterday morning the Prince took an airing on horseback to some of the neighbouring pens, accompanied by the Governor and his suite, Lord Hood, &c. and attended by Capt. Caldwell's troop of light horse. At three o'clock the Hon. the Council waited on his R. H. at the King's house, and presented an address; in which, after congratulating his R. H. on his arrival in this island, they add as follows:

"The laudable anxiety your Royal Highness has manifested to visit one of the most distant regions of the British dominions is a striking example of your magnanimity; and the station in which your R. H. has condescended to appear in the Royal Navy, must endear you to every British subject, and raise the most exalted hopes of what may be expected from a Prince, who submits to the severest duty, and exposes his person to the most imminent danger, to qualify himself for the service of his country."

To which his R. H. was pleased to return the following answer:

"To the Honourable the Council of Jamaica.

"Your very polite and affectionate address affords me a most sensible pleasure.

"Upon receiving the King's commands to embark with Lord Hood, my wishes and inclinations were exceedingly gratified, as I had long desired to pay a visit to his Majesty's West-India Islands, more particularly to that of Jamaica; and although my expectations were raised to a very high pitch indeed, they are not in the least disappointed by what I find of its opulence and industry, as well as of its inestimable value to the Mother Country.

"I am well aware I must ever be called

upon, by duty, to wish and promote the prosperity of this island; but I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I shall always think myself equally so by inclination.

"And as I am very confident the expressions of duty and loyalty to the King, as well as the very flattering welcome you have given me, will be extremely acceptable to his Majesty, I shall not fail to make a faithful communication of it in my next letters home."

Addressees have also been presented to his Royal Highness from the Assembly, the merchants, the representatives of several parishes, &c. on the same occasion.

The sloop Sally, with a detachment of the Loyal American Rangers, under the command of Lieut. Mellish, arrived the 18th ult. at Savanna-la-Mar, in great distress, having been 14 days at a pint of water a man per day. She sailed from Cape Gracias a Dios, under convoy of the sloop Martin, the 18th of December, and parted from her the same night. Capt. Despard and Capt. Debernier of the 79th were on board the Martin. Lieut. Wilcox died a few days after their arrival at Savanna-la-Mar, and Ensign Plummer at sea the 10th of December. Off Porto Bello they took a Spanish Schooner, bound to Cartagena, in ballast.

[From the dispatches received at the Admiralty-Office from the Admirals on the W. India station, Admiral Pigot writes that Capt. Inglis, in the St. Alban's man of war, had taken the Cincorde, a fine French frigate of 36 guns; and that Capt. Basley had captured a large storeship, loaded with masts, yards, boltsprits, jib-bombs, spars of all sorts, with many other articles, which the French had collected from Portsmouth while they were at Buxton: That Capt. Payne, of the Leander, had fallen in with a large 74 gun ship, and had engaged her with the greatest bravery for more than two hours, when both ships parted in the night. With these dispatches come a list of prize, taken between the 11th of December, 1782, and the 4th of March 1783, among which was the Hulk privateer.

Admiral Rowley writes, that the Magicienne of 32 guns, and 220 men, arrived at Jamaica, after having had a very severe action with a French frigate, supposed to be the Sibyl, in which the Magicienne lost all her masts, and was thereby prevented from pursuing the enemy: That the Fox, Capt. Stoney, was likewise arrived there, and had brought in with him a Spanish frigate of 22 guns and 163 men, named the Santa Catalina.

From R. Adm. Lord Hood, That the Albatross had captured the La Reine de France, with masts, and 250 French troops for M. Vaudreuil's fleet. Also that the Pegasus belonging to his squadron had captured the Allegiance, a French transport, with 200 French troops. His Ldp. has also trans-

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mitted a list of prizes captured by his squadron.

From Rear Admiral Digby, on the North American station, that the Hussar, Capt. Ruffel, had brought into port the Sibyl French frigate of 36 guns and 350 men, after an action that does him honour, the Sibyl being double his force. The greatest part of the Sibyl's convoy from Cape François, with a corvette, was brought into port about ten days before. The Sibyl was the ship that engaged the Magicienne, and the same that had challenged the best frigate in the English navy.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A vessel, arrived at Dublin from New York, brings advice, that on the 15th of March peace was proclaimed there and at Valley Forge, in consequence of advices from Europe that the preliminaries had been signed the 20th of January; and that the murmurings and discontents among the loyalists were beyond description.

Dublin, April 3. Yesterday 300 or 400 of the latest recruited men in the garrison laid down their arms, insisting on their discharge, as the war was over, the time of their enlistment being confined to that period. The officers in vain used every argument in their power. But the commander in chief fortunately arrived, who, after making a minute enquiry into the cause of complaint, assured them that every man who had enlisted for the war only should be discharged in a few weeks, or receive new bounty-money if he chose to continue in the service. The men were perfectly satisfied with the assurances of the general, and immediately turned out the necessary guard.

We are sorry to hear that the differences which commenced last Monday evening at Kilkenny, between the Leinster-fencibles and the town's people, have risen to such an amazing height, that four troops of the 13th regiment of light dragoons are ordered to march thither from Castlebar and Ballinrobe.

Dublin, April 8. An express, which left Kilkenny on Sunday morning, arrived at eight o'clock the same night, by which we are happy to hear that the disturbances in that city were likely to subside by the steady and judicious exertions of John Butler, esq. of Kilkenny-castle, who is colonel of the Kilkenny Rangers. And we are still more happy to learn, that no lives were lost; and that not one man belonging to any of the corps of volunteers were concerned in these disturbances, but were attentively active in preserving the peace.

Saturday, at one o'clock, the regiment of Dublin volunteers, commanded by the duke of Leinster, paraded at the exchange, in full uniform, and side arms, and went up to the castle in a body, with an address to his excellency, requesting his continuance as chief governor. They were received most graciously. The address was read by the duke of Leinster.

From the discoveries lately made in the chancery accounts, a reform in that court is to take place previous to the departure of earl Temple; the outline of which is, that the money is to be lodged in national bank.

By the new list of absentees just published, we find that gentlemen who possess landed property in Ireland, and spend their incomes abroad, amount to no less than 1,113,981. Persons and places held by those who live constantly abroad, 75,7501. Various other articles not enumerated above, but for which we remit to England 344,1621. Total remitted to England for the use of absentees, &c. 1,623,9321.

The lord lieutenant has transmitted to his majesty a list of sincere places, which are immediately to be abolished; and the present incumbents to be provided with pensions adequate to their emoluments, until they obtain other employments.

Sligo, March 21. An affray happened at Castlebar, on St. Patrick's day, between the army quartered there, and a number of the inhabitants, in which four of the former were killed, and some of the latter wounded. The cause of the quarrel originated from the army's carrying an image through the town, which they called St. Patrick, with a parcel of potatoes strung together, and hung round the neck in imitation of beads.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

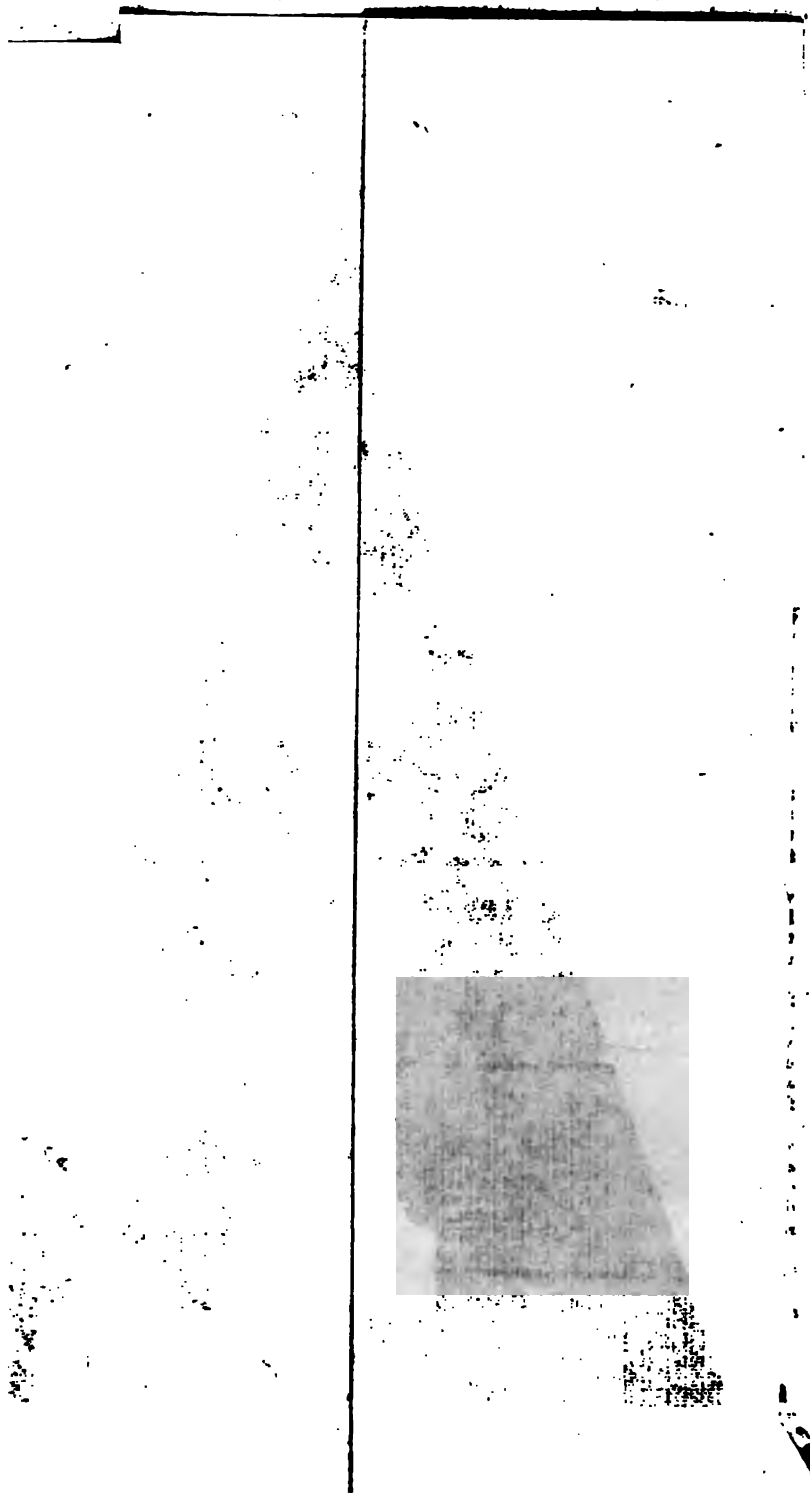
The five incorporated trades of the Burgh of Dumbarton, together with a number of the merchants and other inhabitants, having met, and taken into their serious consideration the present mode of election of members of parliament, of magistrates, and of town-councils in this and almost every other burgh of Scotland came to the following resolution:

I. That a town-council and magistrates claiming a power either to elect their successors, or continue themselves in office, which is the mode at present practised in this burgh, is a measure destructive of that freedom which ought to distinguish every election, and evidently adopted with an intention of keeping those people in office, who may be subservient to particular views of interest or faction, without paying any attention to the rights and wishes of the several incorporations and burghs.

II. That choosing a delegate by a council so formed and constituted, may be productive of the worst consequences, by holding out a temptation to bribery and corruption, and opening a door to venality.

III. That they conceive the above modes of election to be adverse to the established principles of freedom and liberty, and repugnant to all the constitutional rights of all the incorporations, and of every burgh.

IV. That they do most heartily approve of the spirit, and concur with the resolutions of the Merchant Company and Citizens of Edinburgh, and of the other burghs of Scotland,



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ere interred in one grave
monument.
Parish of PORTSEA,
efull Tribute
memory
at Commander
w-sufferers.

*regretted Chief, thy name,
It shall extend to fame:
nts have thy name imprinted
s on ALBION'S breast.*



erectd by James Hay, Portsmouth Common.

have published their sentiments occasion: And they hereby declare their resolution of joining with us, and those other Burghs, in every application that may be judged for redress of their common grievances the same time expressing their willingness to contribute their share of the extent such application may require. They appoint a Committee of their correspond with the General Committee Edinburgh. And the meeting re- Committee to wait upon Mr. Grahame, and solicit him to permit to be added to the Committee of defence, and at the same time to beg could take the trouble of transmitting their resolutions to the hon. Henry Mackenzie, recommending to him same before the said General Committee Edinburgh, and likewise to give aid and assistance in the line of his to carry their resolutions into

1783, March 26. Yesterday the right Earl of Marchmont, and the right Lord Dundas, lord-advocate, were viceroy and deputy governor of the Scotland.

1783, April. For several days the weather has been very warm, and the thermometer higher than we ever remember at this season.

PORT NEWS.

1783, May 1. That on the 1st inst. 300 men of the crew of the Buffalo landed at North Corbridge, and paraded up Fore-street and went into Liberty-field, and there the crew of the Crown. About after, the crews of the Crown and the Buffalo, near 800 men, landed to fight the crews of the Buffalo: but the crew of the Buffalo being they should be overpowered, did not go on board their ship, which was a great deal of bloodshed. The fight originated from some of the Buffalo insulting the boatswain's wife on board.—Nothing here but fighting, and among the crews paid off.

1783, May 5. The crew of the Artois, captain, mutinied, and threatened to unship, but the captain, on proper application means to quiet them: and on the 6th, they returned to the

same port. That on the 18th inst. the ship St. Michael, of 72 guns, captain, arrived there after a passage of 15 days.—This was the ship driven on the coast of Europe point, in the storm that the combined fleet in the bay of Brest, and favoured the relief of the French. (See Vol LII. p. 542) She brings news of an interview between the Duke of York and Gen. Elliott, at which, the Duke was present. *May 1783.*

two generals vied with each other in paying the highest compliments.

From *Woolwich*. That a quarrel arose on the 3d inst. between the crew of the Buffalo man of war and the crew of the Hyæna frigate, when a desperate battle ensued, and three of the Buffalo's men had each an arm broke, and some of the Hyæna's men were terribly bruised. The next day the Buffalo's men landed, in number upwards of 100, armed with bludgeons and other offensive weapons; and paraded the streets, threatening revenge if any of the Hyæna's people came on shore in the evening. The cook's mate went on shore and was killed. The day after this all was quiet, but on the fourth day a party from both ships met at the Jolly Tar, a public house near the church, when they renewed the action, and six of the Buffalo's people were so much bruised that they are not expected to live, and ten of the others were taken on board the Hyæna in no better condition.

From *Chatham*. That the town was in great tumult, owing to the seamen paid off there; great riots and quarrels frequently happening between them and the soldiers, who appear to have entertained an irreconcilable animosity towards each other.

From *Portsmouth*. That a very elegant monument has lately been erected in the church yard of Portsea, to the memory of the brave, though unfortunate, admiral Kempenfelt, and his fellow sufferers, who perished in the Royal George.

The monument is lofty, in a pyramidal form, ornamented with marine trophies, arms, sculptured urns, &c. and in an oval compartment upon the upper part of the pyramid, in black marble and gold letters, is this inscription:

" Reader,
With solemn thought
Survey this grave,
And reflect
On the untimely death
Of thy fellow mortals;
And whilst,
As a man, a Briton, and a patriot,
Thou read'st
The melancholy narrative,
Drop a tear
For thy country's
Loss."

And underneath the following inscription;

" On the twenty-ninth day of August,
1782,

his Majesty's ship the ROYAL GEORGE,
being on the heel at Spithead,
overtook and sunk;
by which fatal accident
about nine hundred persons
were instantly launched into eternity;
among whom was that brave and experienced
Officer

Rear-Admiral KEMPENFELT.

Nine days after

END

many bodies of the unfortunate floated, thirty-five of whom were interred in one grave near this monument, which is erected by the parish of PORTSEA, as a grateful tribute to the memory of that great Commander and his fellow-sufferers.

And upon a pedestal, in gold letters, is this Epitaph :

'Tis not this stone, regretted Chief, thy name
Thy worth and merit shall extend thy fame;
Brilliant achievements have thy name impress'd
In lasting characters on ALBION'S breast.'

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

At *Gloucester* 13 felons were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, of whom one John Prothero for murder was ordered for immediate execution. Four others were likewise left for execution, after time allowed for preparation, viz. one for the atrocious offence of extorting money from a person, by threatening in a letter to charge him with an abominable crime; one for the highway; and two for burglary. The rest for various crimes were reprimanded.

Eight other criminals received sentence of death at the city assize, viz. Four for sheep-stealing; one for horse stealing; and three others for different burglaries. All but Eustice Lane the horse-stealer were reprimanded.

At *Taunton* assizes, nine convicts received sentence of death; one for coining; one for robbing the Bristol mail; a woman for horse-stealing; two for robbing on the highway; two for house-breaking; and two for sheep-stealing.

At *Monmouth* assizes William Tho. John, was capitally convicted for setting fire to the house and mill in which he lived, whereby the whole was totally consumed. It appeared upon the trial that his wife and another woman were asleep in the bedchamber when he set fire to the house, and that the villain apprised the woman of her danger, but left his wife to shift for herself, who narrowly escaped perishing in the flames; at the same assize William Cutt was found guilty for sheep-stealing.

From *Bury*, That Jeremiah Theobald, who, with James May, was convicted at last Bury assize of robbing and murdering Mrs. Phillips of Eriswell, confessed at the place of execution, that he was the person who broke open and robbed the house of Mr. Thomas Newman of Burnham; and, what lay heavy on his mind, two innocent persons Elizabeth Holmstead and John Burch were found guilty, and executed for the above crime at Chelmsford in 1782.

From *Chelmsford*, That Lewis Arnold was executed there on the 3d instant, for robbing Joseph Little near Dunmire.

From *Canterbury*, That one Poole was committed to St. Dunstan's gaol on the 2d instant, for the murder of Philip Farrington. Poole and Farrington both belonged to the

Wasp sloop, and Poole beating on a cask with a pair of pincers and a chisel, Farrington snatched the pincers out of his hand and pinched his arm with them, on which Poole threw the chisel at Farrington, and wounded him in so shocking a manner that he died the day following.

From *Oxford*, That in digging the foundations of the new buildings at Christ Church College, on the spot where formerly stood Canterbury College, a skeleton of very large dimensions was found about three feet under the surface, supposed to have lain there upwards of 500 years, as some silver pence of H. Edward the 1. were found lying close to the thigh bone. No coffin or any other vestige appeared, by which it might be conjectured who was buried there. Something like half boots were found on the bottom of the leg bones, from which and other circumstances, it is imagined the corpse was buried in its cloaths. These remains were carefully collected, put in a shroud, and interred in the college chapel.

From *Liverpool*, That Mr. Green of W. Healey Castle had lately lost three heifers, and Mr. Woolston of Bralley Park five, by eating of yew.

That fourteen occupiers of land near Easting would were under prosecution for growing tobacco.

That at Sandicroft colliery in Flintshire, a fire damp suddenly arose therein, which was so dreadful, that four of the workmen, with 13 horses, were instantly bereft of life; six others were got out near expiring, all of whom are in a fair way of recovery.

From *Wakefield*, That General Tottenham, regiment (the 30th) on grounding their arms, all to a man refused taking them up again, insisting on their discharge. The Adjutant requested them to carry their arms to the store, and they should have redress; with this request they complied, and upon their arrival they met the General with several other officers on the parade, who reasoned with them, and prevailed on them to return to their quarters peacefully. They did so, but about one in the afternoon they assembled again, broke open the store-house, released the guard and prisoners, and having provided themselves with ammunition, and placed a guard over the store, went and surrounded the General's house and made him prisoner, not suffering any person to speak to him, and declaring with the most horrid imprecations, that if he did not sign their discharge that night, his house should be about his ears before morning. In this critical situation the General was obliged to comply, and so let them all at liberty that evening.

From *Reichram*, That a mutiny among the soldiers of the 41st regiment alarmed the whole town on the first of April; a party of them to the number of 250, rose upon the officers, and insisted upon their discharge. Their pretence was, that their time of service was over, and that they had been sold to the

East India Company for ten guineas a man; they seized their arms, beat up about ten in the morning, marched off to Sheffield, from whence they returned at seven o'clock next morning, with about 200 Sheffield rabble at their heels, broke open the guard-room, and secured 30 rounds of powder and ball each man, and continued to riot as during the day, that the market could not be held; all business was stopped, and the inhabitants were under the greatest apprehensions for the consequence. The officers finding them determined, consented to their discharge, and most of them dispersed without further disturbance.

From *Shepton, in Craven*, That Major Lister's Yorkshire light-dragoons were disbanded there, and that most of their horses were purchased by a German agent. Also, that Lord Faulconberg's Yorkshire volunteers, who had for some weeks been cantoned in several towns in the West Riding, were disbanded.

From *Manchester*, That the Lancashire volunteers, commanded by Col. Sir Thomas Egerton, were lately disbanded at that town.

From *Springfield*, That on Monday the 17th ult. a single horse drew a carriage of a new construction, with a boy in it, 107 miles upon the New-Market Road, within 14 hours.

From *Wichester*, That a free pardon arrived there on the second instant, for William Olmond, who received sentence of death for the murder of William Incheire in the play-house at Portsmouth, in Feb. 1781.

At *Exeter* since 72 prisoners were tried, 12 of whom were capital convicted for highway robberies and sheep-stealing, but all reprieved before the judge left the city.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 28.

Agreeable to public advertisement a numerous and respectable meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Surrey met at the Spread Eagle at Epsom, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the late peace, when two addresses were laid before the assembly, one by Mr. Budge, the other by Mr. Bellas. The only material difference between them consisted in the certainty expressed in the one, and the doubt implied in the other, as to the operation of the peace. In Mr. Bellas's address it is said, "We are certain that the stipulations in the peace are such as will fully revive the commerce with our American brethren." In that of Mr. Budge, "We sincerely wish that a cordial reconciliation and lasting friendship will be established with America; and that the commerce of this country will revive," &c. The former address was supported by Mr. Horne Tooke, the latter by Mr. Nicholls, which, after long debate, was approved, and the former of course rejected.

March 30.

Lord Surrey called the attention of the H. of Commons to a promise he had made on a former day, intimating that if an adminis-

tration was not formed before that day, he should make a motion on the subject. He therefore requested the Right Hon. Gentleman on the Treasury bench (Mr. Pitt) who was the only ostensible minister he saw in his place, to inform him if, agreeable to his Majesty's gracious answer to the address of the House, any administration was yet formed.

Mr. Pitt replied, before he gave any direct answer to that question, he thought it his duty to inform the House, that he had waited on his Sovereign, and resigned the office which he lately held, which resignation his Majesty was most graciously pleased to accept. The question proposed to him by the Hon. Gentleman he could therefore only answer as a person out of the cabinet, by saying, that to his knowledge, as far as it went, there was not any administration formed.

Lord Surrey then adverted to the necessity which called for the interposition of parliament, and proceeded to make two motions, which, after debate, he was prevailed upon to withdraw for a few days.

The same day the commissioners of public accounts waited upon the King at St. James's with their 9th report, and afterwards laid the same before the House of Commons.

A very numerous meeting of the freeholders of London was held at the London Tavern, pursuant to summons for the purpose of applying to parliament for a reform in the representation of the people, when a petition was proposed by William Smith, Esq; of Chesham, unanimously approved, and ordered to be presented to the House of Commons by the city members.

TUESDAY, April 1.

A forgery was discovered to be committed on the East India Company, and next day an advertisement appeared in all the papers in which William Wynn Ryland stands charged on suspicion of counterfeiting an acceptance to two bills of exchange, for payment of 7714*l.* and for publishing the same as true, knowing them to be false, with intent to defraud and cheat the united East India Company; and offering a reward of 300*l.* for apprehending and delivering him up to justice. He has since been apprehended, as will appear in its place.

Wednesday 2.

The long-expected arrangement of the new ministry, alluded to by Lord Surrey as above, took place in part at St. James's. See *Provisions*.

Thursday 3.

An express arrived from France with an account that an American frigate had brought over there a gentleman of the name of Deddington, in the service of Congress, charged with the outlines of the treaty which is to be definitive between America and Great Britain; and also with a private commission to the States General.

Friday 4.

The directors of the East India Company met as usual in order to recommend a House bill against the ensuing election, when on behalf

ing the scrutineers reported Mr. Sullivan, Sir William James, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Michie, as having the majority of votes in their favour; but what is remarkable, many of the gentlemen, upon hearing the report, declared against signing their names. Several others demurred, and only a small number could be found to countenance the recommendation, so that no list appeared this year under the sanction of the company. This circumstance, so singular and unprecedented, has occasioned much speculation. Some people think it owing to an unwillingness in the directors to recommend those to be chosen whose conduct has been the subject of parliamentary examination, and against whom the committee made a very unfavourable report.

Saturday 5.

A lady from the country, alighting from a coach in Bishopsgate Street, was followed by a well-looking elderly woman, who stopped her, and said, 'Madaam, somebody has blown some vermin on your cloak;' which was the fact, and while the lady was intent on taking them off the old woman picked her pocket of twenty guineas, and made off undiscovered.

Monday 7.

Was performed for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre a pastoral romance called *The Shearwater*; or, the Anniversary St. Patrick, which, being novel in its kind, was well received.

Tuesday 8.

The Right Honourable William Pitt, gave notice in the House of Commons, that on the 7th of May he would submit to the House a proposition for reforming the state of representation in that House; and in order to procure a full attendance of members for the discussion of so important a subject, he moved the call of the House on the 6th of May, which was agreed to.

A Court of Directors was this day held at the India House, when the dispatches, received by the Rodney Packet, lately arrived in King's Road, Bristol, were opened and laid before the court. Which see p. 346.

Wednesday 9.

The committee of supply came to the following resolutions, viz.—'That a number of land forces, including 4155 invalids, amounting to 41,255 effective men (commission and non-commission officers included) be employed from the 25th of April, 1783, to the 24th of June following, both inclusive.—That a sum not exceeding 155,868*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* be granted for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Africa, including those in the garrison of Gibraltar, for 61 days, from the April 25, 1783, to June 24, following.—That a sum not exceeding 180,391*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of 1755 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 61 days, from the 25th of April, 1783, to the 24th of June following.—That a sum not ex-

ceeding 9330*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of two Hanoverian battalions of foot in Great Britain, for 212 days, from the 25th of December, 1782, to the 24th of June, 1783, both inclusive."

Came on the same day the election of 6 directors for the East India Company. The names were as follows: John Michie, Esq; 614 William Mills, Esq; 556. Lem. Sullivan, Esq; 540. Sir William James, bt. 529. Thomas Parry, Esq; 524. S. Smith, Jun. Esq; 507. T. Woodhouse, Esq; 502. T. Pattle, Jun. Esq; 435. Culling Smith, Esq; 490. John Grant, Esq; 448. John Webb, Esq; 381. Joseph Harlock, Esq; 559. On which the first six were declared duly elected.

Thursday 10.

Was held a court at Christ's Hospital, when several gentlemen took their charges as governors, and gave the following b*u*ff*l*actions, viz. 100*l.* by Mr. John March, the like sum from — Mitchell, Esq; of 40*l.* by Mr. Francis Kemble. A benefaction was also declared to have been received from Benjamin Vaughan, Jun. Esq; of 200*l.* and the thanks of the court ordered to be given him, and his name referred to the committee as a proper person to be a governor of the Hospital. The names of the 12 gentlemen elected at a late common-council (in pursuance of a late act of Parliament) to be governors of the Hospital, were read to the court, and most of them appeared and took their seats in the court. It was agreed to take in 150 children, and to elect a grammar-master for the new school lately built at Hertford, at the next general court.

Sunday 13.

Being Palm Sunday, their Majesties attended divine service at the Chapel Royal; the Archbishop of York preached, and Lord Brudenel carried the sword of state.

Wednesday 16.

Lord John Cavendish opened the business of the loan for the present year. He prefaced his statement by calling the attention of the house to a recollection of his situation, which he described as peculiarly distressing, having been but ten days in office, and being in that short time called upon to provide for the pressing necessities of the state, which would require a supply nearly equal to a war establishment. It was, therefore, by no means his intention that day to go into a detail of the whole state of finance, or to open what in the phrase of the house was termed the budget. All he meant to do was shortly to shew, that the amount of the supplies already voted, considerably exceeded the amount of the ways and means, and that a loan must of necessity be made. Having said this, his lordship recapitulated the several heads of service already voted, amounting to 16,822,568*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; a sum which exceeded the amount of ways and means by several millions. The loan he had negotiated was for 12 millions, and in raising it he had taken a great deal of pains to make the best bargain he could

could for the public. His lordship followed exactly the steps of his predecessor. Looking upon the price of the funds as the only possible test he had endeavoured to make the bargain on the terms of the three per cents being taken at 64, and the four per cents at 82: the money lenders on the contrary wanted to take the three per cents at 68; and on that difference of opinion the bargain went off, but next day the stocks rose a little, and then the money lenders consented to split the difference. The bargain, as concluded, was as follows;

100, 3 per cents at 66½	—	66	10	0
25, 4 per cents at 83½	—	20	17	6
130. 4d. Long annuity—20 years		13	6	8
Four tickets for each 1000l. valued at 13l.	}	1	4	0
		101	18	2
		1	10	0
		102	8	2

In regard to the distribution of the loan, his lordship said, the greatest part of it was given in the lump to the eleven bankers with whom he had made the bargain; a part of it had been allotted, as usual, to the great public companies, and some of it had been distributed by himself. He concluded by moving a resolution, that it is the opinion of the Committee, that 12 millions be borrowed on the conditions he had stated.

As soon as Mr. Ord had read the resolution, Mr. William Pitt rose, not to oppose the motion he said, but to offer such observations as had occurred to his mind in attending to what his lordship had delivered. He stated the whole of the bonus to the money lenders at 6 or 7 per cent, which was a great deal more than the publick ought to give; he objected likewise to the mode of distribution, which he conceived to be this, 7,700,000l. to those with whom the bargain was made, a considerable portion to the publick companies, and 3,000,000 set apart for ministerial allotment. Taking the bonus at six per cent, which he contended it now amounted to at the least, the worth of the bonus was 240,000l. which was a pretty round sum for ministers to give away; and though he was ready to declare he had no suspicions himself, yet suspicions would doubtless arise, nay, it was impossible to suppose otherwise, and mentioned two ways of removing suspicions; one by creating a competition, the other by letting the whole of the loan to the contractors. In either of these ways the loan might have been made at a lower price.

Lord J^c. Cavendish rose to reply, His lordship said, the loan of last year had been objected to on the principle, that by being put into the hands of so few bankers, a great many other bankers and money dealers had been greatly injured; their customers quitting their connections with them to find new ones with those who could help them for the future, to partake of the benefit resulting

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from the loan. It was in order to avoid imputations of this kind, that he had acted as he had done; with regard to a competition, no such thing had been offered; many persons indeed had applied, and had talked of their own importance, but he trusted it would be allowed that, as chancellor of the exchequer, he ought to bargain with none but such as were known to be reasonable men. As to the mode of distribution, the right hon. gentleman was mistaken. The eleven bankers took 7,700,000l. of it. The next portion was given to the great companies, a third portion among the clerks of the treasury and other public offices, who claimed it by prescription, and the remainder, amounting to 2,700,000l. only, was left for him to distribute promiscuously and indiscriminately among the bankers of London. With regard to his distributing it, he had wished the eleven bankers with whom he had made the bargain, to take the others in, but that they had peremptorily refused to do, and therefore he was obliged to make the distribution himself; what was meant by ministerial allotment, he said, he was at a loss to imagine; certain it was, no part of the few thousands that remained had been given for the purpose of influence. But he might have made the distribution ignorantly; he might have done it mistakenly; but whenever the list was seen, and he was sure he had not the smallest objection to its being seen, he was confident it would be found, that it had been distributed impartially.

Thursday 17. This day the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c. The Bill for granting a bounty on the exportation and importation of stained linens, calicoes, &c.—The Bill for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists.—The Bill to remove certain difficulties occasioned by the attainder of David Ogilvie, Esq.—Hankey's Divorce Bill.—The Bill to repeal the 16th and 17th of his present Majesty, which prohibited the trade and intercourse with America.—The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.—The Bill to obviate all doubts which have arisen, or may arise, concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland, in matters of legislature and judicature, and for preventing any Writ of Error or Appeal from any of his Majesty's Courts in that kingdom from being received, heard, or adjudged, in any of his Majesty's Courts in the kingdom of Great-Britain.—And to several other public and private Bills.

The Commissioners were Lords Mansfield, Stormont, and Dartmouth.

The Norrissian prize for the year 1783, was assigned to the rev. Joseph Whitely, of Magdalen

Magdalen College, Cambridge, for his essay on the Necessity of a Redeemer.

Saturday 19.

About half an hour past one, between 600 and 700 sailors had got into St. James's Park by way of Westminster, having made their approach there by scaling the Park Walls; the doors and avenues to St. James's being previously shut and guarded. As soon as they were discovered in the Birdcage-walk, a detachment of the guards were immediately ordered to meet them. On their approach near each other, a conversation took place between two or three sailors, Justice Addington, and the officer of the Guard, when the sailors informed them, that they sought only their wages and prize-money, which they meant to do peaceably, and that some means should be established for their future employment, a number of foreign sailors being engaged on board several outward bound vessels, in consequence of their accepting inferior wages. Mr. Addington then informed them, that the meeting of such large bodies of men was illegal and dangerous, and assured them, if they would draw up a clear account of their wants and grievances, and depute a Committee to present it, he would endeavour that they should be redressed. This answer produced the desired effect, the tars saluted with three cheers, and retired with regularity and order.

A number of outward bound ships were completely unrigged by the above body of sailors, which made the merchants discharge their foreign seamen, and engage English sailors, though at the advance of 12s. per man per month, in order to prevent being stopped from proceeding on their voyages.

Sunday 20.

Being Easter Sunday, their Majesties, preceded by the Heralds, Purseivants, &c. went to the Royal Chapel, and heard divine service, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Kaye Subaltern; the Duke of Roxburgh carried the sword of state.

Monday 21.

Some dispatches were received from New-York, brought over in the Britannia armed ship, who had left New-York the 16th of March, when Sir Guy Carleton had just issued a proclamation, inviting those Americans who had quitted their houses there to return and repossess them. It is added, that the communication is opened between the city and country, in consequence of which the *Aid de Camp* to General Washington and several American officers were at New-York. That the British garrison were preparing to evacuate the place, and that the soldiers, particularly Hessians, deserted in great numbers.

A duel was fought between Mr. Riddell of the horse-grenadiers, and Mr. Cunningham of the Scots Greys. — Both these gentlemen belonged formerly to the Scots Greys, and had differed at play. Mr. Riddell had challenged Mr. Cunningham, which challenge Mr. Cunningham had declined; but many of

the gentlemen of the Scots Greys revising at intervals that circumstance, Mr. Cunningham found it necessary for the full restoration of his honour, that he should call upon Mr. Riddell. This appeal Mr. Riddell considering as out of season declined attending to, till he had consulted his brother officers, who agreed there was no obligation on him to answer Mr. Cunningham. This being their determination, Mr. Cunningham resolved upon forcing him to the point, and meeting him accidentally at Mr. Christie's, their agent, spit in his face; Mr. Riddell observed that this being a fresh affront, he should take notice of it, and took his departure. He then immediately proceeded to make a few arrangements in his affairs; but before he had completed them he received a billet from Mr. Cunningham, reminding him of the affront he had passed upon him, and declaring his readiness to give him satisfaction. This note coming while the waver was yet wet, to the hands of Sir James Riddell, who was under some apprehension of his son's situation he opened it, and having read it, closed it without taking any other notice of its contents than providing in consequence of it the assistance of several surgeons of the first abilities. The meeting was fixed, they were both punctual, Mr. Riddell attended by Capt. Topham, of the horse-grenadiers, and Mr. Cunningham by Capt. Cunningham, of the 69th regiment of foot; eight paces were first measured by the seconds, and afterwards the contending parties took their ground. They took up for the first fire, which Mr. Riddell won; Mr. Riddell fired, and shot Mr. Cunningham under the right breast, the ball passing as is supposed through the ribs, and lodging on the left-side near the back. The moment Mr. Cunningham received the shot he recoiled, but did not fall; he opened his waistcoat, and declared he was mortally wounded; Mr. Riddell still remained on his ground, when Mr. Cunningham, after a pause of two minutes, declared he would not be taken off the field, till he had fired at his adversary; Mr. Cunningham then presented his pistol, and shot Mr. Riddell in the groin; he immediately fell, and was carried in a hackney coach to Mr. Topham's. The unhappy gentleman lingered until seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and then expired.

Wednesday 23.

The Coroner's inquest sat on the body of George Riddell, Esq; who was killed in the rencounter as above related. The jury sat four hours, and after a very strict examination of the seconds and a servant of the deceased, brought in their verdict manslaughter.

Being St. George's day, and the Anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, and a day for choosing the council and officers for the year ensuing, the following gentlemen were chosen:

Old Members of the Council continued. Jeremiah Miller, D. D. F. R. & Dean of Ex-

eler, President; Hon. Daines Barrington, F. R. S. V. P. Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq; F. R. S. V. P. Edward Bridgen, Esq; Treasurer, F. R. S. John Frere, Esq; F. R. S. Richard Gough, Esq; F. R. S. Director; Edward King, Esq; F. R. S. V. P. Michael Bort, D. D. F. R. S. V. P. Thomas Morell, D. D. F. R. S. Secretary; William Norris, M. A. Secretary; Daniel Wray, Esq; F. R. S.

New Members. Right Hon. Lord Brownlow; Richard Jackson, Esq; William Lascelles, Esq; Charles Mellish, Esq; Jacob Preston, Esq; William Steward, Esq; F. R. S. Edward Solly, Esq; William Vyle, D. D. Joseph Windham, Esq.

Wednesday 30.

Among other privileges to be granted to the New Colony of Genevans to be established in Ireland, they are to be permitted to erect a school, or academy, on the plan of that of Geneva, in order to attract foreigners to reside among them, for early education in the principles of religion, virtue, and science.

William Wyne Ryland was apprehended on the 15th instant; but the manner he was discovered is so variously reported, that, to come at the truth, we must defer our account of it till after his trial, when we may record it with certainty.

It is strongly reported, that a general insurrection has taken place in America, on account of taxes.

Another report is, that France has refused passports to our West-India trade.

But these reports seem circulated to answer some private ends.

Young Caulfield (see p. 274.) was grandson (by his mother's side) to Lord Ruthven, representative of the Gourie family (the last earl of which was assassinated by order of James the First, who was then in the earl's house on a visit), and descended from the family of Annandale. Lady Ruthven's mother was sister to John and Archibald dukes of Argyle; so that Lady Ruthven (young Caulfield's grandmother) is great-grand-daughter to Archibald the 9th earl of Argyle, iniquitously beheaded by James II.; and Lady Ruthven is sister to the present Earl of Bute. The departed youth was by his mother's side lineally descended from the Argyle, Annandale, Gourie, and Bute families, and of course was related to most of the nobility of Scotland. By his father's side he was descended from the Charlemount family of Ireland, and was nearly related to the present earl.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Alex. Hume, Esq; of Wimpolee Street, a son.

Apr. 10. Lady of Lord Paget, a daughter.

14. Lady of Sir Tho. Miller, bart. a son.

21. Lady of Wm. Weller Pypys, Esq; a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Chas. Harvey, Esq; to Miss Haynes.

Apr. 3. Nath. Kent, Esq; to Miss North.

At Hereford, Mr. Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, of Canterbury, attorney at law, to Miss Powell, relict of Wm. P. Esq;

5. Wm. Hey, Esq; commissioner of the customs, to Miss Parlay, of Jamaica.

8. Sir Wm. Jones, one of the judges in India, to Miss Shipley, eldest dau. of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

10. A. Parry, Esq; to Miss Lovegrove.

11. At Enfield, Mr. Jos. Radjen to Miss Sowerby.

14. Rev. John Laborde, prebend. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Miss C. Talbot.

19. Cecil Pitt, Esq; of Dalston, to Miss Robinson.

20. Rev. Mr. Wadefon, of Harrow, to Miss Page.

21. Earl Delaware to Miss Lyell, only dau. of Henry L. Esq;

Wm. Champney, Esq; to Miss Maccall, of Ashford, Kent.

Lady Frances Scott, sister to the Duke of Buccleugh, to — Douglas, of Douglas Castle, Scotland.

25. At Enfield, Tho. Brooksbank, Esq; to Mrs. Thompson.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Witherly-Bridge, in the County of Leicester, Mr. Jn. Thompson, eminently distinguished in his early years by an attachment to the study of the mathematics and philosophy, having in his youth given up the profession of a grazier, and let his paternal estate, with the sole view of being at liberty to follow his favourite studies, which he continued to do with unwearied application to the last period of his life. Land-surveying, and his solutions of numerous mathematical questions in the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries, Martin's Magazine, &c. proved him a practical mathematician; and to judges it was well known that he took delight and was skilled in the most rigid theory, and always mentioned the beauties of demonstration in Euclid, &c. as yielding the most pleasing satisfaction. Bosworth may boast of her Simpson, Burbach of her Coates, and Witherly-Bridge will long be noted as the residence, &c. of a Thompson. He made many improvements in the plain-table, and many other mathematical and philosophical instruments; and left behind him several MSS. which it is hoped his family will give to the publick.

Rev. R. Lewis, R. of Perrivale, Middlesex.

In Gr. Portland-st. Mrs. Hone, a widow lady, of Wavendon, Bucks, by whose demise 9000l. bank stock becomes equally divided between the Asylum, Magdalen, and Foundling Hospitals, pursuant to the will of the late T. J. Selby, Esq; of Waddon Chase, Bucks.

At Greenwich, in an advanced age, Adm. Mann.

At Kendal, Westmoreland, &c. a long and lingering illness, which she had patiently laboured

boured under many years, Mrs. Harrison, the wife of Myles H. esq; counsellor at law, and recorder of that corporation; which gentleman has had the misfortune to be totally blind many years.

At Bath, the hon. Mrs. Boscawen, rel. & of lieut. gen. Geo. B. by whom she has left issue, George, of Shepherdswell, Kent; William, a commissioner of bankruptcy, and barrister at law; Anne, one of the maids of honour to the Queen, and Charlotte.

At Newcastle, Mrs. M. Tate, aged 116.

At Hampstead, Miss West, the accomplice of Barrington, and many years celebrated under the appellation of "The modern Jenny Diver." She has bequeathed to her two children near 3000l. The eldest of these was born in Clerkenwell Bridewell, and some weeks after removed with the mother to Newgate, she being sentenced to a year's imprisonment, for picking a gentleman's pocket in a room over Exeter Change, while the body of Lord Baltimore was lying there in state.

At Warminster, of a violent fever, Mr. Bythefea, an eminent clothier; and soon after, his brother Thomas, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Wilts.

Feb. 2. Of a fever, in the West Indies, in the 13th year of his age, Cecil Turnor, a midshipman on board the Suffolk man of war. He was the youngest son of Edmund Turnor, esq; of Pantou-house in Lincolnshire.

Mar. 14. At Blackhouse, near Halifax, Mr. Ely Whitely, aged 102.

18. At East Bridgeford, Nottinghamsh. rev. Peter Pitaulx, B. D. aged 80. He was rector of that parish upwards of 40 years.

26. At Duninil, Perthshire, John Ld Rollo, in an advanced age. His lordship is succeeded in honours and estate by his eldest son James, now Lord Rollo.

27. At Coles, Hertx, Calvert Bowyer, esq; aged 63.

At Marseilles, in the South of France (whither he went for the recovery of his health), Henry Percy, esq; only son of the right rev. the Bishop of Dromore in Ireland.

30. At his house in Great Windmill Street, of the gout in his stomach, William Hunter, M. D. F. R. and A. S. &c. He had been ill for some time, but had so far recovered as to be able to sit up. While in this state, his anxiety for his pupils made him wish to give the introductory lecture to the operations of surgery; he accordingly gave it, and the fatigue he underwent reproduced the disease which terminated so fatally, notwithstanding the utmost skill and attention of his physicians. All the advice of his friends could not prevail with him to take any thing strong; fine old wine was procured, instead of which he would drink nothing but milk and water. This celebrated anatomist was a native of Kilbridge, in the county of Lanerk. His father desiring him for the parish church, sent him, at a proper age, to the college of Glasgow; but having spent five years in regular academical at-

tendance there, he began to feel strong objections to theological studies; and happening to become acquainted with Dr. Cullen, the present famous professor at Edinburgh, who was at that time just established in practice at Hamilton, he was persuaded to apply himself to physic. Dr. Cullen's friendship made it easy to obtain his father's consent. He was taken into the Doctor's house, where he spent two of the happiest years of his life. Dr. Cullen at all times was happy in communicating knowledge to his pupils, and more remarkable still for inspiring them with an enthusiastic love of study. This was a most fortunate circumstance for Mr. Hunter; whose uncommon application and improvement in the line of his profession in a short time recommended him to the notice and patronage of professors of the first anatomical celebrity. In Scotland (if we except Edinburgh) there is not that distinction between the branches of physic that prevails in England. The physicians generally dispense their own medicines, and likewise practise surgery. Dr. Cullen, though an enthusiastic cultivator of physic and chemistry, had always a dislike to the chyrurgical part of his practice. It was therefore agreed between him and Mr. Hunter, that the latter should go first to the college at Edinburgh, and then to London, in order to see the practice of the hospitals, and improve himself in anatomy and surgery, and that at his return to Hamilton a partnership should take place between them. Mr. Hunter brought with him to London a letter of introduction to his countryman Dr. James Douglas, at that time in high reputation as a physician and man-midwife; and well known by his "Treatise on the Muscles," and other works. Dr. Douglas advised him to attend St. George's hospital, and Dr. Nichols's lectures, as a perpetual pupil, for the opportunity of learning all his arts in making anatomical preparations. And at the end of the season, when he was preparing to set out on his return to Hamilton, Dr. Douglas persuaded him to change his proposed plan, to assist him in his anatomical pursuits, to accompany his son, at that time a student in physic, to Paris and Holland, and afterwards to settle in London, and to teach anatomy. Mr. Hunter communicated this proposal, and the arguments which Dr. Douglas had used, to Dr. Cullen, who, thinking it a fairer prospect, with his usual generosity readily gave his consent. At this very juncture it happened that Dr. Cullen having been accidentally consulted by a Scotch nobleman of high rank, and having cured his Grace of a troublesome ophthalmia, the Duke observed to him, that it was pity a man of so much merit should live in obscurity at Hamilton, and soon afterwards procured for him a professorship in the university of Glasgow. After the death of his patron, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Hunter began to teach anatomy in London. His easy, agreeable manner of lecturing, the new and clear points of view in which he placed the different parts of his subject, added

to the number, and, till then unknown, elegance of his preparations, drew to him a great number of pupils. He soon became eminent in his profession; enriched the art with many important discoveries, and for many years shone unrivalled in the wide and fruitful field of anatomy. In or about 1747, Mr. Hunter was admitted a member of the Surgeons company. His anatomical reputation soon procured him an extensive practice, particularly in midwifery; and when he came to be established, the University of Glasgow, proud to reckon him amongst her sons, complimented him with the degree of M. D. In 1756 he was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, and soon afterwards was elected F. R. S. having made himself known by an ingenious paper "on the Structure of Cartilages," published in the Phil. Trans. so early as 1743. He since, at different times, communicated several other valuable papers to the Society. When our present amiable Queen became pregnant, Dr. Hunter was consulted, and, at the same time, honoured with the appointment of physician extraordinary to her Majesty. When the Royal Academy of Arts was founded, he was nominated professor of anatomy to that institution; and lately, upon the death of one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, he was elected to supply the vacancy. To consider him as a teacher is to view him in his most amiable character; perspicuity, unaffected modesty, and a desire of being useful, were his peculiar characteristics; and, of all others, he was most happy in blending the *utile* with the *dulce*, by introducing apposite and pleasing stories, to illustrate and enliven the more abstruse and jejune parts of anatomy; thus fixing the attention of the volatile and the giddy, and enriching the minds of all with useful knowledge. Employed as Dr. Hunter had been, for a long series of years, by persons of the highest rank in this country, and consulted as an anatomist in difficult cases of surgery by all ranks of people, and from every part of the kingdom, his gains must have been immense, and he employed them in a manner of all others the most liberal, the improvement of science. Having never married, and being averse to ostentation and luxury, he always conducted his domestic expences on a plan adapted to his profession; and his accumulated fees were expended in erecting and furnishing a museum, which, considered in every point of view, is certainly not to be equalled in Europe. We shall say nothing of the anatomical varieties it contains, because it will be easily conceived, that a person of the Doctor's disposition, who had spent near half a century in the pursuit of a favourite object, must have amassed every thing that is curious and valuable on that subject. But the specimens of human and comparative anatomy form only a small part of the *Hunterian Museum*. The collection of scarce and valuable books is to be equalled only by royal libraries; and his cabinet of medals, particularly Greek

and Roman, is far more valuable than the Imperial collection at Vienna. The expence of building his house and museum in Windmill-street, and furnishing the latter, is said to have approached near to 100,000*l*. His Plates of the Gravid Uterus, and his other publications, sufficiently evince his profound knowledge and unwearied industry; and the description of his Greek Coins his boundless munificence. It is much to be feared, that the other works he had in hand at the time of his death are left too incomplete for the public eye. Thus he toiled through a long life for the good of mankind; and it may be truly said, that he did not live and toil in vain. His amusing and important talents, his factiousness, his eloquence, his science, his good economy in acquiring wealth, his well-directed liberality in employing it, are all secured by durable monuments. The principal directions of his will are entirely the reverse of what the news-papers have stated. His museum, the most comprehensive and select of any individual's in Europe, is left for 30 years to his sister's son, Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of about 24 years of age, now completing his medical education at Oxford. If during the above-mentioned period of 30 years Mr. Baillie should die, the property of the museum for the remainder of the period devolves to Mr. Cruikshank. At the conclusion of the period of 20 years* the entire museum, without any participation or entail whatever, is bequeathed to the University of Glasgow. The sum of 4000*l*. sterling is left, with the interest from time to time growing on it, for the support and augmentation of the collection. His brother, Mr. John Hunter, the surgeon, on account of some difference between them, is not named in the will. The executors are Dr. Pitcairn; Mr. Coombe, apothecary (the Doctor's learned condjutor in his literary labours); and Dr. Fordyce, of Essex-street; to each of whom Dr. Hunter has left a legacy of 20*l*. a year, for 20 years—that is, during the period in which they will be executing the purposes of the will. Making a pecuniary estimate of the museum in question, 70,000*l*. is said to be the sum it is worth. Besides that, the Doctor was possessed of above 20,000*l*. in money; the bulk of which is given to Mr. Baillie. We are credibly informed, that the Doctor formerly applied to the ministers of this country to allot him a piece of ground, on which he might build a museum, that he would engage to leave endowed for the public service. His request, however, was not complied with, and he then purchased the premises in Gr. Windmill-street, where he built his museum and spacious habitation. His partiality for a country where he had acquired such vast riches, would not permit his grateful disposition to deprive this country of it for a series of years,

* Thus in the will; but in a codicil (which is useless for want of having been properly witnessed) this term was extended to 30 years.

via. thirty; at the expiration of which time the Doctor has bequeathed it to the University of Glasgow, which had conferred university honours on him at an early period of his life. On Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening, his remains were interred in the vault under St. James's Church, attended by his nephew (Mr. Baillie) as chief mourner, Dr. Pirie, Mr. Geo. Baker, Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Heberden, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Coombe, Mr. Birnie (his draughtsman), and a few other friends.

31. At Dorking, Surrey, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Hale.

At Chesham, Bucks, aged 84, Cha. Lowndes, esq; formerly secretary to the treasury. He sat down in good health to supper, but expired at the table. He was a younger son of *Ways and Means* *Lovels*.

Apr. 1. At Batteries, Phil. Worlidge, esq;

2. In his 81st year, Wm. Dixon, esq; of Loversal, Yorkshire.

3. Rev. Christ. Preston, V. of Vickers-Coten, co. Warwick.

6. Sir Wm. Gulse, bart. M.P. for Gloucestershire.

7. Mr. Cranke, a teacher of music; author of "The True Briton," a farce, performed last season at Drury-lane theatre.

8. Mrs. H. Bullock, aged 89, relict of Josiah B. esq; of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex.

9. Sir John Frederick, bart. F. R. S.

At Lewes, Benj. Fane, esq; aged 89.

10. At Hatton-Bushel, Yorksh. Mrs. Of-baldston, relict of Dr. O. late bp. of London.

11. At Congleton, Cheshire, Mrs. Alfager, aged 78. She was the eldest of four sisters, all maiden ladies. The fortune, real and personal, which devolves on the survivors, amounts to upwards of 120,000l.

13. Suddenly, at Newark, Dr. Stevenson.

14. At Underbank, Yorksh. Wm. Fenton, esq; aged 83.

15. At Cloughton-hall, Lancash. Jas. Brock-holes, esq; neph. to the Dukes of Norfolk.

17. Tho. Melmoth, esq; auditor of the Charter-house.

Christ. Phillimore, esq; of Hoddeston, Herts.

18. At Edinburgh, James Crawford, esq; writer to the signet, author of "The Decisions of the Court of Session," and many other learned works.

19. Miss Lucy Vernon, daughter of Lady Harriot V. and niece to the E. of Strafford.

20. At his house in George-st. Edinburgh, Sir John Ramsay, of Banff, bart.

On Clapham Common, in his 64th year, Benj. Bond, esq;

21. Rev. Sherlock Willis, rector of Wormley, Herts, and of St. Christopher's in London, prebendary of St. Paul's, and of Sarum, and nearly related to Bp. Sherlock.

22. In his 93d year, Ralph Knox, esq; of Crosby-square.

Mr. Gates, the city-marshal. As he was mounting his horse, to attend the Lord Mayor at St. Bride's church, he fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately.

23. In his 73d year, Rt. rev. Philip Yonge, bishop of Norwich; of whom a more particular account shall be given in our next.

24. At Kingston, Samuel Cripp, esq;

28. In the 90th year of his age, Ld Charles Cavendish, great uncle to the Duke of Devonshire. He was a most amiable character, and an excellent philosopher.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Mar. 29. PATRICK Maxwell, esq; secretary, &c. of Grenada.

Cha. Ashwell, esq; secretary, &c. of St. Vincent.

Griffin Curtis, esq; secretary, &c. of Dominica.

Apr. 1. A congé d'absence passed the great seal, empowering the dean and chapter of Canterbury to elect an archbishop of that see; and a letter, recommending Dr. John Moore, bishop of Bangor, to be elected archbishop.

2. David Vife. Stormont, lord president of the privy council.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle, privy seal.

Sir Fred. North, K. G. commonly called Lord North, and the rt. hon. Cha. Jas. Fox, principal secretaries of state.

5. Wm. Hen. Duke of Portland, Ld John Cavendish, Charles Earl of Surrey, Frederick Montagu, esq; and Sir Grey Cooper, bt. commissioners of the treasury.

Lord John Cavendish, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer.

Rt. hon. Charles Townsend, treasurer of the navy.

7. Rt. hon. William Eden, sworn of the privy council.

Joseph Senhouse, esq; mayor of Carlisle, knighted.

8. Lord Vife. Keppel, Adm. Hosh Pigot, Ld Vife. Duncannon, hon. John Townsend, Sir John Lindsay, K. B. Wm. Jolliffe and Whitshed Keene, esqrs. commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Gr. Britain and Ireland.

Rt. hon. Edmund Burke, receiver and paymaster of the forces.

9. Rt. hon. Charles Graville, sworn of the privy council.

Rt. hon. Alex. Lord Loughborough, ld chief justice of his Majesty's court of common pleas, Sir Wm. Henry Ashurst, one of the justices of his Majesty's court of king's bench, and Sir Beaumont Hotham, one of the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal.

Duke of Manchester, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King.

Earl of Shannon, Lord Cha. Spencer, right hon. Wm. Eden, vice-treasurers of Ireland.

11. Geo. Maddison, esq; secretary of embassy to the Most Christian King.

Rt. hon. Lord Foley and rt. hon. Henry Frederick Cartaret, postmaster-general.

21. Earl of Dartmouth, lord steward of his Majesty's household.

Earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

Rt.

Rt. hon. Cha. Greville, treasurer of his Majesty's household.

Earl Cholmondeley, captain of the yeoman of the guard.

Lord Vis. Townshend, master-general of the ordnance.

Hen. Strachey, esq; keeper of his Majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.

Wm. Adam, esq; treasurer and paymaster of his Majesty's ordnance.

Rt. hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, his Majesty's secretary at war.

Hen. Duncan, esq; a commissioner of his Majesty's navy, vice Sir A. S. Hammond, knt.

14. Geo. James Earl Cholmondeley, right hon. Rich. Fitzpatrick, and right hon. Frederick Montagu, sworn of the privy council.

15. Earl Fitzwilliam, custos rotularum for the sake or liberty of Peterborough, co. North.

John Lee, esq; solicitor general.

19. Lord Vis. Torrington his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Brussels.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN St. John, esq; under secretary to Lord North.

New commissioners of bankruptcy, viz. Rob. Atterley, esq; Wm. Gould, gen. W. Dowdeswell, gen. John Farnival, gen. John Blake, esq; Thos. Sutton, esq; Thos. Harrison, esq; John Topham, esq; Edw. Whiles, esq; W.

* Supposed to be lost in the Canon.

Cotes, gent. Walwyn Sheppard, gent. J. Gough, esq; Hen. Jodrell, esq; Edw. Hutton, esq; and ——— Hickey, the younger, gent.

Mr. Woodcock, of Lincoln's-Inn, secretary of bankrupts.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Tripp, LL.D. Living of Spoforth, co. York, worth 1000l. a year.

Rev. John Jones, M. A. Bradpole, with Lords VV. co. Dorset.

Rev. ——— Duquesne, M. A. prebendary of Ely.

Rev. Dr. Neve, of Merton Coll. Oxford, elected Margaret professor in that university,

Rev. John Cooke, D. D. fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, unanimously elected president of that society.

Rev. John Rennie, Vickers-Coten V. co. Warwick.

Rev. R. B. Sharry, A. B. R. of Perivale, co. Middlesex.

Rev. Wm. Bridge, perpetual curate of Byton, co. Hereford.

Hen. Majendie, fellow of Christ's Coll. Cambridge, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Euseby Cleaver, D. D. to hold Tolliton, with Petworth RR. co. Sussex.

Rev. Geo. Lefroy, M. A. Ash R. Hants, with Compton R. Surrey.

* * Lift of Bankrupts in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from April 14, to April 19, 1783.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	4	3	10	3	9	2	7	1	4
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	3	0	10	3	4	2	11	4	6
Surrey	6	5	0	10	3	8	3	0	5	0
Hertford	6	9	0	10	3	10	2	9	4	0
Bedford	6	11	4	10	3	7	2	5	3	10
Cambridge	6	8	3	10	3	8	2	6	3	4
Huntingdon	6	5	0	10	3	10	2	5	3	6
Northampton	7	7	5	10	3	6	2	6	3	6
Rutland	7	3	0	10	4	7	2	2	3	6
Leicester	7	6	5	10	4	9	2	3	3	3
Nottingham	6	10	5	10	4	7	2	11	4	1
Derby	7	8	0	10	5	2	2	10	5	4
Stafford	8	0	0	10	5	3	3	0	5	7
Salop	8	3	6	10	5	6	3	1	5	6
Hereford	8	1	0	10	5	7	3	1	0	2
Worcester	7	8	0	10	4	11	2	10	5	2
Warwick	7	6	0	10	4	8	2	10	5	11
Gloucester	7	6	0	10	4	5	2	5	5	3
Wilts	6	7	0	10	3	9	3	1	4	8
Berks	6	10	0	10	3	4	2	9	4	8
Oxford	6	9	0	10	3	8	1	6	4	4
Bucks	6	10	0	10	4	0	2	8	4	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Essex	Suffolk	Norfolk	Lincoln	York	Durham	Northumberland	Cumberland	Westmorland	Lancashire	Cheshire	Monmouth	Somerset	Devon	Cornwall	Dorset	Hampshire	Sussex	Kent
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	9 3	6 3	6 0	4 3	8 4	8 4	8 5	10 5	8 4	3 5	7 0	7 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	10 5	7 5	7 3	9 3

WALES, April 7, to April 12, 1783.

	North Wales	South Wales
	7 7 6	7 2 6
	3 5	0 2
	8 2	0 2
	10 6	3 4

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

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Exeter 2
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Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Gloucester 2
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dunfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For M A Y, 1783.

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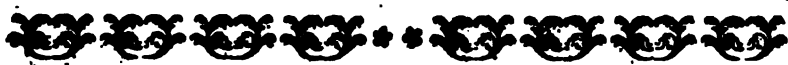
illustrated with a beautiful Representation of the Monument erected at POULSEA in Memory of the brave Admiral KEMPENBELT; and a remarkable BATTLESHIP'S Arm.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, and at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20th	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	45	28 19	SW	.29	fair, steady rain. ¹
2	39	28 12	S	.41	rain.
3	40	29 4	S	.14	lowering rain and sleet
4	39	29 10	SW	.13	bright and still, rain.
5	45	29 8	S		bright and still.
6	46	29 15	S		clouds and sun.
7	41	30	NE	.13	overcast, still, mist, rain.
8	46	30 4	NE		cloudy.
9	45	30	NE		fair.
10	40	29 14	N		overcast.
11	46	29 9	SE	.21	overcast, rain, and snow.
12	42	29 8	S	.21	fair, rain, and sleet. ²
13	39	29 6	NW		cloudy.
14	38	29 8	N		overcast, still.
15	38	29 10	N	.13	small rain.
16	41	29 12	N	.17	lowering rain.
17	43	29 12	E		lowering.
18	42	29 16	E		misty.
19	43	29 16	NE		overcast. ³
20	50	29 16	E		sun and clouds. ⁴
21	48	29 14	S	.14	sun and clouds, rain. ⁵
22	48	29 16	W	.20	bright and still, rain.
23	44	29 14	SE	.18	cloudy and still, rain. ⁶
24	52	29 12	E		cloudy.
25	50	29 8	W		cloudy.
26	46	29 12	NW		gloomy.
27	40	29 16	NE		mist.
28	40	29 19	E		lowering.
29	40	29 19	E		overcast. ⁷
30	40	30 2	E		bright.
May.					
1	39	30 2	NE		bright. ⁸
2	42	30	N		overcast. ⁹
3	41	29 18	E		clouds. ¹⁰
4	40	29 14	NE		mist. ¹¹
5	43	29 14	N		clouds. ¹²
6	39	29 14	N	.27	rain.
7	43	29 18	N		clouds swift appears.
8	42	30	N		mist and sun, still. ¹³
9	53	29 13	SE		fair, mild, and soft.
10	48	29 13	E		fair. ¹⁴
11	52	29 7	S	.51	clouds, rain, and thunder.
12	52	29 11	SW	.13	fair, showers.
13	54	29 14	SW		clouds.
14	53	29 12	S	.36	rain.
15	55	29 11	SW	.16	clouds and wind, rain.
16	54	29 10	SW	.31	cloudy, rain. ¹⁵
17	52	29 4	SW		blustering, stormy.
18	51	29 6	W	.11	clouds and wind, rain.
19	44	29 12	N		moist cool air. ¹⁷
20	45	30	E	.48	clouds, still, rain.
21	45	29 10	E	.34	clouds and wind, rain. ¹⁸
22	50	29 12	SW	.16	clouds and sun, rain.
23	50	29 10	SW	.6	moist, rain.
24	49	29 10	NW		cloudy.
25	51	30 2	SW	.10	clouds and sun, rain.
26	55	30	SW	.22	fair, rain. ¹⁹
27	53	29 16	SW		gloomy.
28	60	29 18	SW	.11	fair, thunder shower. ²⁰
29	61	29 14	S	.22	clouds and sun, rain. ²¹
30	54	29 16	SW	.11	wind and rain. ²²
31	54	29 14	SW	.45	fair, rain.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Barom. 28:10 at ten at night. ² Therm. 74 at five o'clock.
 covered the ground in the night. Wind S. W. ³ Cuckow sings. ⁴ Swallow seen. ⁵ Re
 appears and sings. ⁶ Martins and swallows return to this village to-day. ⁷ Strong north
 1



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y, 1783.

Reflections upon the Life and Death of EDWARD DRINKER, of the City of Philadelphia, who died on the 17th of November, 1782, in the 103d Year of his Age. Written by an ingenious literary Gentleman of that City, for the Amusement of a Lady.



EDWARD DRINKER was born on the 24th of December, 1680, in a small cabin near the present corner of Walnut and Second Streets in the city of Philadelphia. His

parents came from a place called Beyerley, in Massachusetts Bay. The banks of the Delaware, on which the city of Philadelphia now stands, were inhabited at the time of his birth by Indians, and a few Swedes and Hollanders. He often talked to his companions of picking huckle-berries, and catching rabbits on spots now the most populous and

improved of the city. He recollected the second time William Penn came to Pennsylvania, and used to point to the place where the cabin stood in which he and his friends that accompanied him were accommodated upon their arrival.

At 12 years of age he went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship to a cabin-maker. In the year 1745 he returned to Philadelphia with his family, where he lived till the time of his death. He was four times married, and had 18 children, all of whom were by his first wife. At one time of his life he sat down at his own table with 14 children. Not long before his death he heard of the birth of a grandchild to one of his grandchildren, the fifth in succession from himself.

He retained all his faculties till the last years of his life: even his memory, so early and so generally diminished by age, was but little impaired. He not only remembered the incidents of his childhood or youth, but the events of

* It is remarkable, that the incidents of childhood and youth are seldom remembered or called forth till old age. I have sometimes been led, from this and other circumstances, to suspect that nothing is ever lost that is lodged in the memory, however it may be buried for a time by a variety of causes. How often do we find the transactions of early life, which we had reason to suppose were lost from the mind for ever, revived in our memories by certain accidental sights or sounds, particularly by certain notes or airs in music! I have known a young man speak French fluently when drunk that could not put two sentences together of the same language when sober. He had been taught when a boy perfectly, but had forgotten it from disuse. The Countess of L—v—l was nursed by a Welsh woman, from whom she learned to speak her language, which she soon forgot after she had acquired the French, which was her mother tongue. In the delirium of a fever, many years afterwards, she was heard to mutter words which none of her family or attendants understood. An old Welsh woman came to see her, who soon perceived that the sounds, which were so unintelligible to the family, were the Welsh language. When she recovered she could not recollect a single word of the language she had spoken in her sickness. I can conceive great advantages may be derived from this retentive power in our memories, in the advancement of the mind towards perfection in knowledge (so essential to its happiness) in the future world.

⁸ Black-cap sings: Ice in exposed places. ⁹ Cold air. ¹⁰ Roads offensive with dust. ¹¹ Cold and raw. ¹² Strong harsh wind. ¹³ White frost. ¹⁴ Ewes and lambs die on the commons for want of grass. ¹⁵ Martins frequent their old nests, and begin to build. ¹⁶ Beans and apple-trees begin to bloom. ¹⁷ Elms and horse-chestnut leaves half expanded, other trees quite naked. ¹⁸ The unseasonable weather has destroyed most of the wall-fruit, and much damaged many of the trees. ¹⁹ Influenza. ²⁰ Therm. 69, without sun. ²¹ Caked, as it is in bloom. ²² Apple trees and lilac in full bloom.

later years; and so faithful was his memory to him, that his son informed me that he never heard him tell the same story twice, but to different persons, and in different companies. His eye-sight failed him many years before his death, but his hearing was uniformly perfect and unimpaired. His appetite was good till within a few weeks before his death. He generally ate a hearty breakfast of a pint of tea or coffee as soon as he got out of his bed, with bread and butter in proportion. He ate likewise at eleven o'clock, and never failed to eat plentifully at dinner of the grossest solid food. He drank tea in the evening, but never ate any supper. He had lost all his teeth 30 years before his death (his son says, by drawing excessive hot smoke of tobacco into his mouth), but the want of suitable mastication of his food did not prevent its speedy digestion, nor impair his health. Whether the gums, hardened by age, supplied the place of his teeth in a certain degree, or whether the juices of the mouth and stomach became so much more acid by time, as to perform the office of dissolving the food more speedily and more perfectly, I know not; but I have often observed that old people are more subject to excessive eating than young ones, and that they suffer fewer inconveniences from it. He was inquisitive after news in the last years of his life: his education did not lead him to increase the stock of his ideas in any other way. But it is a fact well worth attending to, that old age, instead of diminishing, always increases the desire of knowledge. It must afford some consolation to those who expect to be old, to discover that the infirmities to which the decays of nature expose the human body, are rendered more tolerable by the enjoyments that are to be derived from the appetite for sensual and intellectual food.

The subject of this history was remarkably sober and temperate. Neither hard labour, nor company, nor the usual afflictions of human life, nor the violence of nature, ever led him to an improper or excessive use of strong drink. For the last 25 years of his life he drank twice every day a draught of Toddy, made with two table spoons full of spirits, in half a pint of water. His son, a man of 50 years of age, told me that he had never seen him intoxicated. The *time and manner* in which he used spirituous liquors, I believe, contributed to lighten the weight of his years, and

probably to prolong his life. "Give wine to him that is of a heavy heart," and strong drink to him that is ready "to perish" [with age as well as with sickness.] "Let him drink and forget his sorrow, and remember his misery no more."

He enjoyed an uncommon share of health, inasmuch that in the course of his long life he was never confined more than three days to his bed. He often declared that he had no notion of that most distressing pain called the *head-ach*. His sleep was interrupted a little in the last years of his life with a fluxion in his breast, which produced what is commonly called the *old man's cough*.

The character of this aged citizen was not shewn up in his negative quality of temperance: he was a man of a most equable temper; old age had not curdled his blood: he was uniformly cheerful and kind to every body: his religious principles were as steady as his morals were pure: he attended public worship above 30 years in the rev. Dr. Sprague's church, and died in a full assurance of a happy immortality. The life of this man is marked with several circumstances which perhaps have seldom occurred in the life of an individual: he saw and heard more of those events which are measured by time than have ever been seen or heard by any man since the age of the patriarchs: he saw the same spot of earth in the course of his life covered with wood and bushes, and the receptacle of beasts and birds of prey, afterwards become the seat of a city not only the first in wealth and arts in the *new*, but rivalling in both many of the first cities in the *old* world. He saw regular streets where he once pursued a hare: he saw churches rising upon morasses where he had often heard the croaking of frogs: he saw wharfs and warehouses where he had often seen Indian savages draw fish from the river for their daily subsistence; and he saw ships of every size and use in those streams where he had been used to see nothing but Indian canoes: he saw a stately edifice filled with legislators astonishing the world with their wisdom and virtue on the same spot probably where he had seen an Indian council-fire: he saw the first treaty ratified between the newly-confederated powers of America, and the ancient monarchy of France, with all the formalities of parchment and seal, on the same spot probably where he once saw William Penn ratify his first

and last treaty with the Indians of the Fortians of pen, ink, or he saw all the intermediate through which a people pass from simplicity to the most complicated of civilization; he saw the beginning and the end of the empire of Great Britain.

Had been the subject of seven centuries, and afterwards died a man of the newly-created republic of America. The number of his lovers, and his long habit of subordination, did not extinguish the of republican liberty, which is native to the mind of man in its healthy state. He embraced the liberties and endures of America in his withering, and triumphed in the last of his life in the salvation of his country.

R. URBAN, May 24.
your excellent publication every reader will find things interesting, and most useful to him. What you offer, I hope will be of use to

this age, when the necessities of life are raised to an enormous price, by the creation of luxury and multiplication of wants, it may be of extensive utility to point out a situation, where gentilities of moderate fortunes may be lived and recommended at the least cost. This may be done, beyond what I know, at BRIDGNORTH in Shropshire. I have been a great traveller, and have occasionally visited many of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and have never met with any residence where a retired family might make a independent income go so far as Bridgnorth, or meet with so many advantages.

The site of Bridgnorth is most beautiful and romantic. It stands on the banks of the river Severn (which has a fine clear rapid stream), and is at the foot, sides, and summit of a sing rock, formerly decorated with a fine; a very stupendous fragment which still astonishes the spectator by its hanging tower. Round the base of this rock runs a most beautiful bay, called the *Castle Hill*, that looks out on a delightful vale, wherein the river Severn winds its course through most lovely meadows, over-hung with woods, and exhibiting the most interesting variety of hill and dale, slope and lawn; with the constant moving

picture of boats and barges gliding through them.

But the situation of this charming little town is no less healthy than it is pleasant: the air is most salubrious, the soil light, clean, and dry. In all directions round it there is not an inch of boggy swampy ground. The light sandy rock, on which the town is chiefly built, absorbs, or its quick descent to the river speedily carries off all impurities. For many miles adjoining to the town is the ancient forest of *Moor*, long since cleared of trees, and now presenting only a fine open common of dry gravelly soil, covered with a delightful verdure, and affording most agreeable walks or rides, equally conducive to health and pleasure. From the healthiness of its situation and the long life of its inhabitants, Bridgnorth has been called the *Montpellier* of this country: it having been observed that the inhabitants of this town frequently escape epidemical and contagious diseases, when they are most prevalent or fatal elsewhere. It has indeed one peculiar convenience, that valendarians or every kind may find a situation nicely adapted to their peculiar case. For the town is divided into two parts, separated by the River Severn. The *High Town*, as it is called, situated on the top of the hill, is happily adapted to such constitutions as require a clear sharp air. The *Low Town*, situated in the vale beneath, and sheltered on all sides, affords a temperature the most mild and soft imaginable. While such as wish for a residence not so exposed as the one, nor so confined as the other, may choose it in any intermediate degree on the side of the hill from the foot to the summit. And to persons in the decline of life, who wish to be supported by the comforts of religion, it may be desirable to know, that this town has two spacious churches, in one of which morning prayer, and in the other evening prayer is daily performed throughout the year, and in both are two sermons every Sunday.—Let me add that there is a taste for music also cultivated in this town and neighbourhood, and some ingenious persons meet at their own houses to play in concert, to whom any stranger that cultivates this enchanting art, would be a most desirable acquisition.

But Bridgnorth is more particularly distinguished by the plenty and cheapness of all the necessities of life, with which

which it abounds. The River Severn brings down from the great coal-mines at Broseley (only 5 or 6 miles distant) fuel to their doors, almost as cheap as at the pit. This town stands in a rich fruitful country well supplied with every convenience. Though at no uncomfortable distance from London, yet the inhabitants are not so near, as to have all their dairy produce, as butter, eggs, poultry, &c. snatched from their mouths to feed that all-devouring metropolis. It is astonishing how cheap here those articles often are. The writer of this some years ago saw a dozen fine young pigeons sold in their market for one shilling. Then in gardening they particularly excel: for the fine slopes about this town, so favourable to vegetation, especially to early produce, have caused the inhabitants principally to apply themselves to gardening. This is the chief, if not sole article of their commerce; so that the great surrounding manufactory towns, as Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, &c. are principally supplied with their garden-stuff from Bridgnorth. It will readily be conceived then, how cheap all this must be at the fountain head. The Severn here is a large and free river, very abundant in fish, where such as delight in angling may have constant and uninterrupted diversion.

Though well seated for commerce, this town has been robbed of its trade, like several others lately on the Severn, by the new navigation on the canal to Stourmouth, lower down the river. This, however unfortunate for this town, is rather a desirable circumstance to small genteel families, that seek an agreeable retreat from the hurry and bustle of life; and is to them attended with this great advantage, that lodgings here are uncommonly cheap, and house-rent upon the most moderate terms: many houses stand empty, and may be bought or rented at very low prices. Servants wages here are also lower, I believe, than in any other part of England. I knew an elderly gentlewoman here lately, who had a most handy and diligent servant maid, that lived with her several years, even to her death, for *fifty shillings* per annum wages.

Lastly, it is very desirable to an economist to be able to moderate his travelling charges; and to go or return whenever business or pleasure calls him from home on the most easy terms. This

is a peculiar advantage at Bridgnorth. It is situate about 140 miles from London, and has easy access to the metropolis, by means of the great variety of stage-coaches, flies, diligences, &c. that perform the journey in a day to the neighbouring towns of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Worcester. I believe it has also a diligence of its own. A post-coach or diligence regularly passes through this town from Chester to Bath; which opens a communication either westward through Shrewsbury to Holyhead, for Ireland, or northwards through Kendal and Carlisle for Scotland, or southwards through Worcester and Gloucester for South Wales and the West of England. But on the river Severn itself (a fine navigable stream) safe and commodious stage wherries constantly ply through this town from Shrewsbury to Worcester and Gloucester, and back again; wherein a whole family may be carried, with bag and baggage, 60 or 70 miles for a very trifling fare; Bridgnorth affording a central stage to all these places. And at Stourmouth, about 12 or 14 miles below on this river, comes in the new navigable canal, which opens a communication to every part of England by inland navigation.

To conclude, for beauty, healthiness, cheapness, and convenience of every kind, BRIDGNORTH is unrivalled; and as such I recommend it to every private independent family, and especially to such as wish to live comfortably on the reduced income of

A HALF-PAY OFFICER.

MR. URBAN,

May 17.

HERE is an improper compound word, which makes its annual appearance in the Catalogue of the Pictures, &c. of the Royal Academy, and which may, from the respectability of that station, if not ejected by its compiler, or at least stigmatized by others, claim the right of prescription, and be quoted as a precedent. The word I mean is ANTI-ROOM, which appears in capitals at the 12th page. One would imagine from the word *anti*, that this apartment was the opponent or antagonist of the great one, instead of being merely placed *before* it, and a passage to it. There is no need of any learned parade about the different meanings of *ante* and *anti*, which are familiar even to a school-boy, as in antediluvian, antiscorbatic, which happen to be the two first instances that occur to me out of

num-

numberless others. And the impropriety just mentioned is the more striking, as the President (who, it may be presumed, at least casts an eye over the catalogue before its publication) is said to be a man of letters: and as his friend Dr. Johnson does, if I remember right, remark the impropriety of using *anti* for *ante-chamber**. I with these strictures might be inserted in your Magazine, as the properest repository for any literary disquisition, and which has several times contributed to the reformation of error.

Yours, &c. J. C.

MR. URBAN,

May 18.

THE Remarks upon Gothic Architecture, which have lately appeared in your Magazine, have suggested to me the following observations upon this subject. I am exceedingly sensible of the difficulties attending the investigation of this subject; and although I am equally conscious of my inability to contribute any material illustrations of it, yet it is my desire to correct those errors which, when permitted to remain undetected, too frequently assume the garb of sacred truth, and serve but to mislead the incautious or inattentive reader.

It is with great pleasure I observe that your Magazine has of late been considerably indebted to a Mr. Reuben D'Moundt for some very curious and interesting essays; but I cannot help remarking, that there is a certain mystical obscurity attending them, which greatly diminishes their value. To adopt for once this writer's metaphorical style, "it is the sun peeping through a cloud," an effort to illumine; but the language of metaphor is ill adapted to the labours of the faithful antiquary, whose principal object should be clearness and precision. This gentleman repeatedly asserts, that "the less the deviation from the acute angular arch, the more ancient the building." Now it is undoubtedly true, that the more acute the arch the nearer it approaches the age of Henry III. as he observes in a subsequent letter, in explanation and vindication of his opinion against that of D. H. who (see p. 37.) has asserted, that "the greater the deviation from the acute arch the more ancient the building," which is most certainly true; for it is agreed by all the writers

upon Gothic architecture, except Mr. D'Moundt, that the species of architecture so termed existed long before the reign of Henry III. and that the Saxon or Norman circular arches, which totally fell into disuse in the latter end of Henry I's reign, gradually declined into angular ones, though much less so than those of the age of Henry III.; consequently the rounder Gothic arches are, the more ancient they may be presumed to be. It must be confessed, that the term Gothic seems to be improperly applied to the style of building with pointed arches, for at the time of its introduction the Goths had ceased to exist as a nation; nor does it seem probable that the origin of the application of this term, which perhaps arose from some fortuitous circumstance, should ever be traced. Mr. Horace Walpole has observed, that "when men enquire who invented Gothic buildings, they might as well ask who invented bad Latin. The former was a corruption of Roman architecture, as the latter was of the Roman language. Both were debased in barbarous ages, both were refined as the age polished itself; but neither was restored to the original standard. Beautiful Gothic architecture was engrafted on Saxon deformity, and pure Italian succeeded to vitiated Latin*."

Vol. LII. p. 480. "In the reign of Ed. III. a fondness prevailed for the revival of the Grecian mode, and the modern Gothic was the blossom to which that fruit succeeded; so that at length this banished beauty resumed her ancient seat." This is positively unintelligible. I should be glad to be informed what remains of Grecian architecture we have of this period. It is true, indeed, that in the reign of Henry III. or very soon after, an attempt seems to have been made at the introduction of the Grecian style, by Peter Cavallini, the architect of Edward the Confessor's shrine, and perhaps of Henry III's monument, in both which performances the Grecian style occurs, but from its not appearing again till the reign of Edward VI. or the latter end of that of Henry VIII. we may infer, that it was not congenial with the national taste so strongly attached to the Gothic architecture.

Your correspondent Mr. D. H. is not a little roughly treated for asserting, that semicircular arches are Saxon or Nor-

* "Anti-chamber, corruptly written for ante-chamber." JOHNSON.

* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 181.
man

man, and he is informed that the Saxons or Normans were no designers in building, and that the Grecians invented those arches. However, it is not the less true on this account, that the semicircle has always been used as the criterion whereby to distinguish the Saxon or Norman from the Gothic arch.

The work in which Mr. Gray's very curious and judicious observations upon Gothic architecture occur, is Mr. Benham's History of the Cathedral of Ely, a book with which I am a good deal surprised Mr. R. DeMundt should be unacquainted, who has exhibited so great a profusion of antiquarian reading. It is proper also that this gentleman should be informed, that Mr. Benham had very little if any interference with the Treatise on Architecture inserted therein, and which alone has rendered it a most curious and valuable book.

I have still some farther remarks to make upon this subject; but that I may not be the means of excluding more interesting matter, I shall reserve them for some future opportunity. Before I conclude, however, I will beg leave to inform those of your readers who feel themselves concerned in the pursuit of these elegant enquiries, that they will very shortly be gratified with the professional observations of a gentleman, the best qualified in this country for the investigation of Gothic architecture.

Yours, &c. S. E.

MR. URBAN,
PRAY add to your Biographical Desiderata the following names, worth this eminent in their day.

Lloyd, D. author of the *State Worthies*.

Some account of the ancient and famous family of Montmorency, many of whom were high constables of France.

Some account of the Medicæan family of Florence. [For several anecdotes of them see I. d. Corke's Letters from Italy.]

Gen. Aibemarle.—Former the voyage.

Hentzer, Paul, the traveller, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

George Brown, abp. of Dublin.

Bachman, the author of the *German and English Grammar*, and *Commentary on the Revelations*.

John Ward, the mathematician.

Daniel Feenning, of the London Assurance, author of several useful books, and a Dictionary.

Geo. Fisher, the accomptant, author of the book of Arithmetic, and the first *Young Man's Companion* ever published.

John Duntton, the bookseller, who lived in the County about 1700, and wrote an account of his own life.

Roger Crab, the English navigator, and author of some (now) scarce tracts.

Dr. Samuel Swale, of Huntingdon, the reputed author of an ingenious novel, intitled, *The Adventures of Gaudens de Luca*. [Falsely ascribed to Bp. Berkeley.]

Nath. Baskin, the author of the *English Dictionary*, and editor of the classic.

Joseph Champion, the geographer.

John Barrow, author of a Poetical Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in 2 vols. an History of England, and a Collection of Voyages, &c. &c. &c.

Mrs. Palmer, the author of a pathetic novel, in 2 vols. 8vo. intitled, *Female Studies*, written in a series of letters.

Amicus.

Stoke Newington, May 13.

THE Author of "Sketches of the History and Antiquities of" this parish returns Mr. Urban thanks for the respectful notice he has taken of his *Opusculum* in his last month's valuable Miscellany, but desires to correct a little misapprehension which may arise from the language of a part of that notice. From what is therein stated, it should seem as if the "Manor" had been the property of the family of Fleetwood, whereas they never stood upon higher ground here than that of tenants of the manor, being proprietors of a copyhold estate therein.

The author begs Mr. Urban's leave to ask a question, which some of his numerous readers can easily answer; and that is, What is the mark of the Baronage of Ireland? He apprehends it to be the same with that of England, but; having never seen a coat of arms that he knew to be the arms of an Irish baron, he wishes to be informed with certainty whether his idea be a just one?

QUESTOR will be obliged to any of Mr. Urban's correspondents who can inform him whether *Souari Luca Evangelii* or what else, is the title of a work of John Albert Fabricius referred to, under that name, by Wolfius in his Notes on the Epistles of Libanius, p. 323.

In January, p. 52, l. 54. for "Domini;" r. "Domini."

P. 122, col. 2, l. 6. r. "decoram."

l. 12, r. "pertrudere."

P. 222, col. 2, l. 22, r. "all together."

P. 223, col. 2, l. 22, r. "pocket."

P. 224 col. 2, l. 30, for "graciously" r. "anxiously."

ings in the present Session of Parliament (continued from p. 301.)

February 17.

Powys rose to compliment the Lord in the blue ribbon, on the try of his weight and influence in house. The country, he said, had so many blessings from his Lord-Administration, that he should not like to see the American war again, to add lustre to his future progress. In the mean time, he wished house to consider the question with care, and to determine upon it without prejudice. An address has been laid, to assure his Majesty that the Government has considered the treaties that have been laid before them, and to acknowledge the sense they entertain of his Majesty's parental regard for the happiness of his people, by relieving them of the burden of an expensive war. his address an amendment has been moved, grounded on a palpable misrepresentation, as if the fact asserted in the address originally moved, was that the House had not taken several treaties into their serious consideration, but that they *will* proceed to enter the same with that serious attention which a subject of such essential importance deserves. A bare recital of will shew the fallacy on which the amendment is grounded. The three days have been full three weeks on the floor for the perusal of members; the day has been set apart for their consideration; and before the House will rise, will no doubt undergo a most serious investigation. Will any man then take him to assert, that, by the time the bill is ready to be presented, the treaty will not have been seriously considered? With regard to some of the concessions, he was fair to say, he could have wished they might have been avoided; for instance, Florida conceded to Spain, and sent to France. But as to America, could he have nothing to object, Parliament having put it out of the power of Ministers to procure better terms. A : Hon. Gent. (meaning Mr. Fox) whose abilities he had the highest respect for, had contended that the best way to grant the Americans independence with magnanimity, without exacting conditions that might be rejected and the pride of the nation thereby farther degraded; while, on the other hand, the Lord, now at the head of his Majesty's councils, had given it as his opinion

that the better policy would be, to make the American independence the price of peace. His Lordship, however, on mature consideration, has thought fit to relinquish his own opinion, and to adopt that of his opponent. And if, by so doing, he has not proved himself to be able a politician as might have been expected, he has certainly shewn himself the better Christian; for he has not only parted with his coat to America, but has given her his cloak also, and has well lined it with the warm covering of our fur trade, which is certainly going a great deal farther in liberality than was necessary. Yet notwithstanding all the objectionable parts of the treaties, he was ready to declare that, taking the whole together, he was completely satisfied with the peace; nor did he say this from any predilection that he entertained in favour of the First Lord of the Treasury, though he must say he well deserved the thanks of his country for having broken the confederacy in arms against her; a confederacy so strange, unnatural, and heterogeneous, that, before it was formed, it was thought impossible ever to take place. But this seems an era of unnatural confederacies. The world has seen great and arbitrary despots standing forth the protectors of an infant republic; and they now see the lofty and strenuous assertors of royal prerogative united in alliance with the humble worshippers of the Majesty of the people; and the most determined advocate for the influence of the Crown going hand in hand with the great assertor of the rights of the constitution. Amidst these confederacies, Mr. Powys said, he was determined to hold himself unconnected. He would live and die a free and independent man, but would vote for the motion as it originally stood; because he approved of peace.

Lord Mulgrave observed, that as it was the province of the Crown to make peace, it was the duty of the people to acquiesce in the terms of it. He therefore thought it for the credit of Government, and for the satisfaction of the people, that the House should give their sanction to it. At the same time, his Lordship said, he saw much ground for objection, not only to particular articles, but to the complexion of the whole together. The obvious impression made at first view was, that it was rather a peace patched up to serve a purpose, than a peace that promised to be of long duration. He expressed his indignation at what

what he had heard asserted in that House, that any peace, however short, was better than continuing the war. The miserable policy of this doctrine, in his opinion, deserved the severest reprobation. A variety of circumstances must press upon the consideration of the House, to shew the fallacy of this reasoning: but, if any were wanting, the disgraceful nature of the treaties on the table was sufficient to bring it home to the general conviction of the House. Every man must see, that, instead of submitting to the humiliating terms that had been dictated by France, this country was entitled to reject disgrace, and to share in the advantages held forth in the preamble: but, unfortunately, it happens that in the treaty with France, wherever a benefit is certain, it is thrown into the scale of the enemy; while, on the contrary, every thing likely to create doubt and dispute, to give rise to future trouble and expence, is thrown upon Great Britain. His Lordship then entered into the consideration of the several articles of the separate treaties, to shew their disgraceful tendency, and dwelt more particularly on that respecting the Loyalists, who, he said, had almost a right to have the war continued for their sakes, instead of being abandoned, as they had shamefully been, to the malignant spirit of their bitter enemies.

The Hon. Gent. who made the motion, had asked, if gentlemen, who thought the present peace not sufficiently advantageous to Great Britain, considering her circumstances, would consent to pay the expence of another campaign for the degree of advantage they might think we had a right to expect from it? To this, his Lordship said, he would answer for himself, that large as the sum in question was, he would rather have seen it stipulated in the treaty for Great Britain, to have a plan to make good the losses of the Loyalists, than that they should have been so ungratefully detected, and then by the national honour so pointedly disgraced. His Lordship spoke with his usual energy on all the exceptional articles of the treaty, and concluded with declaring for the amendment.

Mr. Sec. Townsend rose in justification of the peace. To the argument adduced in support of the amendment, that it was a sacrifice to the foot of the throne, he said, nothing could be more futile. That the House had time sufficient for asking the several articles of the treaties in consideration appeared from the impatience of the Members to

have them discussed. And as to the declaration of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that, had he not been particularly called upon to offer incense to Ministers, he should have remained silent,—his answer was, that, had not his Lordship stood so long upon his legs, he should have thought he had been talking in his sleep, and dreaming of some of those fulsome addresses, crammed with the grossest adulation to government, when his Lordship was at the head of his Majesty's councils, and in full pursuit of that ruinous system which both this kingdom and its colonies will long have reason to lament. In the present address there was not, he said, the most distant appearance of incense to Ministers. They wanted no congratulations. Conscious of their earnest and disinterested endeavours to deliver the nation from the heavy burthens under which it groaned, they had submitted the conditions on which they had been able to accomplish the wishes of the King, and the prayers of the people, to the candid determination of the House, with no other remark than that which common decency and common respect to his Majesty required. That, after three weeks time to mature their judgement, the House could no longer delay to express their due sense of that wise and paternal regard for the happiness of his subjects, which induced his Majesty to relieve his people from a burthenome and expensive war. Could any thing be more reason-

That peace was necessary, no man would venture to contradict. Those who now exclaimed the loudest against the present peace were so sanguine a few months ago for accomplishing that desirable measure, that "Peace! peace! on any terms!" was their constant cry; but now, no peace, but such as should give law to the enemy, would serve their turn. Were gentlemen, who complain of the present peace, to compare the humiliating terms imposed upon France and Spain at the close of the last war, with the equitable conditions that they have consented to upon the conclusion of this, they would then feel, that, considering those powers at the head of the confederacy in arms against us, they had been moderate in their requisitions, and had asked for nothing materially disadvantageous for Great Britain to grant. He then went into an examination of the objections made by the noble Lords, and in justification followed the noble Earl (Shelburne) in the other House, without advancing any thing new on the subject, except that

ions in India were made under the
ince and with the consent of the
of Directors of the East India
ny, who certainly knew best their
terest. And, after taking a long
ver the same ground that had been
before, and telling Lord North
there was any thing particularly
ntageous in any of the treaties, he
to be the last Member in the
to complain, as all the difficulties
ad attended them had arisen from
al-administration, he concluded
ping that the sense of the House
go with the address as originally

[Here the Speaker left the chair
w minutes, and on his return]

Sec. *Townsend* rose again, and
the noble Lord in the blue rib-
would vote for the address, he
agreed to his amendment.

North said, he could not agree to
rels.

Burke then rose, and was very
t in his remarks on the modestly
address. At the beginning of the

Ministers had been very verbose,
: when men design to perform
hey promise a great deal. Now,
linisters had given away to the
s of this country immense pos-
; few words were wisest. Much,
cretary allows, has been given to
my; but that much is of little va-
othing in comparison with the
ating terms, at the conclusion of the
ar exacted from the House of
on, who, having now the advan-
their favour, have a right to dic-
us humiliating terms in their
Such are the arguments adduced

Rt. Hon. Secretary, in justification
sacrifices made to France and Spain.
is been said, with regard to India we
othing to fear while we have a great
land a great statesman at the head
rs in that quarter. As to the Ge-
Mr. *Burke* said, no man had a
opinion of his bravery, his wis-
ind his conduct, than he had; but
st differ with regard to the gentle-
scribed as a great statesman. Per-
that great statesman would be proved
t delinquent, and that it was to
bjects of extending the territorial
tions in that country, that we
all the misfortunes that have be-
us in that quarter of the globe.

Considering the treaty with the
States, which held forth recipro-
antage for its basis, he wished the
‘reciprocity’ had never been used.

It was adding insult to disgrace. In like
manner, if what this country owed the
Loyalists could not be obtained, not a
word should have been said about those
unhappy men. Better to have left the
whole of their cause to future negotiation,
than to have consented to set our hands
to a gross libel on the national character,
and in one flagitious article have plunged
the dagger into the hearts of the Loyalists,
and manifested our own impotence, in-
gratitude, and disgrace. From America
he returned to the debates in that House,
and took notice of what an Hon. Mem-
ber (*Mr. Powys*) had said of the coa-
lition stated to have been formed that
day, and maintained that there was no-
thing heterogeneous in such an alliance.
He bade those who held such an opinion
look at the Treasury Bench, where they
might see a learned Lord sitting between
the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his
Hon. friend the Secretary of State. He
reminded the House of the frequent
speeches of the latter, in opposition to
that Administration which the learned
Lord had on all occasions supported; and
after creating some laughter, at the ex-
pence of the present Ministry, he reverted
to his original argument, that the peace
was disgraceful, and concluded with sup-
porting the amendment.

What had just been said, called up the
Lord Advocate, who ridiculed the ar-
guments made use of by those on the op-
posite side of the House, and contended
that the address originally moved was
such as ought to be approved. He said,
it did nothing more than express the gra-
titude of the House to his Majesty, for
having obtained the blessings of peace
for this country. And would any man
say that peace was not a blessing? or
that, in our present circumstances, that
blessing was not ardently desired? The
Hon. Gent. who moved the address, had
given the most convincing and melan-
choly proofs that peace was absolutely
necessary. With regard to the amend-
ment that had been moved, the more he
considered it, the more he was surprised.
Could not the two noble Lords, in the
honey-moon of their loves, have begotten
a more vigorous issue? Was such a
sickly child the first-born of such able
parents? And were they obliged to usher
it into life in a condition so sickly and
impotent? Let the noble Lord in the
blue ribbon consider the state of that day’s
business, and let him then see if it was
not more consistent with the manly sim-
plicity of his mind, to vote for the ad-
dress

dress originally moved, than to join in supporting so miserable an amendment; an amendment that had swept away almost the whole of the address. That amendment the sagacity of the noble Lord found to be insufficient, because it made no mention of the Loyalists. He therefore proposed a further amendment, as a rider upon that of the other noble Lord who moved the amendment. And thus was the House called upon to tinker a piece-meal address, which, after all, did no more than the address originally moved for. In that, mention was made of the Loyalists, and every possible view was answered.

Having urged this, his Lordship next endeavoured to shew, that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon and his friends could not consistently vote for the first amendment; and that the noble Lord who moved the first and his friends could not consistently vote for the second amendment. He rested his arguments on these points chiefly on the professions of the separate parties on former occasions. He opposed the one to the other, and contended, that it was utterly irreconcilable for men who had held opinions so diametrically opposite the one to the other, to unite on a point in which these opinions must in a manner jostle against each other. He desired gentlemen, before they condemned the present peace, to recollect what had been their former opinions upon the subject of peace. Let them remember that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had said early in the session, that peace was much to be desired; let them remember that the Hon. gentleman in his eye [Mr. Fox] had urged the necessity of peace still more strongly; and let them remember a certain letter (see vol. LII. p. 260) that had been written to a mediating power [Russia] on the subject of a peace with Holland; nay, he would be content if that Hon. gent. would forget almost every thing he had formerly said, and that the House should forget all likewise; let them, if they pleased, forget all they had heard in the early part of the present session, let them forget all they had heard again and again in former sessions; he would only beg them to remember a few remarkable circumstances that had happened ten months ago, when the same Hon. gentleman had declared that peace was absolutely necessary, had pressed that argument with all his eloquence, and had asserted, that to his knowledge peace could be obtained; nay, that he was so certain

of it, that as much as he disliked the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, he would even consent to negotiate for him, to act under him as a clerk, and to conclude the peace. What had been the noble Lord's answer? The noble Lord had said, that he would not employ a negotiator he could not trust. (See vol. LII. p. 143.) Let gentlemen hold this memorable offer, and no less memorable rejection; in their minds, and then let them determine how far the extraordinary coalition of that day was fit to be supported, and how it was possible for men, professing such opposite sentiments ten months ago, to unite now in voting against the present address! But, with regard to the necessity of the peace, let them call to mind what had been the language of the Hon. Gent. when in office. Had he not then said, that, bad as things had appeared to him formerly, he had found them to be much worse than he had described; that our navy was in the most miserable condition; that there was not the smallest hope of our retrieving our affairs by the continuance of the war; and that the only possible means of saving the country from absolute ruin was, to make peace. Could those who had talked in this style condemn the present peace? What was the reason that had altered their opinion? Our navy, indeed, is now said to be in a great and glorious condition. What! that navy now great and glorious, which but ten months ago had been most wretched and disgraceful? Where was now the friend of the late Admiralty, who would assert, that the modern Alexander had conquered with Philip's troops? (See p. 13.) Where were those Hon. Gentlemen who had uniformly supported the conduct of the noble Earl who had formerly presided at the Admiralty? would they join the most marked accuser of the noble Earl?

After urging this sort of appeal to the former speeches and transactions with an air of triumph, the learned Lord proceeded to a consideration and defence of the articles of peace. He went through them separately, and defended each upon different grounds. When he came to speak of the provisional treaty with the United States, and to take notice of what had been said respecting the bounds of Canada, he mentioned the two boundaries already described, and argued, that the boundary prescribed by the articles of the present treaty was the least likely to create future uneasiness. He stated the fourth article, in which it was stipulated,

that creditors on either side should with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value of all *bonâ fide* debts, article highly beneficial to the interest of this country. After going through A hole of the various articles, he concluded, that the peace, every thing concluded, was as good as we had any right to; and, before it was condemned, it to be proved that a better could be obtained. He bade the House B set that Mr. Fox formerly said that a peace in his pocket; he wished peace to be produced, that they might compare the terms of it with now upon the table, and from a comparison judge of the merits of

An Hon. Gent. who had spoken in the debate had talked of the loyal C forces who had gone over to administration. As perhaps he might be hit one of the persons alluded to, he take that opportunity of declaring, for all, that he would support and then any government conducted on principles that he approved. The Lord D care concluded with urging the motto in the blue ribbon to support original address.

r. Johnson was very severe in his Eures, particularly on the boundaries of the United States, which, he said, applied to him to be not only ignorantly, but to give away lands, forts, and es, which the crown had no legal E to cede. He dwelt also on the of East Florida, of which ministers ignorant, both as to its situation and commercial produce. There was a bay called the bay of Espiritu Santo, one of the finest harbours in the world, infinitely better, and much more healthy, F he Havannah, where the ships are by the worms, and the men are liable to much sickness. In the bay of Espiritu Santo neither of these inconveniences experienced. Ministers have with an air of confidence, if a better peace could have been made? He asked in his turn, Could a worse peace have been concluded? He was astonished, G at the declaration of the Secretary of State, that the Directors of the India Company were satisfied with articles relative to the East Indies; very contrary was the fact. Every H tor he had conversed with on the subject highly disapproved of them, and knowledge the bulk of the proprietors condemned them as highly injurious to their interests. He referred to an gentleman near him for further information; upon which,

Sir *Henry Fletcher* (the gentleman alluded to), rose, who, having acted through the whole of the negotiation in a secret capacity between Administration and the Court of Directors, did not feel himself at liberty, he said, to give that full explanation of the business which many members of the House might wish to receive from him. The secret committee, upon the first intimation from government of a negotiation for peace, and being called upon for their sentiments on what related to the East Indies, proceeded to take into their consideration the whole state of the Company's affairs: and considering they had an army in India to pay of near 200,000 men; that they had to provide for ten regiments of his Majesty's forces there, and twenty sail of the line of his Majesty's ships, besides frigates, to victual; that they were carrying on two wars with two of the most formidable powers in India, one of which had actually invaded the Carnatic, and was in possession of the greater part of the country; that there were large debts at all D the Company's settlements, and that their resources for carrying on the war were very precarious, so that they scarcely knew where to raise a lack of rupees; that the French and Dutch forces in India consisted of upwards of twenty sail of the line; and that 2500 troops were actually landed in the Carnatic: Under E all these circumstances, he said, the secret committee did not hesitate one moment in giving their opinion that peace was to them a most desirable object, and they thought it their duty to do every thing in their power towards promoting and forwarding a general peace, by making such restorations and concessions in F India as might contribute towards bringing about such an event; and, having taken the sentiments of a Court of Directors upon the subject, they had the happiness to find that the Court concurred in sentiment with the secret committee.

Sir *Henry* then went into a particular examination of the East India articles; G which, he said, did not in any great degree affect the British interest in that part of the world; and as to what had dropped from the Hon. Gov. 'that many of the Directors disapproved of the articles,' he could assure the House, that the secret committee had been unanimous in all H their proceedings respecting this business, and that when they had occasion to take the advice of the Court of Directors, there were never more than one or two gentlemen who differed from the rest, and

and that on particular points only; and that upon the whole of the propositions he could almost venture to say, they were unanimous.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, and after entering into a justification of the motion he had formerly made (see p. 289) for laying the depending treaty with Holland before the House, which had called forth the indignation of a Right Hon. gent. and had shewn by precedents that it was no uncommon case to call in the assistance of Parliament during the progress of a negotiation; and after remarking on the articles of the several treaties, he drew a very affecting picture of his Majesty's loyal subjects in East Florida, consigned to a government and to a religion they detested; execrating the treatment of those unfortunate men, who, without the least notice taken of their civil and religious rights, were handed over as subjects to a power that would not fail to take vengeance of them for their zeal and attachment to the religion and government of this country. This was an instance, he said, of British degradation, not inferior to the unmanly petitions of government to Congress for the wretched Loyalists. Great Britain at the feet of Congress, suing in vain, was not a humiliation or a stigma greater than the infamy of consigning over the loyal inhabitants of Florida, as we have done, without any conditions whatsoever.

He then took a view of the fur trade, the boundaries of Canada, and the solicitude shewn by Administration to conciliate the affections of America; and went at length into a comparison of the different interests acquired by the Americans and French; with those left to us on the coast of Newfoundland, the log-wood trade, &c. &c. And then taking a view of all the relative circumstances, he contended that we were so far from being reduced to submit to further degradations, that we were entitled to an honourable peace. The victory of Lord Rodney, the defeat of the enemy at Gibraltar, our successes in the East Indies, were all enumerated to prove, that if we were reduced in our resources, our enemies had not increased theirs, but were at least equally exhausted. He took notice of Mr. T. Pitt's description of the Loyalists, the real Loyalists, and the viper Loyalists; and though he had pledged his feelings to give every assistance to the real Loyalists, yet in his proposed address to the throne the vipers were equally recommended to the royal protection, and the House was equally to be bound for

them as for the real Loyalists. He was pointed in his reply to the Lord Advocate on the hints thrown out in Mr. Fox's administration of a peace being in his pocket, &c. Mr. Sheridan said, he had known his Hon. friend's disposition when he came into power, and had the honour of acting with him; and he pledged himself, that though peace was the wish of his heart, yet knowing as he did the relative circumstances of the powers at war, he never would have acceded to so dishonourable a peace; and for his own part he did equally pledge himself, that if his Hon. friend had during his administration brought such a peace to a conclusion, notwithstanding his known friendship for him, he, as an individual, would have opposed it. It was impossible for language to describe his reprobation of it, or what he felt for the national disgrace. But, he said, the true criterion by which his Hon. friend's intentions should be judged, was his correspondence while in office, and he dared ministers to move for its being laid before the House. [Here a great cry of *Move! Move!*] But no one rising, he then made some remarks on the coalition of the parties the learned Lord had alluded to, and the honey-moon of their loves; Mr. Sheridan said, if there really was a coalition, it was rather to be called the wedding-day. He then attacked the learned Lord on his inconsistency in having declared, he would support no man whose measures he did not approve. He asked the learned Lord if it was consistency in him to support the patron of equal representation, whose principles he despised? If it was consistency in him to support the independency of America, to which he had ever been so determined an enemy? He remarked that there was such a versatility in the politics of some men, that when interest called, every other consideration gave way; and, if that was not the case, it was hard to suppose how the adulation and high-sounding panegyrics of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, with which the walls of that House were wont to resound, should now be transferred to those connections which had heretofore been so obnoxious to him. He was very severe on the Lord Advocate for his early desertion, and for his untimeliness in using in his peculiar situation recrimination, which, at all events, could never be allowed as argument.

Mr. *Banks* supported the motion for the address; and, in the mildest terms, argued, that in circumstances so calamitous

gloomy as those of the British peace which his Majesty's had concluded was, in his opinion, good, but highly favourable. *Mr. Dolben* adverted to his old whether the King's ministers orized by the prerogative of the alienate from the State the Colonies? He had heard that native did not extend so far. *Mr. Lansfield* was free to acknowledge he thought the act of last session for ever the dependence ica, gave ministers sufficient

Mr. Bessett supported the act, and argued with energy a peace.

Mr. Grenville contended with much, that the peace was better reasonably be expected in circumstances of unparalleled dejection.

Mr. then rose, and took up the subject a considerable time. ion, he said, was peculiarly de- was supposed to be actuated by of personal pique, of envy, of and of ambition. This, how-

not the only difficulty of his allusions were made to former and to assertions he had made stances different from the pre- was urged as an unanswerable against every thing he could you not some months ago de-

t almost any peace would be I that we must have peace on s? If, said Mr. Fox, I could self for a moment to be so far by conceit as to fancy myself a o much importance as to excite usy of the minister, I might o the reports of the day, that asure which the minister adopt-

plan he formed, every opinion and indeed every act of his ad-on, was calculated to embarrass w well then might I ascribe the ace to this motive! You called says the noble person, you urged lity of peace, and peace you e; but such a peace that you en at its very name. If this was ion of the noble person, he has l to a miracle; for never did I merely feel, nor more sincerely my advice I ever gave in my i the advice of getting rid of the i war in which the nation was

But it was farther objected to a learned Lord, that he who d of having a peace in his poc-

ket, and who had been so confident in his declaration that peace might certainly be obtained, ought to shew that the peace which he projected was better than that which had been procured. In answer A to this, he would inform the learned Lord, that he had never said that he had a peace in his pocket. He had averred in his place in that House, that there were persons in this country empowered by Congress to treat of peace with Ame-rica. The fact was so; they had made B application to noble persons, friends of his; to the Duke of Richmond, to Lord Keppel, and to Lord John Cavendish. They had authorized him to mention the fact in that House, and it turned out as as he had declared. The same learned Lord had called upon him to produce the peace he had projected. This was a very bold and sounding word; but the learned Lord, not being a cabinet-minis-ter, was at liberty to hazard bold things. Will any one of the King's ministers, said Mr. Fox, give me the same chal-enge? Will they call upon me to pro-duce the peace? I dare them to do it.

They know what it is. They have it in the office; but the most heinous crime of all still remains to be answered. I am charged with having formed a junction with a noble person whose principles I have been in the habit of opposing for the last seven years of my life. That any such alliance has taken place, I can by no means aver; but if it had, is it either wife or noble to keep up animosities when the situation of this country calls for union? The American war was the cause of the enmity between the noble Lord alluded to and me. The American war, and the American question, are no more. The noble Lord has profited from fatal experience. While that system was maintained, nothing could be more absurd than the noble Lord and I; but it is now no more, and it is therefore wife and candid to put an end also to the ill-will, the animosities, and the conten-tions, it occasioned. I am free to ac-knowledge, that when I was the friend of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, I found him open and sincere; when I was his enemy, I found him honourable and manly. I never had reason to say of him that he practised any of those little subterfuges, those pitiful paltry manoeuvres, which I have found in others, and which destroy confidence, and degrade the character of the statesman and the man.

It had been urged against him too, that when

when

when in office he had lowered this country before the States of Holland, and that then there appeared none of those proud thoughts, nor those high expectations, which he now expressed. The letter he had written to the Dutch he had no desire to conceal. He was ready to acknowledge, that, as the Dutch were plunged into the war without a cause, it was his idea that we ought to make them liberal offers of peace. Such offers were made, but they were rejected in such a style as canceled every obligation, and justified the hostilities commenced against them. This was clearly his idea; and if it was true, as had been rumoured, that the advantages we had obtained over them in the East Indies were to be abandoned, nothing, in his opinion, would be wanting to make the present the most disastrous and disgraceful peace that ever this country had consented to.

Ministers had justified their conduct by referring to his language several months ago; but would any man of common sense, or common honesty, venture to say, the circumstances were the same? Our navy was now increased, and that of the enemy diminished; we rode triumphant in the East and West Indies; and America, that mill-stone about the neck of Great Britain, was discharged. We had victories of the most brilliant kind to boast; and the nation had just emerged from its dejection; had just recovered its high tone of thinking and acting; every prospect was rich; and yet, just in the moment of fair expectation and honest hope, we were curled at once with an ignominious peace, which, perhaps, we shall never be able to surmount.

He concluded his speech with a regular examination of the leading articles; and, after tracing minutely the grounds of the various concessions, declared, upon his honour, that the terms were humiliating in the extreme. He therefore could not help approving the amendment.

Mr. *Chanc. Pitt* rose in justification of the peace. He was pointedly severe on Mr. *Sheridan*, whose elegant fallies of wit, and gay effusions of fancy, he had ever admired when displayed on the proper stage; but here, he said, questions of more important nature demanded the serious attention of the House, and the solemn consideration of all its members. The clamours excited against the peace were loud in proportion to their injustice. When men complain without cause, it is usual to condemn without proof. The *Rt. Hon. Gent.* who spoke last, who, but

a few months ago, cried loudly for peace, peace for a year, for a day, for a breathing time, has totally forgotten his pacific language. It is all on a sudden changed to a high tone of thinking and acting. From humbly suing for peace on almost any terms, to a just right of demanding peace, and a participation of the advantages acquired by the war. On what pretence? Why, circumstances were changed! Were circumstances so completely changed as to give colour to such a change of sentiment? They were. When such language was held, the gentlemen were in office. The task of making peace was likely to fall on their own heads. This was the change. The situation of our affairs was the same, or worse; but those clamourers for peace were no longer in place; they were no longer responsible for terms; and therefore they must be inadmissible, or none.

He then gave a spirited detail of the relative situation of all the belligerent powers; examined the articles, and defended those particularly complained of—the boundaries of Canada, the fishery of Newfoundland, the cession of the Florida, the restitution in the East and West Indies, in Africa, and in Europe; and lastly, of relinquishing the Loyalists: which, he shewed, was a condition without which we could enter into no treaty with America. He then asked the most determined supporters of the American war, to rise, and say, that after knowing the determined sense of this House, he would have dared to have continued the war, rather than have trusted to the recommendation of Congress in favour of the offending Loyalists?

He concluded with expressing his astonishment at the unnatural alliance which report had circulated; and which was generally believed to have taken place, though it was not easy to reduce such a degree of political apostasy to any common rule of judging of men. For himself, he could truly say, it surpassed his belief; and he had heard it spoken of as such a coalition as had even confounded the most veteran observers of the human heart.

Mr. *Sheridan* then rose to explain: and before he sat down, he could not help noticing, he said, that particular sort of personage which the *Right Hon. Gent.* had thought proper to introduce. It needed no comment. The propriety, the taste, the gentlemanlike turn of the compliment intended to be conveyed by it, could not escape the observation of the House;

House; but, said Mr. Sheridan, let me assure the Right Hon. Gent. that I do now, and will at all times, when he chuses to repeat this sort of application, meet it with the most sincere good humour; nay more, flattered and encouraged by the Right Hon. Gent's panegyric on my talents, if ever again I should engage in the composition he alludes to, I may be tempted to an act of presumption by attempting an improvement of one of Ben Jonson's best characters—the character of the Angry Boy in the Alchemist.

Mr. Lee (Counsellor) spoke with fervency against the terms of the peace, which, in his mind, beggared in infamy and disgrace all the treaties with this country that ever had existence. The cession of territory, the diminution and dismemberment of the British empire, he said, was nothing in comparison to the cession of men into the hands of their enemies, and delivering over to confiscation and tyranny, repentment and oppression, the unhappy victims who trusted their security to our fair promises and deceitful words. This was the great ground of his objections to this disgraceful, wicked and treacherous peace, in approbation of which no man could vote without delivering over his character to damnation for ever. He then adverted to what had been said of the junction between the noble Lord in the blue ribbon and his honourable friend; and though he reprobated the system of the former, he could not help separating the Minister, and highly commending the virtues of the man. He spoke in severe terms of the left-handed practices of the present Minister; that he had gained his promotion by deceit, and held it by duplicity; that he kept no faith with his colleagues, nor had shewn gratitude to his benefactors. In short, that his character was marked with low cunning, and the whole tenor of his life was a series of practical hypocrisy.

The Hon. Mr. Norton said, that, under all circumstances, he could not but approve of the treaties with France and Spain; but with regard to the provisional treaty with America, it was impossible to agree to it on account of the article relating to the Loyalists.

Lord Frederick Campbell took fire at what Mr. Lee had said, and declared that he came down an unprejudiced man to vote for the address, and would not hear his character consigned to damnation for voting like an honest man.

Mr. Attorney General rose also in some
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heat, and said he did not understand such swaggering language. His character stood as fair as any man's in that House, and who should dare to damn his character for voting for the address? He charged the Hon. Gent. with using improper language when speaking of the Minister.

Mr. Lee rose to explain. He recalled to the memory of the House the express words. He had not said, that those men who voted for the address deserved to be damned, but those who voted the peace to be honourable; which he insisted was fair parliamentary language.

Mr. Rigby rose to fill the troubled waters, and with a happy flow of pleafantry, apologized for the figurative vigour of the young member, who might think the conjoint amendment of the two members a feeble performance. He assigned his reasons for voting for the address, viz. because he approved of the peace, and because it was a compliment due to the King.

Mr. Adam concluded the debate with calling to the recollection of the House the general mode of proceeding on the ratification of treaties of peace. He entered into an historical detail of treaties in general, which, after more than fourteen hours attendance in the House, was not much listened to by the Members. He voted for the amendment.

At half past seven in the morning the House divided. For the amendment 224. For the address 208. Majority against Ministers 16.

February 19.

The address with the amendment was presented to his Majesty.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for securing to Ireland the exclusive right of judicature and legislature.

Mr. Secretary Townshend understood, he said, that gentlemen wished to say something on the subject of it; but, considering the present state of Ireland, if he might advise, he would recommend as few words as possible.

Mr. Perceval observed, that as Parliament were about to renounce all civil jurisdiction over Ireland, he supposed they would of course renounce all criminal jurisdiction at the same time; and if they did, it would be necessary to take into consideration the 35th of Henry VIIIth. by which it is provided, that all subjects committing treason out of the realm shall be tried for the same in England. He instanced several cases in point

point where it had been determined, that as Ireland was out of the realm, it was within this statute.

Mr. *Burke* said, the business was of a most delicate nature, and should be treated in the tenderest manner; a thousand difficulties had been started since the repeal of the act 6 Geo. I. which were not to be removed but with the greatest delicacy. He was afraid the clause just mentioned would add to the number.

Lord *Newbaven* thought the clause should be adopted, if for no other reason, because it had been mentioned.

Mr. *Wallace* thought Ireland could take no offence at being placed on the same footing with France, Spain, Holland, and other European countries, over which we had no jurisdiction.

Lord *Newbaven* said, this did not apply; for should treason be commenced in Ireland, the judicature of that kingdom must be held incomplete and not sovereign, if it were incompetent to take precedence of that treason.

Here the debate ended. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read again on that day fortnight.

Lord *Newbaven*, rising to give notice of a motion he was about to make for next day, or day after, was told, that both days were engaged for the purpose of hearing counsel on the affair of Sir Thomas Rumbold. This called up

Mr. *Fox*, who said he did not understand the politics of this method of delay. He did not wish to give any opposition to the farther proceedings on the affair of Sir Thomas Rumbold; but it was highly necessary that the House should, as early as possible, put itself in such a situation as to be able to fulfill their promise to the throne, to take the treaties of peace into their most serious consideration. Mr. *Fox*, at the same time, threw out some allusions to the notice given by Mr. *Pitt*, before the holidays, of his intending to bring forward his motion, respecting a reform of Parliament. That motion, he said, every gentleman must feel, was of a very serious and important nature; he therefore could see no necessity for postponing it from time to time, on the alledged plea that matters of a political tendency called for an earlier attention. This, he said, had a very suspicious aspect. Ministers were willing to hold out this as a promise to the public, by which they might gain some credit for honest intention, but without any real design of bringing it to a decision.

Mr. *Chancellor Pitt* declared his wish,

that an early day might be appointed to proceed upon the address. The Hon. Gent. might rest assured, he would never shrink from any enquiry the House might think fit to institute. With regard to the motion for a parliamentary reform, he knew of no such motive for delay as the Hon. Gent. had been pleased to insinuate, but in the most direct terms disclaimed them. The reasons that had occasioned the delay were two-fold; one, that matters of a temporary and important nature had lately intervened; the other, that he wished, when he did come forward with the motion, to come prepared with all the information he could obtain. These, and these only, were his motives.

Lord *John Cavendish* took occasion to complain of a contemptible publication, stating the division on Monday, with the words *For the Peace* and *Against the Peace*, opposite to the numbers of *ayes* and *noes*, which had given rise to an idea without doors, that he had moved a thing that might unsettle and disturb the peace. Gentlemen knew that the reverse was the fact. This premised, Ministers might defer their day for proceeding on the treaties; but it must be early, lest a report of such a pernicious tendency should make its way from home, and find credit abroad.

Mr. Secretary *Townshend* rose in some heat. He said, so long as he found himself supported, and his public conduct approved, by such a list of respectable and independent gentlemen as had stood forward on Monday last, and voted for him, he was perfectly indifferent what other combination of parties, what new junction of men, opposed them. It was by that worthy description of characters, the country gentlemen, that he wished his conduct to be judged—by men connected with no party. If he must fall, if he must be condemned, let such men try his cause, and he was sure that he should have justice done him.

Mr. *Fox* declared, he was perfectly astonished at his honourable friend's language. It was the first time he had ever heard a gentleman's conduct deemed less worthy, because that gentleman acted in concert with others. Had his honourable friend forgot how many years they had laboured together with a large party connected upon public principle? did he think his conduct, formerly, less honourable than he conceived it of late to have been? Or, was a vote of infinitely higher importance, did he imagine his country

derived more advantages from ces in his present situation, than aped from his former parliamen- duet? These were questions, said, that naturally occurred to —to say nothing of the vulgar A lous style of argument to which ourable friend had adverted. If necessary to follow his example, asy to prove that the address the ad voted had been supported by 7 gentlemen, of the description tioned, as had voted the other B he disclaimed, however, all such and invidious distinctions, and to own there were many gentle- the other side of the House, of uest respectability, whose charac- admired, and whose friendship he it an honour to cultivate.

call of the House came next into C

North thought the subject of presentation, which was next to a, a sufficient reason for defer- call.

Stolle declared, he would divide use upon the question, if any mo- made to adjourn it.

Fox said, he was again about to the enormous crime of voting a noble Lord in the blue ribbon; the same reason, because he the fuller the House, when the alluded to was brought forward, E ter. When that day came, it then he found that no two men differ more on one and the same a than he and the noble Lord. ble Lord had assured the House, was the determined enemy of the intended. The House would n as firmly its determined friend. F

Byng observed, that the call had st adjourned, upon a solemn pro- hat it should be enforced on this The House agreed to enforce it, roceeded to call the names imme-

February 20.

ered papers to be laid on the ta- C id proceeded to hear counsel on omas Rumbold's Bill.

February 21.

Sec. Townshend moved for leave g in a bill, to make some provi- regulations relative to trade be- this country and America.

d Newbaven asked, what necessity H was for making provisional regula- when a permanent system might e established?

Mr. Sec. Townshend replied, there was the greatest necessity, because the mer- chants were all complaining that there were legal impediments, which must be removed before they could avail them- selves of the peace with America.

The motion passed without any farther observation.

Lord John Cavendish then rose, and called the attention of the House to the further proceedings on the preliminary ar- ticles, which, his Lordship said, he would B not so soon have done had it not been for the reports industriously propagated (with what views or by whom he would not take upon himself to determine) that the persons who proposed and voted for the amendment were not friends to peace; and that their intention was to shake of annul that which had been done by vir- tue of the King's prerogative. The noble Lord disclaimed every idea of such a nature. It was firmly his desire, his wish, and his determination, and equally so of those with whom he had the honour of acting, to hold sacred and inviolate the terms that had been agreed upon. He

detested all unworthy views, such as were attached to the idea that had been sent abroad, that, struggling for power, the parties who had voted for the amend- ment had condemned, and were resolved to invalidate, the peace, merely to answer their own selfish purposes; the very re- verte of which was the truth; for let the peace be ever so degrading, yet, as the faith of the nation was pledged for its observance, every iota of it ought to be strictly maintained. That the peace was not such a peace as the nation had a right to expect, was his firm opinion; and though he was determined to act up to that opinion, and should never depart from it, yet he did not mean any criminal censure against Ministers for accept- ing of peace, notwithstanding the sacri- fices made to obtain it were infinitely beyond the necessity that required it. His Lordship then entered into an exami- nation of the relative state of our finances, compared with that of our enemies; and he thought that the situation of the af- fairs of this country and of the bellige- rant powers was a ground which would support him, in declaring that he thought the peace inadequate to what we had a right to expect. Every part of the three treaties was marked with concessions, which were the more meriting as we were in a condition to have retained them. To France, Ministers had given away Gorce and Senegal in Africa; Tobago and

and St. Lucia in the West Indies; Miquelon and St. Pierre, together with the rights of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland, and curing their fish on a greatly enlarged extent of shore; and in the East Indies their former possessions were to be restored and enlarged. To Spain, Minorca and the two Floridas ^A were ceded; and to America, not only independence was given, but an immense tract belonging to the province of Canada. To the Dutch, he understood, we were to restore every settlement of theirs now in our possession; so that in fact we had scarcely done any thing but made concessions to our different enemies. ^B With all these objects before his eyes, he had drawn up five propositions, which he begged leave to read, (see p. 176) and having read, moved the first, viz.

“That, in consideration that the public faith ought to be preserved inviolate, this House will support his Majesty in rendering firm and permanent the peace, &c.” He concluded with declaring, that he and his friends had proposed this farther testimony of their determination to support the peace, on the opinion that the national faith was pledged to maintain it, but, at the same time, they were free to own they were by no means satisfied with it.

^D Mr. St. Andrew St. John seconded the motion. He could not help expressing his surprize that the amendment, which he had the honour to second on Monday last, had given rise to a report that had gone abroad, as if it was intended to shake or invalidate the peace. It was far from the thoughts of the persons who had supported the amendment, or the noble proposer of it, to harbour the most distant idea of infringement. The nation might feel justly offended at a peace which their Ministers might make for them, without the least intention of violating the treaty.

^F Mr. St. John strongly supported the motion of his noble friend.

Commodore Keith Stewart could not think the peace either scandalous or disgraceful. He said, he felt perfectly satisfied with it, as it was not, in the nature of things, (situated as this country was) to obtain a better. The noble Lord who made the motion, and his friends, had given a very favourable account of our naval power; an account that must in truth be of the most flattering nature, we the statement such as the noble Lord had represented it. But he was firm that it was far from being competent to authorize Ministers to use that tone in their

negotiations, which seemed to be the wish of the noble Lord; for he had it from the first authority, that, had not this peace taken place, a fleet of 60 ships of the line lay ready, in the road of Cadiz, to effect the reduction of Jamaica, and to complete the annihilation of the British dominions in that part of the world. He reminded the House, that to the force of Bourbon that of the Dutch was to be added. On the event of a junction of such a monstrous confederacy in active war against us, it was impossible that we could either keep the sea, defend our foreign possessions, or even protect our own coasts. The Commodore thought it his duty to state those circumstances to the House; and it was by considering those circumstances that he thought himself well warranted in giving his tribute of praise to Ministers, for their zeal in promoting peace, and their wisdom in effecting it.

^C Mr. Sec. Townshend expressed his astonishment, that, after the House had been led to expect a serious enquiry into the different articles of the peace, the noble Lord should now call upon the House to condemn what he had not considered, and to call for a censure on Ministers without being competent to judge of their conduct. He perfectly coincided with the noble Lord in his first, second, and third resolutions, which were absolutely necessary to efface those pernicious impressions, which the unwarrantable measures of opposition had made on all ranks of people at home, and which could not fail of exciting jealousy in the minds of the belligerent powers abroad. He was well warranted to say, that nothing was farther from the intention of the House, than in any the most distant degree to invalidate one single iota in any of the articles of the treaties that had been so solemnly ratified; but the fourth proposition was of a different complexion, as it seemed to indicate an intention in Parliament to take up the cause of the Loyalists, and make a provision for them, without being called upon so to do. The Loyalists claimed, it was true, every affection from this country; and were they to be abandoned by Congress, or to be oppressed by the laws of America, then it would become a matter of duty and gratitude in Great Britain to grant them every assistance. But when the provisional treaty had referred them to the honour of Congress for restitution, it would indicate a want of confidence in the rising state, were we to decide on their magnanimity before

could determine on its effects. The Lord who moved the resolution asserted that the idea of peace, against the sense of Parliament, abroad either through ignorance or designs of party, for sinister

He could assure the noble at Ministers did not send abroad any. There were other quarters whence such reports might originate an interest to distract the was more naturally or rather politically existing. He spoke to resolution, but that was without consent.

Mr Burrell declared his hearty nce in every one of the resolution more especially the fourth, conveyed a direct censure on theamous treaties that had ever entered or any other House of Parliament upon what principles had Ministers attempted to justify themselves? but on the most insulting plea to spirited nation,—the inability of entry to carry on the war. If

spirit had been called forth, we should have to complain of an inglorious. But the present Ministers capable of calling it forth or dicto to the advantage of their country went into a recent detail of the necessities made to the enemy, but,

came to the article respecting abolitionists, in deploring the fate of brave but unfortunate men, he truly he said to be eloquent in

they, whose unhappy circumstances the compassion of every human heart; those helpless, forlorn, abandoned by the Ministers of a nation whose justice, gratitude: and yet they had the best-founded being left to the mercy of a Congress, irritated against them!—If else was wanting this was to damn the peace, and render it in the eyes of all honest men.

not from party zeal, but as an honest country gentleman, who, affected with party, expressed the sense of his heart, and gave vent to indignation. He declared that propositions of the noble Lord most hearty concurrence.

Lord Wray rose, he said, not to state the misfortunes of a few individuals, made miserable by conformity to their selfish pretence but to deplore the unhappy state intestine divisions, and to lament the want of the times, when all public is absorbed in struggles for

power. He had heard, he said, that a coalition was about to take place with that old abandoned Ministry, whose maladministration had led us into all the difficulties with which we are at present embarrassed. What other gentlemen might do, he knew not; but, for his own part, he most solemnly declared, that he would never give his support to an Administration so formed. He called upon the country gentlemen to unite in a body to rescue us from this disgraceful coalition; but if they should be deaf to his call, and suffer the same men to complete what they had already nearly accomplished—the ruin of their country—he would serve his constituents faithfully during the remainder of the term for which they were pleased to choose him their representative; but he would never be of the number of those who seem designed by Providence to be the instruments to precipitate the downfall of the British empire.

Sir Horace Mann disclaimed all connection with party; he had no concern in the struggles for power; nor any other interest in view, save the interest of his country; if that made him a party-man, he was undoubtedly of the noble Lord's party who made the motion; for he to all intents and purposes execrated the peace.

The House seemed to be unanimous with respect to the first resolution. The Speaker was therefore of opinion, that the resolutions should be moved regularly one by one.

Gov. Johnstone said, the words of the last address were so plain and explicit, that none but a madman, a fool, or a knave, could find any sinister meaning to pervert them.

The Speaker then put the question on the two first resolutions, which passed *nem. con.* but when he came to the third, "That his Majesty, in granting independence to America, had acted in conformity to the sense of Parliament," &c.

Lord Newhaven objected to it, as he did not think the King, Lords and Commons, had a right to part with the property of Great Britain.

Sir William Dolben was of the same opinion. His Majesty, in doing it, had declared, he had gone to the full extent of the powers vested in him. He desired to know what those powers were, whether the powers of the Royal prerogative, or the powers of by statute. It by statute, he desired it might be pointed out.

Mr. Wallace said, he knew of no prerogative that authorized his Majesty to abdicate any part of his sovereignty, or declare

declare any part of his subjects free from their allegiance; but he insisted upon it, that the King, Lords, and Commons of England, possessed the sovereignty of the whole British empire, and might legally dispose of any part for the benefit of the whole; that he had framed the act alluded to for that particular purpose, and worded it accordingly.

Sir *William Dolben* said, he was so unfortunate as not to see the act in that light, nor to be convinced by that argument. A power of so important a nature as that of setting millions of people free from their obedience ought not, in his mind, to rest solely on the construction of an act of parliament, in which the word *independence* is not once named.

Mr. *Attor. Gen.* (Kenyon) said, he verily believed the Hon. gent. was not to be convinced.

Sir *Francis Basset* called him to order, and wondered that any member should dare to hazard such an assertion.

Mr. *Attor. Gen.* to explain, declared, that in saying what he did, he meant no offence. Every one must know there were points on which men make up their minds so firmly that no arguments can alter them. He conceived this to be one of those cases when he alluded to the Hon. *Baronet*.

Sir *William Dolben* assured the learned gentleman, that his expression had given him no offence. He understood it exactly as it was explained; but he begged him, however, to believe that he was not so wanting to himself, as not to be open to conviction whenever arguments of weight were proposed with candour, and urged with temper.

Mr. *Lee*, in reply to Lord *Newhaven*, that the King, Lords and Commons, could not delegate to the crown the power of granting independence to America, insisted, that no man in that House could argue against the authority of an act of the legislature. But if ever such a monster should arise, as King, Lords and Commons, concurring in an act to dissolve the constitution, there were then other powers to be resorted to, which it was not decent for him to name.

Mr. *Wallace* observed, the word 'independence' had no place in the act alluded to. If the act had expressly stated that its object was to enable his Majesty to acknowledge the independence of America in so many words, then there would have been an end of the question, and the independence would from that moment have been recognised. But as the recognition

of its independence was one of the terms America insisted on as a preliminary, it authorized his Majesty to make that recognition, but did not of itself make it.

Mr. *Rosierwarne* remarked, that as a doubt prevailed whether the act did or did not empower his Majesty to declare the independence of America, the present resolution would effectually serve to explain it.

Sir *Adam Fergusson* thought the act of last session gave the crown the power in question; yet nevertheless he thought his Majesty had exceeded the powers of the act, by ceding to the Americans a greater proportion of territory than that act intended. The act never meant to extend the limits of The Thirteen Provinces to lands which they had never before occupied, or so much as claimed. He was therefore of opinion, that something was necessary to stop the progress of such cessions, or more might be made of far greater importance.

Mr. *Sol. Gen.* (Arden) said, when he was below the bar, he had always seen the House glad to get rid of lawyers as soon as possible. With this view of getting the debate out of their hands, he desired the question might be read; which being complied with, he reminded the Hon. *Baronet* who spoke last, that the question before the House was the recognition of the independence of America.

Mr. *Eden* allowed, that the Hon. *Baronet's* remarks were foreign to the question now before the House; but that they were of great weight notwithstanding. The cession of 13,000 square miles of territory struck him on his first casting his eye over the provisional treaty.

Lord *North* said, the act that had been so frequently alluded to had been brought in by his learned friend for the express purpose of enabling his Majesty to recognize the independence of America; and when it was considered that no man in the learned profession was more accurate in drawing a legal instrument than his learned friend, the Hon. *Baronet* who had started his doubts of the matter [Sir *Wm. Dolben*] might rest satisfied that it was drawn with all possible care, and that the word 'independence' was purposely omitted for the reasons already assigned.

Gov. *Johnstone* believed, if the case was as had been stated, it was the only act ever passed that never once mentioned the purpose for which it was passed into a law. He proposed an amendment to the resolution now debating:

"That his Majesty, in acknowledging

the independence of the United States of America by virtue of the power vested in him by the act of the last of parliament (naming it) has" &c.

William Dolben rose again, and declared, upon his honour, that though he led the motion for the act in question he never understood it was meant to convey any such power. His reason for starting the question was, that lawyers had been of his opinion, and that he had moved for a bill of inquiry for what ministers had done.

Johnstone's amendment being moved, was moved, put, and carried. *John Cavendish* then moved his resolution, "That the concessions to the adversaries of Great Britain were greater than they were to," &c.

Powys declared, that it was with most painful feelings, that he now to oppose a motion made by the Lord, whose candour he had long admired, and whose principles he had accustomed to revere; but, after he had passed a few days since, to then that the articles had been fully considered, and to call upon the House now, without any further deliberation, to vote a motion of censure upon the peace, appeared to him utterly irreconcilable either to justice or common sense. The noble Lord declared, that he would not vote a censure upon Ministers. For consistency's sake, therefore, the noble Lord could vote for the present question; and his friends stuck pretty close to him, trusting that the motion would not be carried. An Hon. Gent. now in the House would recollect, that he had talked of the necessity of peace, some months since, in pretty strong terms; and when he afterwards came to power, and from that circumstance the fullest opportunity for information he had told the House, that he had formerly described our situation to be, he had found things much better than he had painted them, (see LII.) and that almost any peace was better than war. How that Hon. Gentleman would now act, he could not say, but he should be a good deal surprised if he should stand up and support the motion.

He plain meaning of the question in his opinion, not whether the act deserved praise or censure; but

whether the present Ministers should keep their places. He wished foreign courts as well understood the matter as the Members of that House; then the question could do no great harm. With regard to the First Lord of the Treasury, if his removal was the principal object of the motion, he took that matter to be pretty clearly decided already. Mr. Powys then adverted to what had already been said of the mal-administration of former Ministers. If certain enquiries, he said, that had been talked of, had taken place, we should not have been witnesses of the extraordinary and unnatural coalition that had been formed against Ministers. Last summer, he had observed something like a sterling principle in party. He wished that principle to remain pure and uncorrupted; and advised the noble Lord who made the motion to recollect, that though some alloy might be necessary to make the political coin durable, yet if it were too much debased, it would soon lose its currency. Mr. Powys concluded with giving his hearty negative to the motion.

Lord *John Cavendish* rose in some emotion, and advised his Hon. friend not to let his wit out-run his judgement. With respect to the facts on which his motion was grounded, the Hon. Gent. himself had admitted them, and he would venture to say, there was not a man in the House that would lay his hand on his heart and say that the peace was a good peace. As to the alliance so much the subject of declamation, was there any thing unprecedented or unnatural in men of opposite parties forgetting in times of danger their animosities, and uniting for the salvation of their country? Have gentlemen so soon forgotten the year 1757, when, out of all the different sets of men, an administration was framed, that carried this nation to a pitch of glory unknown before; so at present nothing but the union of great and able men can save this country from ruin. He gloried, he said, in his connections. He had lately seen an Hon. friend of his, whose early indiscretions made the attainment of high and honourable employments as desirable as his great and brilliant talents qualified him for the discharge of them, from an impulse of principle almost without example, abandoning place and power, and relinquishing every thing which his ambition could prompt him to wish, sooner than depart from his principle.

principles and act with duplicity. Such conduct had rendered his Hon. friend dearer to him than ever, and feeling for his honour from an action that spoke it so forcibly, he never would advise him to do what was improper to be done, or for a moment to lose sight of the situation of his country.

Mr. *Powys* said a few words to explain. He knew not, he said, that any thing that had fallen from him could justly give the noble Lord offence. He made no pretensions to wit, and if he had said any thing improper, his judgment, not his wit, had been foremost in the race.

Sir *Edward Ashley* approved of the peace, such as it was, and blamed the noble Lord in the blue ribbon that it was no better—

Mr. *Wilbram Bootle* did not approve of the peace; but as it was made, it must be adhered to. There was one part of it at which his heart bled, namely, the whole article relative to the Loyalists. He supported the motion.

Mr. *Macdonald* thought wit and sharp altercation altogether improper on the present question. He dwelt on the necessity of calling men of ability to the assistance of the State. He reminded the House that the Dutch treaty was not yet concluded, which had been used as a powerful argument on a former day against proceeding to commendation, and which ought in common sense and fair dealing to have the same or greater weight when censure was proposed. If the present resolution passed, asserting that territory had been wantonly ceded to America, the other contracting powers must conclude that the permanency of the peace was precarious, although its final ratification might be certain. What effect this might have in the E. Indies in particular, he would rather hint than express. He dwelt upon the pretence it might afford to stop the disarming in France, where a strong party in the cabinet had pressed the continuance of the war. In the course of his argument he touched upon the impropriety of exposing in that House the critical state of the military on the present occasion, which he ventured to pronounce they would soon see in a very different point of view. Before he sat down he took occasion to mention the Loyalists in a most pathetic strain. He followed Mr. Sec. Townshend, in committing them to the generosity of Congress. But if that chance failed,

and their prayer should be rejected, then tax me to the tenth, said he, and I will cheerfully stint myself to contribute to their relief. He concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

IN Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. I. p. 307, *Note*, is the following passage: "Thus John, the prior of St. Swithin's at Winchester in 1280, is commissioned by brief from the king, to supervise large repairs done by the sheriff in the castle of Winchester, and the royal manor of Wolmer. MS. Registr. Priorat. Quat. 19. fol. 3."

I wish Mr. Warton, or somebody who has access to the above register, to examine it with a view to the castle or building in the royal manor of Wolmer, as it seems to be that one on *King John's Hill*, about which your correspondent F. F. in your Magazine of last month desires to be informed.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING observed in the Obituary of your Magazine for January last, such honourable mention of William Patoun, esq; and desirous of further information concerning so learned and amiable a character, I beg leave, in concert with several ingenious friends, to intreat that some of your numerous correspondents, who may have had the pleasure of being personally known to him, will oblige the public with anecdotes of him. Some account of Mr. Moser, the late ingenious keeper of the Royal Academy, would be also highly agreeable.

CURIOSUS.

MR. URBAN,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your mathematical readers, if they will favour me, through the channel of your excellent Miscellany, with a method of dividing a given part of a *circumference* into any assigned number of equal parts; or will refer me to any author who relates a way of doing it. Le Clerc in his Practical Geometry, and Robertson in his treatise on the Use of Mathematical Instruments, though they give the method of dividing a *straight line* into any number of equal parts, are silent as to the division of a part of a *circumference*. And yet the former, in constructing the pentagon and other regular figures, frequently orders the division in question to be made.

A. Z.



Fig.1. The Altar described in p.393.

West Side

ANIKETOI: ΘΕΟΙ: ΜΙΘΡΑΙ: ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΑ
 ΖΟΕΝΙΖΑΒ: ΖΟΙΣΕΦΕ: ΟΙΓΓΙΗΟΗ: ΖΟ
 ΜΕΛΑΛΟ: ΔΟΛΟΣ: ΤΕΛΕΦΑΝΕΣ: Η.
 ΟΤΟΙΛΑΔΟ: ΔΟΚΕΥ: ΕΛΟΙΕ: ΖΥΕΚΟΦ: ΟΔΑΥΙΟΤΟ

East Side

Σ<ΥΖ ΣΣ<ΥΖ ≧ > ≡ ###

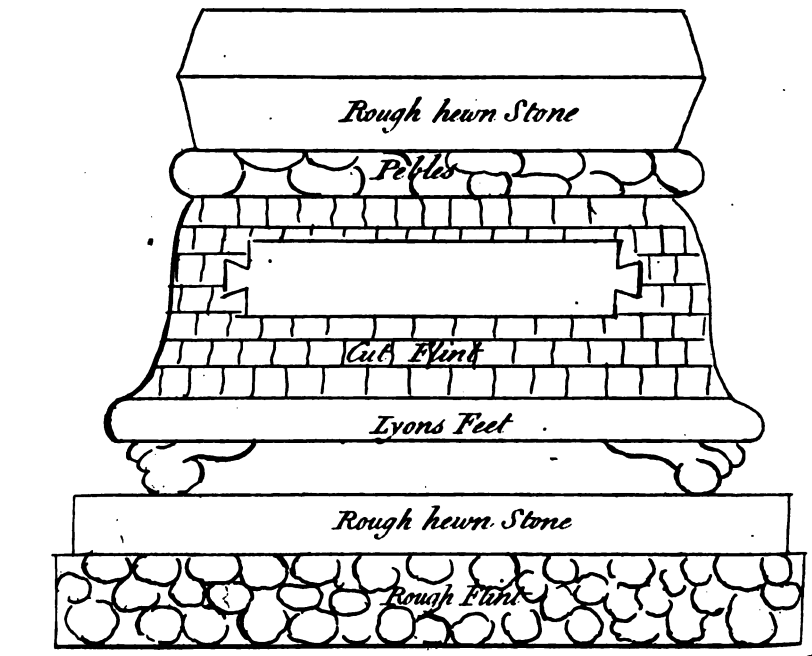


Fig.2. A Stone Spear described in p.393.

MR. URBAN,
THE inclosed drawing exhibits a specimen of what Professor Ward called "a forgery by two or three gentlemen of wit and learning;" one of those pleasantries with which men of taste in literature amuse themselves in deceiving the visitants of their agreeable retreats. It was devised by the learned Mr. Daniel Wray, from the front of an altar which he had seen on his travels, and the idea so much transcends the other imitations of the same kind, especially the Boustrophedon part, that your readers will not be surprised at hearing that it has been communicated to some learned bodies as an original.

[See the Plate, fig. 1.]

MR. URBAN,
I CANNOT with any propriety send you a sketch of a very singular instrument lately discovered here (see Pl. fig. 2.), without adding a few words of description and illustration, though in speaking of it in the latter respect, I cannot be very particular, but am obliged to keep to generals.

The weapon, for I am of opinion we ought to call it by that name, was found, July 1778, in a field at Brimington, co. Derby, as the labourers were opening a stone quarry for the use of the turnpike road then making between Brimington and Whittington, and was given to me by a friend. It was lodged in a bed of yellow clay, and is judged to be iron-stone. However, it was found exactly in this form, having had no tool upon it since, except that the clay adhering to it was scraped off with a knife.

It is 22 inches long, including the handle, 2 inches broad in the broadest part, which is that next the handle, one inch broad at the end, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, though in that not quite uniform. It is whitish, of a close texture, smooth, and ponderous; and when held by the handle would give a most deadly blow, and yet I think would be very liable to break, and therefore would not be comparable to the iron maces used in later times; I say in later times, because I esteem it a fighting club of the Britons, for, having neither edge nor point, it was apparently made for striking.

When brass and iron were scarce in this island, it was natural for the inhabitants to apply stone to those purposes for which we now use metals. Hence we hear of arrow-heads of stone, axes,

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hammers, knives, &c.; and indeed several of these appear in our *musæa*. But it seems absurd to think an entire weapon, shaft and point, should consist of stone; and consequently, when Wormius speaks of a stone-spear, *hasta lapidea**, we must understand him of the cuspis only; and yet I know not whether the whole short arrow, for so the author calls it, found lodged in the blubber of a fish, was not entirely made of stone. However, his words concerning the *hasta lapidea* are these: "Non ita pridem in diocesi Ripensi, una cum urnis effossa est *hasta lapidea* ex silice affabè elaborata, quam naturæ an artis esset opus dubitarunt quotquot eam apud me viderunt†." There was dug up not long since in the diocese of Ripon along with some urns a *spear*, exquisitely formed of flint; and those who saw it in my museum could not resolve whether it was the work of nature or of art.

Certainly, Mr. Urban, it is very uncommon to meet with warlike instruments of such a length as our mace, composed of stone; but I make no doubt but both the one and the other were the work of art, though some of Wormius's visitors were, it seems, in doubt as to this. That the club, or mace, in the ruder ages of the world was applied in warlike frays and engagements, we have all the reason in the world to imagine; though it must be acknowledged it was made of very various materials. Hence the club of Hercules, the *malleus of Thor*, and the opinion of Horace, who speaking of the first race of men, says,

—glan dem atque cubilia propter
Unguibus et pugnâ, dein *fustibus*, atque
ita porro

Pugnabant armis‡.

The mace was used in war by many nations, Libyans, Egyptians, Ethiopians, Greeks, Assyrians, Germans, and Gauls§. This, however, is the only one, so far as has occurred to me, ever found in this island, especially as made of stone.

* If this great antiquary and naturalist had meant a spear's head only, as some may think, he would surely have termed it *Hastæ Cuspis*, vel *spiculum*.

† Wormii Mon. Dan. p. 47. See also his Museum, p. 350.

‡ Horat. 1 Serm. III. 100. The North Carolinians use now a fighting club. Thoreby, p. 472.

§ Sir H. Newton, Chronol. p. 215. 217. Montf. Antiq. IV. p. 18. 20. 45.

What

What I think particular is, that it should be formed tapering, so contrary to the nature of a club, which falls the heavier for being broad or thick at the end, or having a ball there*; but then, on the other hand, it would be the more easily recovered by the assailant after a blow given in the present form, and therefore I shall leave it to you, Mr. Urban, to judge, whether the fabricator contrived it with that intention, or unskilfully formed it. Be this as it will, you will agree with me, I am persuaded, in esteeming it an implement of war, and probably brought hither by the Gauls, whose name you see registered above amongst those who used this instrument: and then query, whether it may not be older than the invasion by Julius Cæsar; if not, whether, as the Roman road, the Ikemild-street, from Tapton Castle into Yorkshire, could not go far from this place†, though there are no traces of it now remaining, whether, I say, as this was an inland part of the country, and this province still but rude, a genuine British implement might not be lost here even after Cæsar's time? Yours, &c. T. Row.

THE PICTURE GALLERY, No I.

IT has long been the wish of every antiquary, that those noblemen and gentlemen who are possessed of original portraits of persons in any degree famous in their generation, would communicate accounts of such portraits—the difficulty hitherto has been to whom such communications should be made, and by whom and in what manner brought before the public.

The Gentleman's Magazine, a work confessedly superior to every similar publication, would be, I should think, a proper repository for such communications in a paper for the purpose, intitled, "THE PICTURE GALLERY." In that Magazine no writer will be assumed to convey his intelligence under his own signature; the plan of it is now enlarged, and the work itself conducted by men eminent in their profession as printers, authors, or publishers.

The following is the scheme submitted to the public, though subject to improvement, as proper to be pursued by those who shall be induced to favour

this Paper with accounts of such portraits as shall be in their possession, or have or shall come under their inspection; it being premised, that every communication shall be dated and signed with the real name of the writer, a condition absolutely necessary to avoid imposition.

The Method of Communication.

Every picture to be accurately described as to the following particulars:

Its dimensions within the frame as to height and width, in feet and inches.

On what material painted, whether on board, copper, cloth, &c.

The portrait to be minutely described.

Its countenance—the colour and fashion of the hair, beard, &c.

Attitude—name, colour, and fashion of the different parts of dress.

Ornaments—insignia—order of knighthood—rings—sword or other military weapon.

Name, dates, verses, and every memorandum either on the picture or frame, whether originally placed there, or appear to have been since added.

Arms, crests, mottoes, &c.

Some short account of the person's birth, employment, life, death, &c. with any particular anecdote not generally known.

Painter's name, and time when painted.

Painter's mark or device exactly copied.

Name or other mark on the back of the picture or frame.

If the real time when painted is unknown, then the supposed time, if it can be collected from any circumstances attending the picture.

The colour of the ground, and description of the figures (if any) on it.

Frame described, when remarkable for its antiquity, carving, mottoes, verses, &c.

In what degree of preservation the picture remains—its merits or defects.

In what place, and in whose possession it now is, with an account of it as far back as can be traced with certainty.

When and by whom prints have been engraved from it*.

No communications to be received of pictures painted within the present century.

In this work the merit of the picture as a painting is not the principal consideration; the resemblance of a man famous in his generation is now a matter

* If not already engraved, correct drawings would be highly acceptable. EDITOR.

* See the description of the fighting club of North Carolina in *Thereby*, p. 472.

† Roman road, through the Colstani, p. 9.

of pleasing curiosity. The cut of his beard, the figure of his cap, and the form of his doublet or gown, introduce us more particularly to his acquaintance, and make us enjoy the history of his life and actions with peculiar satisfaction.—I appeal to the antiquary and historian for the truth of this remark.

The present owners of many ancient pictures may be ignorant of the persons represented; yet I would wish that particular descriptions of such pictures might be taken, and sent with an exact account of arms, dress, virtues, dates, ornaments, painter's name or mark, &c. as from helps of this kind many of them would be immediately known by antiquaries and historians, whilst such light might be thrown upon others as in time would probably produce a discovery.

We must be allowed to call all old pictures originals which appear to have been painted during the age in which the person represented lived. Should this scheme succeed, and communications be made with a liberality becoming men desirous of perpetuating the remembrance of those who have lived before them, a chronological index will exhibit a curious account of princes, nobles, and gentry—of painters—of variations in the dresses and fashions of the three preceding centuries, from which the antiquary, the genealogist, the historian, and the engraver, may each in their several pursuits receive such satisfaction and instruction, as to render "THE PICTURE GALLERY" useful and famous throughout this kingdom.

By this means likewise many pictures of persons will be discovered, of whom no memorials are now supposed to exist.

N.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

IF you can spare a corner from modern politics and wrangling, to elucidate a period in the life of Bp. Atterbury, which till the late publication of his "Miscellanies" has been involved in perplexity, you will perhaps entertain not a few of your numerous readers.

The time of his entering into holy orders is not exactly known; but may be very nearly ascertained by his "Epistolary Correspondence;" where a letter to his father in 1690 is highly expressive of a superior genius, impatient of the shackles of an humble college life; whilst the father's answer displays the anxiety, together with a mixture of the severity, of the paternal character, of-

fended by the querulousness of the son, and his dissatisfaction. He had taken the degree of B. A. June 13, 1684 (when he was little more than 21 years old); and that of M. A. April 20, 1687; and it has been ingeniously conjectured, that he had applied to the college for permission to take pupils whilst he was B. A. only (which is unusual), and that he was refused. After passing two or three years more in the college, he then seems to have thought too highly of himself (when now become M. A.) to take any at all, and to be "pinned down, as," he says, "it is his hard luck to be, to this scene." This restlessness appears to have broken out in October 1690, when he was Moderator of the college, and had had Mr. Boyle four months under his tuition, who "took up half his time," and whom he never had a thought of parting with till he should leave Oxford; but wished he "could part with him to-morrow on that score." The father tells him, in November, "You used to say, when you had your degrees, you should be able to swim without bladders. You used to rejoice at your being Moderator, and of your *quæstum* and sub-lecturer; but neither of these pleased you; nor was you willing to take those pupils the house afforded you when Master; nor doth your Lecture please, or Noblemen satisfy you." In the same letter the father advises his "marrying into some family of interest, either bishop or archbishop's, or some courtier, which may be done, with accomplishments, and a portion too." And to part of this counsel young Atterbury attended; for he soon after married Miss Osborn, a distant relation of the duke of Leeds, a great beauty, but of little or no fortune, who lived at or in the neighbourhood of Oxford. In February 1690-1. we find him resolved "to bestir himself in his office in the house;" that of Censor probably, an officer (peculiar to Christ Church) who presides over the classical exercises; he then also held the Catechetical Lecture founded by Dr. Busby. At this period precisely it must have been that he took orders, and entered into "another scene, and another sort of conversation;" for in 1691 he was elected lecturer of St. Bride's church in London, and preacher at Bridewell chapel. The earliest of his sermons in print was preached before the Queen at Whitehall May 29, 1692. In August 1694 he preached his celebrated

sermon

sermon before the governors of Bridgwell and Bedlam, "on the Power of Charity to cover Sins;" to which Mr. Hoadly (afterwards Bishop) published some "Exceptions;" and in October that year he preached before the Queen "The Sinner incapable of True Wisdom;" which was also warmly attacked.

The share he took in the controversy against Bentley is now very clearly ascertained. In one of the letters to his noble pupil, dated "Chelsea, 1698," he says, "the matter had cost him some time and trouble. In laying the design of the book, in writing above half of it, in reviewing a good part of the rest, in transcribing the whole, and attending the press," he adds, "half a year of my life went away."

Yours,

M. GREENE.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Apr. 28.*
THE antique painting, a description of which I now send, hath been for many years in the possession of the ancient family of Arden, and was lately presented to my museum by Mrs. Arden, relict of Henry Arden, esq; of Longcroft, in the county of Stafford.

It hath been undoubtedly an altar-piece to a domestic chapel or oratory; and is supposed by the style and colouring to be more than three hundred years old. The ten pannels or compartments into which it is divided, are painted in oil colours upon oak board, and are inclosed in one frame; and represent the following pieces of Sacred History, viz. 1. Christ presented in the Temple. 2. The betraying by Judas. 3. St. Roch in the Habit of a Pilgrim, with a Dog bringing him a Piece of Bread; and St. Anthony with his Pig and Bell. 4. Christ nailed to the Cross; 5. and in the centre, the Crucifixion. 6. The taking down from the Cross. 7. Jesus Christ laid in the Sepulchre. 8. The Ascension. 9. One of the Sacred Writers receiving Inspiration from Above. 10. St. Francis honoured with the Stigma, or five Wounds of our Saviour; seemingly in a trance.

The whole is five feet, and six inches wide; and in height three feet and two inches. Yours, &c. R. GREENE.

MR. URBAN, *Lotbury, May 13.*
I HAVE found in the Notes to the Third Epistle of the Essay on Epic Poetry, some account of an heroic poem on the actions of Lewis the VIIth, by

Nicholas de Brav. Mr. Hayley hath given as a specimen of his poetry some lines which form part of a long description of a goblet presented to the king on his accession; amongst them I took particular notice of the following verses:

Margine crateris totus depingitur orbis,
Et series rerum brevibus distincta figuris:
Illic pontus erat, tellus, et pendulus aer,
Ignis ad alta volens celi supereminet illis:
Quatuor in partes orbis distinguitur, iagens
Circuit oceanus immensis fluctibus orbem*.

I am surprised Mr. Hayley hath not made any reflections upon this singular circumstance, that the world is described there as divided in four distinct parts, 240 years at least before the discovery of America; for this poem is inscribed to William of Auvergne, who was bishop of Paris from 1228 to 1248.

Does this fourth part of the world refer to the Atlantis of Plato? Or had the navigators or cosmographers of those times given any hint of an unknown continent? I wish some of your ingenious correspondents would elucidate this passage; they would oblige many persons, and none more than F. V.

MR. URBAN, *April 26.*
YOUR correspondent N. T. remarks with so much candour and moderation on the inferences that I drew from the calculations on the bills of mortality, which you were so obliging as to insert in February last, that had the difference of opinion between us been only of a private or speculative nature, I could have been well contented to have given you no farther trouble; but as the public health of the metropolis is concerned, permit me to make a few more observations. If it appears from the bills of mortality, that the improvements have been instrumental in rendering the city more wholesome, and have preserved the lives of many of the inhabitants, it is of great consequence that this fact should not be misrepresented, nor their benefits erroneously attributed to other causes; as it may slacken the endeavours of the magistrates towards farther amendments. Some writers indeed have carried their speculations so far as to assert, that the deaths of individuals are of no consequence to the community at large, where there is a regular succession: but, even setting humanity aside, these philosophers were not aware, that in whatever place the * * * * * not the "four parts" refer to the four elements before mentioned? EDITOR.

deaths

deaths exceed the births, in the same proportion will be the want of health to the surviving inhabitants;

"Non est vivere, sed valere vita."

N. T. says, "there was, I am apprehensive, a greater number of empty houses in the town in the year 1782 than in any of the preceding years, which, together with the drains from the lower class of people for the supply of the army and navy, possibly indicates an actual diminution of the inhabitants during the year;" that the number of inhabitants are not decreased, and consequently the number of empty houses not increased, the following lists of the Christenings for eight years before the war, and the eight during the war, will demonstrate:

1767	15,980	1775	17,629
1768	16,042	1776	17,280
1769	16,714	1777	18,300
1770	17,009	1778	17,300
1771	17,072	1779	16,769
1772	17,916	1780	16,634
1773	16,305	1781	17,026
1774	16,998	1782	17,101

Tot. bef. war 134,636 | Tot. dur. war 138,039

So far from the Christenings of 1782 falling off from an abatement of the inhabitants, they rather exceed the average of the last 16 years, eight of which preceded the war; and it is remarkable, that the baptisms in the eight years of the war considerably exceed those in the eight of peace.

The infatuation of migrating to London, that so universally prevails amongst the common people of the country, is not of late date, as will appear by the following extracts from the bills of mortality. In 1664, a time of profound peace and security, the christenings were 11,722; in 1665, when 68,596 died of the plague, the christenings were 9,967; in 1666, when 1,998 died of the plague, and the city was burnt to the ground, the christenings were 8,997;

in 1667, 10,938;
in 1668, 11,633;
in 1669, 12,335, a number

which exceeds the year 1664. Of so little avail were the united devastations and horrors of pestilence and conflagration, when counteracted by the invincible propensity of the country people, to attempt improving their fortunes, by resorting to the metropolis. If these great and sudden deficiencies were so soon replaced, it is easy to imagine that the gradual vacancies made by supplying the army and navy during the late

war were filled up insensibly by cadets constantly in waiting. If the loss of families was so soon recruited, there can be no difficulty in supposing that the places of unmarried persons were as suddenly supplied.

He adds, "the humane regulations of the infant poor law took place in the year 1768, and have most probably from that time to this annually preserved the lives of upwards of 2000 persons." Far be it from me to depreciate so benevolent a regulation, for so small is the chance for life of a child born in London, that it is prudent to send it into the country as soon as possible, and even to suspend that great law of nature of a woman's suckling her own child, if the mother cannot accompany it. Yet I fear the gentleman has been too sanguine, when he states, from Mr. Howlett, that 2000 lives have been annually preserved. I have not had an opportunity of seeing either Mr. Howlett's or Mr. Wales's publications; but on examining the bills of mortality, I am concerned to find that the burials of infants under two years of age have only decreased on an average 116 in a year since 1768, from what they were for the 14 years preceding that date; and that number is fully accounted for by the apparent increase of health in the city since the improvements.

The total of burials of children under two years of age for 14 years previous to 1768, is 106,027
fourteen years since 1768, 104,402

. . . 1,625

After all, as political arithmetic is a new and extensive subject, and far from having been thoroughly investigated, others who have written on it most probably may be acquainted with facts of which I am ignorant, and may have produced arguments that do not occur to me. If Dr. Price would give us his opinion on this case*, which is worthy his knowledge and benevolence, I make no doubt it would be satisfactory and conclusive on all sides. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN, London, May 3.

YOU will very much oblige a constant purchaser of your Magazine, if you, or any of your ingenious correspondents, can inform him, how he may get rid of black beetles, which infest the lower part of his books, particularly the kitchen, which is covered with them. [See p. 477.] B. S.

* Dr. Price's Theory is constantly refuted by Mr. Chalmers. See his 6th Estimate on the comparative Strength of Britain, &c."

398 Erse Poem on the Death of Bran, Fingal's celebrated Dog.

Authentic Particulars concerning OSSIAN, continued from p. 145.

THE next poem, Mr. Urban, is an account of the death of Bran, Fingal's celebrated dog; which has not, as far as I know, been ever published before. It does not seem very clear what sort of dog he was, though the poem concludes with a singular description of him; wherein also is contained a curious enumeration of the peculiar marks of excellence in dogs.

Mur mharbhadh BRAN.

How BRAN was killed.

LAG is lag oirn ars' a chorr
 'S fada cna mo luirg 'am dheigh
 Nam brisins 'i a nochd
 Cad am fa'ghin lus na leigh.
 Leighis 'i ars an dreolan
 O'n leighis mi moran romhad
 A chorribh tha o's ma cheann
 'S mis a leighis Fionn nam fleagh
 An la mhaobh finn an tore liath
 'S iomad Fian a bha fiont sleibh
 'S iomad cuilean taobh-gheal fang
 Bha taobh ri taobh fa bheinn bhuig.
 'Nuair thuighich Fionn an t'falg
 'Sin nuair ghabh Bran fearg na chuid.
 'Throidd an da choin anns an t'fhabh
 Bran gu dian agus cu Ghuill
 Mu'n d'fhéadad smachd a choir ais Bran
 Dhéalaich e naoi uilt ra dhrúim
 Dh'eirich Goll mor mac Smail
 Guis nach bu choir mu cheann coin
 Ba gair e an lamh an roibh Bran
 Gun dail thoirt da ach a mharbhadh.
 Dh'eirich Ossian beag mac Fhinn
 'S cuig cead deug an cothail Ghuill
 Labhair i an cora ard
 Caigim do luath garg a Ghuill
 Bhuail mi buille do'n eil bhuigh
 'S do na bailgibh fuin dairneach
 Dh'ach 'laig mi an t'or na cheann
 'S truagh a rinn mi 'm beud ra theinn
 Sheall mo chuidean thara ghuilain
 B'ogradh leis mi ga bhuailadh
 Ar lamh fin leis 'n do bhuailadh Bran
 'S truagh on ghuilain nach do fgar
 Mun d'rinn mi am beud a bhos
 Gur truagh nach ann eug a chuaidheas.
 Ciod a bhuaidh a bhiodhair Bran
 Arfa Connan nabhreac miar?
 Fón a b' aois cuilean do Bhran
 'S fón cuir mi conn-ial air
 Chan fhacas sin fianth fail
 Lorg fuich an deigh fhagail
 Bu mhaigh e hun an dorain duinn
 Bu mhaith e thairt eifig a h abhaion
 Gum b'fhearr Bran a mharbha bhroc
 Na coin an t'ol on d' thainig
 A cheud leige theair Bran riamh
 Air druim na coille coir liath
 Namar do gach fiadh ar bith
 Mharbh Bran air a cheud rith.

"WE are foiled! we are foiled!" says the heron, "my shank bone is long behind; should I break it in the night, where could I find a physician, or medicine?"

"I would cure thee," says the wren, "as I cured many before thee: O heron, that lookest down upon me! It was I who cured the blythe Fingal, the day the grey boar was slain." Many a hero was then upon the moor; many a handsome white-sided greyhound, stood side by side, on the yellow mountain. When Fingal prepared for hunting, Bran grew angry about his food. Then the two dogs fought upon the moor, fierce Bran and Gaul's dog. Before Bran could be managed, he severed nine joints from the other's back. The great Gaul, the son of Smail, arose, incensed at the loss of his dog; he threatened to put the hand that held Bran to immediate death. Little Ossian, the son of Fingal, got up, and fifteen hundred more †, to meet Gaul; and spoke with a loud voice.

"Let me stop thy bold hand, Gaul! I struck Bran with the yellow thong, and sore did I repent: at which the famous Bran looked over his shoulder, surprised at my striking him. Pity it was, the hand that struck Bran had not been first severed from the shoulder.—Ere I committed the deed, I could wish I had been no more ‡."

"What were the qualifications of Bran?" says rath Connan (*Ossian*).—"Since Bran was a whelp, and since I got a collar upon him, neither Fingal nor his heroes ever saw the track of a deer that left him. He was excellent at the otter; was good at taking fish out of the water; and was more famous at killing badgers than any dog of his time. The first chase that ever Bran went, above the wood of Cori-liath, nine of all kinds of deer Bran ran down in the first pursuit."

* This Gaul, the son of Smail, is surely a different person from Gaul, the son of Morni, of Macpictison and Snith; but such varieties are common in the Highland songs.

† These huntings seem to have been undertaken by the whole clan together.

‡ Bran appears to have been slain by this blow. The *yellow thong* seems to have had some peculiarly fatal power in it, by this account of its effects.

Casfa buidhe bha aig Bran
Da lios dhutha as torr feal
Druim uaine on fuìh an fealg
Cluaise corrach cro'-dhearg.

"Bran's feet were of a yellow hue; both
"his sides black, and his belly white; his
"back was of an eel-colour, famous for the
"sport; his ears sharp, erect, and of a scar-
"let colour."

I have deferred, Mr. Urban, sending you the following poems, in the hope that I should have been able to accompany them with a translation; for which purpose, Dr. Willan, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, was so kind as to transmit them to a friend of his in Scotland. But the translation not having found its way to London, after a much longer delay than I had reason to expect, I send them to you in their original Erse. Should I hereafter receive this translation, I shall certainly trouble you with it. In the mean while, if any of your numerous readers, who understand Erse, will oblige me, and, I trust, the public, by rendering this translation unnecessary; I have no doubt you will think yourself happy to insert it.

It becomes me to make some apology for the numerous errors in orthography, which must necessarily have found their way into these Erse poems; published as they are by a stranger to the language. I can only say, that it has been my constant endeavour to be as correct as possible; though I am conscious, that nothing is more easy than to mistake one letter for another in an unknown tongue*. There is, however, this consideration to be made, which perhaps will excuse many apparent errors, that the writers of Erse, in the Scottish Highlands, by no means agree in their mode of spelling. The reading and writing of the Scottish Erse has made hitherto but a small progress; it certainly never appeared in the form of printing till of late years. What manuscripts there were seem to have been known to few; and even those few were, perhaps, obliged to Ireland for their knowledge†. Every one, to whom I shew these poems in the Highlands for translation, told me, that they were written in the Irish dialect; and indeed they evidently appear to attribute Fingal to Ireland‡.

I received the two following poems from Mac'Nab, at the same time with those which have preceded them.

Duan a Mhuileartich.
LA do'n Fhein air Tullich toir
Re abhrac Erin onan tiomichill
Chunairiad air Bharibh Thonn
An Tarrachd eitidh aital crom
She bainn do'n Dihuaadh nach ro fann
maunlich
Am Muileartich maol ruaigh mathun
Bha Haodin du ghlas air dhreich guail
Bha Deid carbadich claoìn ruaigh
Bha aoin Suil ghloggich na Crann
'Sbu laigh i na Ruinich Maorinn
Bha greann ghlas-duth air a Ceann
Mar dnoich Coill chrinich air chritheann
Ri abharc nan Fian bu mhor Gail
bhi
Tfhauntich a Bhiat teachd nan Innis
Mhairbh i le Habbich ciad Laoich
'Sa Gairb mor na Gairbh Chraois
Cail a bheil Fìr as fearr na Shad
An duigh ad Fhein a Mhic Cuobail
Chuirinfe shudair do Laibh
A Mhuileartich mhathion mhaolchammahach
Air Sca Luchd chumail nan Conn
Na bi oirne gad Mhaoithidh
Gheish thu Cubhagh asgaibh Shith
Huirt Mac Cubhail an tard Riogh
Gad gheibhinfe Brigh Erin rulle
A Hor 'fa Hairgid fa Huinbhis
Bear leom thu Chofgairt mo Tihleigh

Ofcair Raoine fa Chaorral
An Tihleigh shìn ris a bheil thu fas
San aice ha do ghian-bhas
Caillidh to desa Chionn chrin
Re deo Mhac Ofsan a dhearraigh
Bussa dhuit Ord Chroittidh nan Clach
A chaigne fod'l Fhiaglan—
Na Cobhrig nan Fian fuillich
'N shìn nar gherich fraoich na beist
Dherich Fìun slath na Feinigh
Dherich Ofcùr slath na fearr
Dherich Ofcùr agus Iullin
Dherich Ciar-dhuth Mac bramh
Dherich Goli Mor agus Connan
Dherich na Laoich nach bo tiom
Laoich Mhic Cubhail nan Arm grinn
Agus rein iad Cro-coig-cath
Mun Arrichd eitidh san Glean
A Cearthir Laoich abfhearr san fhein
Chobhrigidh i iad ga leir
Agus fhrithilidh Siad ma sheach
Mar ghatl rìne na Lafrich
Hachir Mac Cubhail an Aigh
Agus a Bhiat Labh air Laibh
Bha Druichd air Barribh a Lainne
Bha taibh a Cholla ri Guin bualidh
Bha Braoin ga Fhuil air na fraoichibh
Huil am Muileartich leis an Riogh
Ach Mathu l cha ban gun Strich
Deichin cha doair e mar Shin

* J. has been erroneously placed instead of I in the word Iarla. See Mag. for Feb. p. 141.

† See Mag. for December last, p. 570.

‡ See Mag. for January last, p. 34.

O La Ceardich Loin Mhic Liobhain
Ghluais an Goidhidh leis a Bhriugh
Gu Teich othar an Ard Rìogh
'Suu Sgeulidh le Gotha nan Cuan
m' athion maoil ruagh
Gun do bharraigh am Muileartich
Mar dechidh ean Tailibh Tolc
Na mar do bhatigh am Muir dhubhain Long
Caille an rò Dhaoine air bìth
Nabharraigh am Muileartich mathion
Cha ne bharbh i ach an Fhian
Buidhin leis nach gabhur Giabh
'S nach Deid Foa na Arrachdas
Fon Thfluaigh sluin Fhalt-bhui iommaidh
Bheir mi briathara rift
Ma bharbhig am Muileartich min
Nach fhag mise soin na Ghleann
Tom Innis na Eilleain
Bheir mi breapadich air Muir
Agus Coragadich air Tìr
Crocoran
Agus ni mi Crovan Coill
Freibhichean
Ga taruing hugam afa Taibhichean
'S mor an luchd do Loingeas ban
Erin uille d Thogbhai
'S nach dechidh do Loingeas riabhair Sail
Na thoga Coigibh do dh' Erin
M le agus Caigid Long
Sin Cuibhlich an Rugh gu trom
A Dol gu Crichibh Erin
sanagh
Air hi na Feipigh nan taragh.

Dibhuille.
 Cha nì shud ach an Aoin Chasach ruaidh
 Brattich Chaoilte nan Mor Thluathich
 Brattach leis an 'sgoiltear Cinn
 'S an doirtir Fuil gu Aoibranibh
 Suil, &c.

Dibhuille.
 Cha ni sud ach a Bhriachil bhreochil
 Brattach Ghuill Mhoir Mhic Morni *
 Nach dug Troigh air a hais
 Gus n do chrith an Tailibh tromghlas
 Suil, &c. &c.

There are many reasons to conclude, that these two poems are either much interpolated, or the work of a late age. Many words, apparently derived from the English, occur in them; similar to those in the song of the death of Dermid †, such are Bheist, Nobul, Maighdin, Mantul, Ghun, &c.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,
THE favour of Philalethes' address, and a copy of the inscriptions in Hursley church for Richard Cromwell and his family, together with any entries of the Cromwell family in the registers of that parish, will be thankfully acknowledged by D. H. whose address is left with Mr. Nichols.

It should seem that the name of Dr. *Half-pint*, given to Dr. *Gill* by Dr. *Sanders*, was meant as a pun on his name, though Dr. S. Johnston defines a *gill* to be a liquid measure, containing only the *fourth* part of a pint. The epithet of Dr. *Hymn-maker* was also applied to Dr. *Gibbons* for his poetry—which will never rank with Dr. *Watts's*. P. Q.

* Here Gaul is called the son of Morni, see note * in p. 398: he is always called *Muir Ghail*, or *Great Gaul*, and seems to have been esteemed one of the largest of the Fingalian giants.

† See Mag. for February, p. 144.

WILL !

WELL! Mr. URBAN, I have brought myself into a fine scrape, indeed, by my "*critical sagacity*, and *nice* acquaintance with the various editions of" the bills of mortality: I must struggle through it as well as I can; and the sooner I begin the better.

Your correspondent N. T. asserts, that on the coolest revival of his former letter, he cannot discover he has indulged the smallest degree of warmth in it. His words, in one place, are, "Mr. Q. S. has *misquoted*, and has *probably misunderstood* the parish clerks assertion respecting the burials of 1782. It is not said that the burials are increased," &c. Surely, if these words imply no marks of warmth, they must be allowed to be very blunt and peremptory; rather more so than one would naturally expect from a cool and dispassionate man.—This, at least, is certain, they struck me as such, and as I was no way personally concerned in the matter, I cannot see why I may not be as good a judge as N. T. who is, in my opinion, *possibly* would have been a much more suitable word than *probably* from the pen of a person who must be conscious that he was at best very slenderly acquainted with the subject he had undertaken to play the critic on: but N. T. appears to be a *critic in grain*—nothing can escape him: Were he to restrain his criticisms to the misplacing of words and syllables, for any thing I know, he might make no contemptible figure; but *ne sutor ultra crepidam* is a piece of advice that critics are, and always have been, continually in need of.

N. T. also asserts, that "after the most attentive perusal of what he had written, he cannot discover a syllable that will fairly bear such a construction, as *reprehension*." To *reprehend*, he allows, means to *blame*, to *censure*, to *reprove*: I believe it means also to *charge with a fault*, to *detect a fallacy*, &c. &c. In this last sense of the word, however, I do not contend that N. T. has reprehended Q. S.; but nothing that he has yet said has convinced me that I have used the word improperly, when it is taken in any of the others. I am persuaded, also, that most people will be of my opinion, when they read, as they may, in N. T.'s first letter, that "Q. S. has not proved what he advances, in saying, that the difference in the bills implies a difference in the population—that Q. S. has misquoted the

bills—that he has *probably* misunderstood them," &c. &c. These charges, I understand any thing of the matter, imply blame, censure, and reproof.

N. T. next complains that I charge him with ascribing the gradual increase of baptisms, through the whole of a series of 20 or 30 years, to the "variability of female prolificness." In answer to this, I will state what has been said on this head; and let our readers, if we have any, judge where the truth lies. Q. S. says, and says truly, that the number of baptisms was 15,351 in 1762; and that in 1782 the number amounted to 17,101; and intimates that the difference implies a difference in the population within the bills of mortality. N. T. comes next, who says this difference "may be *entirely* owing to the greater degree of female prolificness in the latter year than in the former, without supposing the smallest increase in the actually living population;" and the whole drift of his paper, so far as it relates to baptisms, is to prove this point. Then follows P. Q. who says, that though no justifiable arguments can be drawn from the baptisms of a single year, yet, when the number of baptisms has been increasing regularly through a series of 20 or 30 years, the cause ought to be sought for somewhere else than in the "variability of female prolificness;" to which N. T. would wholly ascribe it. That N. T. ascribed the difference between the number of baptisms in 1762 and 1782 wholly to the "variability of female prolificness," is evident from his own words, quoted above. That the 20 years which P. Q. alluded to are the twenty years that elapsed between these two dates, is plain to every one, who chuses to understand him; and that the number of annual baptisms has been increasing with great regularity throughout that period, is as plain to every one who has, or will take the trouble of examining the bills of mortality for those years. Consequently N. T. has ascribed the difference of the number of baptisms at two different periods, between which they have been increasing with great regularity, wholly to the "variability of female prolificness," as P. Q. said he had.

I cannot quit this subject of *female prolificness* without taking the liberty of asking N. T. what we are to understand by it? or, rather, what the *best French writers*, of whom N. T. speaks in such encomiastic terms, mean by the expression.

pression? Do they mean that in some years women, in general, are more liable to become pregnant than in others? Or do they, by the "variability of female prolificness," mean only that some women bear children faster than others do? If they mean the former, I shall not scruple to declare that I believe it to be a mere "fancy, for which no satisfactory reason can be assigned;" and if so, it is of little consequence whether it be a fancy of N. T.'s own, or of the *best French* writers whom he speaks of. If the latter be their meaning, I agree with them in a great measure: but then, with all due submission to N. T.'s "*critical sagacity*" in stringing letters together in words, and words in a sentence, he has called it by a wrong name; and by that means has been guilty of a much greater fault than redundancy. But though I allow the *difference* of female fertility (not the *variability* of it) to be one great cause of the variability of the annual number of births, it is by no means the only one. There is perhaps no circumstance whatever in the course of man's existence so much the sport of small accidents (I will treat the subject with all possible gravity) as that of his coming into it. When the child is either of the parties—want of inclination—separation—the death of, or the suckling, or not suckling, a former child; with any other cause, all of which may operate to place the birth of a child in the beginning of this year, or in the latter end of last, without the least variability in the natural fertility of either mother or father; and if one, one thousand, when many of these causes *chance* to operate the same way.

N. T., after writing a great deal concerning his unfortunate quotation of the bill for 1682, though to what purpose I cannot see, tells us "he feels not the least reluctance to admit, *on my judge's authority*," this error in the printed bills. I must observe that that is a strange way of talking! It is impossible for him to admit it on my authority alone. Indeed my authority has nothing to do in the case; for it rests no more on my authority, than it would rest on my authority *also*, whether the bill stood, or not, on one of the clearest days that was ever seen, merely because I happened then to see it disfigure. He next quotes a number of instances in which the annual number of births varied very considerably in the compass of a few years. Does N. T. think I need

to be informed that the annual number of births, within the limits of the bills of mortality, have irregularities, because I told him that he had been in such haste to twist Q. S.'s neck round, that he had broke his own in endeavouring to get at him? What I really advanced on this head I have stated above, so explicitly, and proved so irrefragably, that N. T. will be again in danger if he attempts to bite at it.

N. T. next quotes a passage from my letter, where I admit that he had assigned one very good reason why the decrease in the burial lists does not imply a decrease in the number of inhabitants. This paragraph N. T. declares to be "totally incomprehensible." How angry he would have been, if I had used such an expression, may be judged of from his wrath at my having barely intimated that he ought to have considered the subject more maturely than he appears to have done, before he ventured to find fault with others. "But let me ask, 'adds he,' which of the causes I assigned is here alluded to? Is it *the diminution in the degree of mortality*, or the decreasing deficiency of the burial lists, from the increasing number of private interments? FOR I TOOK NOTICE OF BOTH." N. T. has "the most comical way with him"—I had like to have said—"of making punch"—but I mean, of writing, that I ever knew. In his former letter he undertook to set us right in our notions, and explain to us the meaning of an expression in the last yearly bill of mortality, though it is evident to every one that he was unacquainted with the true meaning of it himself, from his having explained it in a sense that flatly contradicts the plain tenor of every other bill which has been published; and, in a second, a very angry one indeed, as I think, he defends his former by quoting a passage in it, which, after three times reading that letter over with the utmost attention, I cannot find one syllable of. I do declare that I cannot find so much as a hint at the *diminished degree of mortality*, though he here asserts that *he has there taken notice of it*. He has indeed said a great deal about the *variability* of human mortality, and quoted a number of instances of it from the bills; but surely such a profound critic as N. T. need not be told that *variability* and *diminution* are terms as widely different in their meaning as *variability* and *increase* are; and, consequently,

quently, he might as well contend that he adverted to an *increased degree of mortality*, as a *diminished degree of it*, when he spoke of its variability: and I make no doubt would have done so, if it had happened to suit his purpose as well. N. T. adds, that "he, Mr. Wales, and Mr. Howlet, all concur in what they have written on this subject." I have read all three with the greatest attention that I am capable of, and think they all differ very materially. Mr. Wales seems to allow that the number of inhabitants, within the limits of the bills of mortality, though rather greater now than at the time of the Revolution, may be somewhat less than formerly; and gives some reasons for his opinion that appear satisfactory to me: and he thinks that the diminished degree of mortality, for which also he brings some very powerful arguments, may nearly account for the remaining deficiency in the burial lists: though in this, perhaps, he may be rather too sanguine. I wish he may not.—Mr. Howlet allows, with Mr. W. the diminished degree of mortality; but contends that the number of inhabitants is greater now than formerly; and he attributes the remaining defect in the bills to the increase of private interments. N. T. mentions not a single circumstance to account for the *gradual* decrease of the burials, but *private interments*; yet he contends that they all three correspond in their mode of accounting for that remarkable occurrence, and tells me I am "totally incomprehensible" because I say they differ, and that I *rather* agree with the former of them!

We are next told that Mr. Howlet stated the number of private interments, in the year 1782, at 5000, "not," says N. T. "on the ground of superficial observation or speculative reasonings, but as authenticated facts. Are they so," adds he triumphantly, "or are they not?" If N. T. will not revile me for it, as he did for putting him right in his quotations from the bills in his former letter, I will tell him how this matter stands. These "authenticated facts" stand supported by the lists for a *single year*, as those of Q. S. did, which he has reprobated so *warmly*, as *proving nothing*: we may hence observe, that when the arguments of N. T. want support, the lists for a single year are *authenticated facts*! In the hands of others they *prove nothing*. N. T. acknowledges that he has "ventured a

step further" than Mr. Howlet in this affair; and, perhaps, some persons may smile at the length of N. T.'s steps, when they are told that Mr. Howlet stated the increase of private interments from 1729 to 1780, a space of 51 years, to be about 5000; and N. T. at "one step farther," makes the increase of them from 1780 to 1782, (an interval of two years) about 4000 more; but without one single "authenticated fact" to support such an incredible story.

Let us now examine what Mr. Howlet and N. T. say concerning the effect that the bill, passed by the legislature in 1767, in favour of infant paupers, had on the burial lists. And here we are taught to believe that the lists were diminished immediately, on this account, 2240 annually. This number should make a surprising alteration in the bills of mortality, especially as the deficiency must fall wholly in the number buried under two years old. The matter actually stands thus: In 1767, the year before the act took place, the total number baptized was 15,950,—total buried 22,612—under two years old 7668. That is, 100 out of every 208 that were born, or 100 out of every 295 that were buried. The year afterwards, namely 1768, the total number baptized was 16,042—buried 23,639—under two years old 8229. That is, 100 out of every 195 that were born, and 100 out of every 287 that were buried. Here we see that, instead of the burials under two years old being decreased above one fourth, the ratio of them to the whole number baptized, as well as to the whole number buried, is considerably increased. But because N. T. will object to my making the comparison between single years, and as I place not much confidence in such comparisons, when they differ from the medium of 5 or 6 years, let us take the medium for five years before the act took place, and for five years immediately afterwards; and they will be found as follows. Medium number of baptisms for five years before, 16,109—burials, 23,820—under two years old, 7930. Medium number of baptisms for five years immediately following the time when the act took place, 16,971—burials 23,151—under two years old 8193: that is, 100 died under two years old, before the act took place, out of every 207 that were born, and out of every 300 that were buried. After the act took place, 100 died under two years old out of every 207 that were

born, and out of every 284 that were buried; the medium of these two ratios being very little different from the medium of the two ratios deduced from a comparison of single years. Such is the consequence of arguing from the best authenticated facts, without advert- ing to all the collateral circumstances which attend them!

In the next paragraph, after descant- ing on a small redundancy in language that had escaped me, N. T. asks, as the number of baptisms is greater now than at the Revolution, why it is that I will not allow a *greatly* augmented popu- lation; and especially as the healthi- ness of the town is improved, and its mortality diminished? I answer, that I cannot discover what the two latter circumstances have to do in the ques- tion; and as to the number of baptisms being greater now than at the Revolu- tion, N. T. has himself assigned two very substantial reasons for it:—The greater number of women of fortune, who come up to town to lie-in there than did formerly, and the diminution of dissenting baptisms.—No man ever wrote so completely on both sides of a question as N. T. has done.

I am next called on to defend my supposition that more people lived within the bills of mortality between the years 1720 and 1730 than at any other time, either before or since. The me- dium annual number of births for the 10 years between 1722 and 1732, as I have shewn in my former letter, was 18,149; and the medium annual number of deaths 27,404. The births are more than the medium annual number for the last 10 years, notwithstanding, as N. T. himself has shewn, there is reason to suspect, on two accounts, that several baptisms come into the bills now which did not then: consequently there is reason to suppose that the number of people, who were the cause of these baptisms, was greater than now. The medium annual number of burials for that 10 years was 4259 greater than the medium annual number for the last 10 years, which, with all due submission to better judgment, may, I believe, be a sufficient allowance both for the increased healthiness of the town, and the increase of private interments, when a medium of them is taken for 10 years at each period. I again assert that the excess of the burials above the births can have no concern in calculating the relative number of inhabitants in any place, at

two different periods; and every person, who knows any thing of such calcula- tions, must see this without my entering farther into the matter. As to the ef- fect which the *poor law* had on the bills, I have already shewn it to be wholly imaginary.

N. T. is heartily welcome to put what I said concerning his finding fault with Q. S. before he had made himself acquainted with the subject, into what words he pleases.—“What I have written, I have written;” and every one, who pleases, may see it, and judge for himself, whether I have, or have not expressed, myself in decent terms. I still think, and I am persuaded most people will think so too, that a man stands not in the most respectable point of view, who takes on himself to criticise another, and to declare that he “has misquoted and *probably* misunderstood the subject he wrote on,” when it is plain to every one who is conversant in the matter, that he has not, essentially, done either one or the other; but that the critic himself is the person who is unac- quainted with it. Lastly, N. T. is a- gain mistaken when he asserts that “the language of former bills will not be admitted as conclusive evidence” for the meaning of the last; and that “none but the parish clerks themselves can determine whether he is right or wrong.” The parish clerks, and every other person who has been used to con- sult these bills, would smile in his face, were he to make such a declaration *vi- vâ voce*.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

April 30.

IN order to rectify some mistakes in regard to the Commissioners of the Great Seal, I send you the following account thereof.

I do not find that the Great Seal was ever put in commission before the Re- volution, save once, and that was on the 18th year of King James the First, when I find that, in Quadragesima 1620, the keeping of the Great Seal was committed to Henry Viscount Mandeville, Lord President of the Council; Ludovick, Duke of Richmond; Wil- liam Earl of Pembroke; and Sir Julius Caesar, Knight, Master of the Rolls.

And the same was not put in com- mission again till the second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, March 1, 1690, when the Great Seal was delivered to Sir John Arundell, Sir Anthony Keck, and Sir William

William Rawlinson, Knights, Commissioners, who surrendered up the same on the 3d day of June 1690, when Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins, Knights, were made Commissioners, and held the same till 1693, when Sir John Somers, Knight, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and in 1697 Lord Chancellor.

On the 25th of September 1710, in the 9th year of Q. Anne, Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert Tracy, Esq. one of the Judges of the same Court, and John Schoep, Esq; one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, were made Commissioners, which they continued till the 9th of Oct. following, when Sir Simon Harcourt, Knight, was made Lord Keeper. 15th April, 1718, the 4th year of King George the First, the Great Seal was again committed to Robert Tracy, Esq; one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Sir John Pratt, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir James Montagu, Knight, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, as Commissioners, which commission was revoked on the 18th of the same month, and on the 12th of May following, Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, was made Lord Chancellor.

7th January, 1724, in the 8th year of King George the First, the Great Seal was again put in commission to Sir Joseph Jekyll, then Master of the Rolls, Sir Jeffery Gilbert, then one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Raymond, then one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; and on the 1st of June, 1725, Sir Peter King, Knight, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

19th November, 1756, in the 29th year of King George the 11d, the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knight, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, were constituted Commissioners of the Great Seal, which they held till June 30, 1757, when Sir Robert Henley, Knight, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

And 22d January, 1770, in the 10th year of King George the Third, Sir

Sidney Stafford Smythe, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Hon. Henry Bathurst, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Aiton, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, were constituted Lords Commissioners, and held the Seal till the 23d January, 1771, when the Hon. Henry Bathurst, was created Lord Apley, and made Lord High Chancellor.

MR. URBAN,
THE following observations, inserted in an evening paper in January last, struck me so much at the time, that I wished to see them preserved in a more durable repository. I now therefore send you a transcript of them, which you will, I doubt not, esteem worthy of admission into your valuable Magazine:

"I have for some time observed, that the great orators in both Houses have taken hold of several strange, vulgar, quaint, and pedantic expressions, which I confess, as an admirer of the purity and propriety of the English language, have in some instances raised my contempt. *Exempli gratia*: If a member gives notice now that any business is to be brought forward on such a day, he will not say that such a matter is to be discussed on Monday, &c. No. It is to be brought on *as* Monday next, &c. A great vulgarism! If a member now wishes a matter to be brought before the House speedily, he will request that some *short* day may be appointed for that purpose. This expression is obviously inaccurate: according to its import such business *should* be introduced at or near Christmas; for that season affords the *shortest* days.

No member now simply confesses, denies, or says, any thing. No: that is all altered; he is now *free* to confess this, *free* to deny that, and *bold* to say the other thing. I, for my part, am *free* to say, that these expressions generally convey to me the idea of servility; they are at least inclegant, if not ungrammatical. One great orator some time since declared, that he was not yet *ripe* to say so and so. A most ridiculous expression! especially as, from the personal appearance of the Member who used it, one would have concluded, that he was *ripe* for any thing. I do not find, that this monstrous phrase has been brought into vogue.

A man in these times cannot be inti-

mate with his friend or neighbour; no; those halcyon days are all past: he now must *live in habits with him*: a most quaint and pedantic expression, and totally unidiomatic!"

Give me leave to add to these just strictures, that it would not be an unentertaining task, while we are listening to the fluent harangues both in the Senate and at the Bar, to note the many strange words coined at random by our doughty orators; who cannot, however, make them sterling, most of them being absolutely repugnant to the idiom and analogy of our language, and merely the result of caprice, ignorance, or inattention. Our language, as Dr. Johnson truly observes, is gradually deviating towards a Gallic structure and phraseology; haste and negligence, recklessness and affectation, continually obtruding borrowed terms and exotic expressions: so that in all likelihood idleness and ignorance will at length reduce us to babble a dialect of France. "Tongues, like governments," says this incomparable author, "have a natural tendency to degeneration: we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language." Such wretched jargon, as above alluded to, should at least be banished from our written compositions.

ACADEMICUS.

P. S. Dr. Phanuel Bacon, whom you mention in your Obituary, p. 93, col. 2, died on Friday January 10, in the 83d year of his age. In l. 58, we should read "The Moral Quack." These dramatic performances were afterwards collected into a volume, and intitled "Humorous Ethics." He was also the author of "The Snipe;" one of the best ballads in the language. It was founded on a real fact; and the Frier and Peter represented real persons; the former being intended to denote the author, and the latter his fellow collegian Peter Zinzam, who died M. D. on Nov. 9, 1781, in his 76th year. This truly humorous ballad is preserved in "The Oxford Sauvage." The following lines, which are characteristic of this amiable writer, lately appeared in the Oxford Journal:

"To the Memory of the Rev. PHANUEL BACON, D. D. *Atlati Jua* LXXXIII.

IF Genius, Learning, Virtue, warm thy Breast,

Here stop, where BACON's hallow'd ashes
Just to the Mute, and to Religion true,
Science her glads presented to his view

His were the Graces of the golden Lyre,
The Grecian softness, and the Roman fire:
His each pure precept into practice brought;
His Life a comment on the Word he taught.
The soul of Ovid warbled on his tongue;
And his chaste Harp the sweet Anacreon
strung:

Athenian Wit reviv'd in all he spoke,
Strip'd of indecent gibe, and cruel joke.
His Mirth was moral, and without offense;
'Twas Wisdom, dress'd by Modesty and Sense.
Blameless, and only to himself severe,
He prov'd that Innocence is pleasure here:
And, fond to practise the forgiving part,
The milk of Christian Meekness warm'd his heart.

That peace he courted, he in death acquir'd,
And full of days, like Abraham expir'd."

P. 48, col. 1, l. 57, read "battle."
Col. 2, l. 2, read "p. 432."

MR. URBAN,

May 4.

ABOUT the year 1734, Ward of Gresham, and others, published several dissertations in the Philosophical Transactions, taken chiefly from Wallis's Algebra, in order to ascertain the time when the Persian, Indian, or Arabic Numerals, from whence our present figures are formed, were introduced into this country. Some of these writers, from obscure dates on buildings, have been inclined to throw that æra as far back as the 11th century, but, in general, the evidence that was most to be depended upon did not place their introduction farther back than the beginning of the 14th. As I know of no proofs that have been produced, except dates themselves, which, being generally mutilated by age or accidents, are but uncertain authorities, I send you the following quotation from the *Drama of Chaucer, or the Book of Blanche the Duchess*, line 430.

..... The wodde

.....
Shortly, it was so ful of bettes,
That though *Argus the noble countour*
Yfate to rekin in his countour
And rekin with his *figures ten*,
For by the *figures new* al ken,
If they be crafty, reken and nombre,
And tel of every thing the nombre,
Yet thelde he fail to rekin even
The wondres we met in my *tweven*.

I am not able to ascertain the precise date of this poem, but as it is said to be intended as consolatory to John of Gaunt, for the loss of his first wife, Blanche, the date may be pretty nearly determined. The chronicles place the birth of John of Gaunt in the year 1340, and he had three wives, so it is probable

probable the death of Blanche happened between the years 1360 and 1370.

This poem is not written in Chaucer's best manner, and is very defective in metre and composition, when compared with his tales, which are supposed to be some of his latest productions.

If any of your literary correspondents will inform us who *Argus the noble countour* was, and can ascertain when he lived, it will probably shew the era when these numerals were brought into this country, as the poet refers to him as a proficient in the use of them. Our trade and arithmetic came principally from Italy, and the word *Argosy* (a large trading vessel) is probably of the same country; the present etymologies of this word are not satisfactory.

Chaucer was born in 1328, and died in 1400. Had these numerals been introduced much before his time, and the use of them become familiar, he certainly could not with propriety call them *figures newe*.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

I Think in the account you gave us in your Magazine for March, p. 230, of the œconomy of a domesticated hedge-hog, your correspondent is somewhat mistaken, or does not seem to know that that animal is in a torpid state for three or four months in the winter season every year, when he retires to some dry bank or hedge bottom, where he makes himself a proper asylum, and there remains, without eating any thing, till the time comes for his resurrection; and I am of opinion the hole he made under the holly tree, as mentioned, was, from instinct, intended as his winter residence, and if he had been let alone, he would, as the weather became colder, have sunk himself lower in the ground, and at last have covered himself there at a convenient depth, and entirely have disappeared till the season came for his re-appearance. And I apprehend that his carrying leaves in the manner mentioned was an effort to keep himself warm, and that the cause of his cries was not by reason of hunger, but of cold, and that if he then died it was from the severity of the weather, and not for want of food, but if he had been left to his own guidance, he would have found out a suitable place for the purpose, and have retired there to and slept as above.

There is a matter relating to this animal which I believe many persons

do not know; a friend of mine being much troubled, in a kitchen under ground, with a very troublesome insect called the Black Beetle, was advised that an Hedge-hog would, in a great measure if not altogether, rid the house of those disagreeable vermin; accordingly an Hedge-hog was procured, last summer, and put into the kitchen, where he effectually did the business, and a convenient receptacle being made for him, and a proper quantity of milk set for him, whereof they are remarkably fond, and which was the chief of his subsistence, he came out in the night, when all was quiet in the house, and so do the beetles; but, as the autumn advanced, the Hedge-hog did not come out every night, and seldomer as the winter approached, till at last he disappeared entirely, for three or four months, after which he came out again this spring, and is now alive and merry.

I am not well informed, otherwise than by your Magazine; but, perhaps, the Hedge-hog may eat mice, and, if he catches them as well as beetles, he may serve his owner in a double capacity. In my friend's house, as I have mentioned, he had nothing given him save milk, and never eat any flesh meat, that the family * knew of.

If by discovering that any animal can be made more useful to mankind, I may be of service to any of your readers, I shall think myself happy, and this is the cause I send this, to insert, or not, as you think proper. Yours, &c. D. W.

MR. URBAN,

IN the advertisement prefixed to Mr. Pennant's "Journey from Chester to London," he calls for approbation of "what is right, and correction of what is wrong;" and with therefore accept of the following cursory remarks:

The word *prebend* is frequently in conversation, and sometimes in writers, improperly used for *prebendary*; but I do not recollect any author, who uses the latter for the former, except Mr. Pennant, who, in p. 4 and p. 87, tells us of a church being a *prebendary*. In p. 95 we meet with a *prebendship*; and

* There is a tradition in the country, that Hedge-hogs are so fond of milk, that if they can catch a cow laying down they will suck her dry; they are also supposed to like apples well, and are frequently found in or about orchards. (See this matter elucidated, vol. XLIX. p. 35. EDIT.)

in p. 398 a person is described as "*prebend of Brownswood prebendary.*" Our author should recollect, that the *prebend* is a stipend, and the *prebendary* a stipendiary, in cathedral and collegiate churches.

It is observable, that there is hardly one *Latin* passage throughout the volume, in which there is not some error. See particularly the Roman inscription in p. 214, and the epitaphs.

In p. 23, l. 11, for "*pax*" we surely should read "*pix*," the box in which the Romanists keep the consecrated host.

The account of that wonderful mechanic Mr. James Brindley, in p. 53, deserves a place in your repository.

In p. 100, and elsewhere, we meet with a too common orthographical mistake of "*Dioclesian*" for "*Diocletian*;" and in p. 135, we have false Syntax in line 11, where for "*than him*" we should read "*than he*;" as in p. 218, l. 15, for "*her*" we should read "*she*."

P. 221, l. ult. r. "*were* discovered." P. 208, we should read "*Browne Willis*;" as also twice in p. 212. In p. 308, l. 9, we find "*lesser*" for "*less*." P. 334, l. 18, a sentence remains unfinished. The following passage in p. 376, 377, may be entertaining to most of your numerous readers: "*Here [Amphill, Bedfordshire,] was the residence of the injured Princess Catharine of Arragon, during the period in which her divorce was in agitation; and from hence she was cited to appear before the commissioners then sitting at Dunstable. [She died at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, on Jan. 8, 1535-6.] About the year 1774, John Earl of Ossory on the site of the castle erected a Gothic column (designed by Mr. Elfex) to perpetuate the memory of this ill-fated Queen, with the following elegant inscription:*

In days of old here Amphill's towers were seen,

The mournful refuge of an injur'd Queen;
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing, tears;
Her blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years:
Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner wav'd;
And Love reveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd:

From Catharine's wrongs a Nation's blis was
And Luther's light from Henry lawless bed.

JOHANNES FITZ-PATRICK,
Comes de Ossory, posuit, 1774.

Amphill Park is the seat of the Earl of Ossory.

In p. 385, the margin exhibits "*Philip Earl of Wharton*;" and the text informs us that "*Mr. Grainger*" [Granger] "*relates, that at the battle of Edgehill he hid himself in a sawpit; a fact incredible, as he gave a very clear account of the battle, in a long speech in Guildhall. Macpherson* 1. 216." Any one, on reading this passage, would suppose this sawpit story to have been a late discovery, for the truth of which Granger was answerable; whereas he, upon the spot, actually refers to Clement Walker's "*History of Independency*," part i. p. 84, in support of it. Our traveller may also be referred to A. Wood's "*Athen. Oxon.*" ii. 64, (2d edit) for an account of such shelter afforded to his Lordship at the battle of Edgehill. Granger says, with accuracy, "*Philip, Lord Wharton*;" *he* being a *Baron* only, and the father of Thomas, the first *Earl*.

In p. 395, l. 5, we should read "*He [Thomas Hill] died May 26, 1601, aged 128.*"

In p. 399, 400, the following passage relative to Luton Hoo, the seat of the Earl of Bute [see Mag. for Feb. p. 154], is observable: "*I lament my inability to record his taste and magnificence; but alas! the useful talent, Principibus placuisse viris, has been unfortunately denied me.*" His Lordship should recollect

"Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter."

This just apophthegm, however, can never be properly applied to our communicative traveller; to whom the foregoing strictures are "*candidly conveyed*" by ANTIQUARIUS.

P. S. Permit me to take this opportunity of subjoining a remark or two on our author's entertaining "*Journey to Snowdon*," reviewed in p. 474 of your volume for 1781. Instead of "*near four hundred years*," p. 19, l. 10, 11, we should read "*near three hundred years*." It may not be amiss, in p. 22, l. 9, 10, to refer, for a further account of persons, represented on tombs cross-legged, to Gibson's "*Camden*," Lond. 1722, p. 382; and to Dugdale's "*Antient usage in bearing of Arms*," Oxf. 1682, p. 43; and to "*Archaeologia*," ii, 294.

The inscription in p. 32 is copied very incorrectly; as are also the lines from Ausonius in. p. 72.

In p. 33, l. 18, read "Salisbury." The second note in p. 34 should stand thus: "Strype's Annals, iii. 498."

P. 43, l. 2, read "in repic;" and p. 51, l. ult. "cultivated as sparingly, as;" and p. 71, l. 11. "Pencus." The note in p. 95 would be right, if we read "This instance is imperfectly related."

The last paragraph in p. 153, relative to the "very singular appearance" of the mountain Trevaen, recalls to memory a print mentioned in Vertue's "Description of the Works of Hollar;" where, in class VI, we meet with "a Catoptric View, either local or personal, as it is held: being a rugged hill, or promontory, beheld broadways; but endways a human face and all its features, hair, beard, ear, eye, nose, and mouth, &c." Had Mr. Pennant recollected this print, so exactly similar to his account of the Trevaen, he would probably have directed the attention of his readers to it; who may perhaps be of opinion, that it was actually intended by Hollar as a View of this very mountain.

MR. URBAN,

THE Tour through Great Britain, as originally written by, I think, Daniel de Foe, is an entertaining and useful book, describing faithfully the face of the country as it appeared about the year 1725; but the last edition is the strangest jumble and unconnected hodge-podge that ever was put together. The compiler has cut out paragraphs from books that have been since published, and tacked them to the original work, without any local knowledge, and with so little skill, as to make what was separately respectable become truly ridiculous by the strange admixture of it with the old materials.

It would be a very acceptable thing to the public if a set of gentlemen would undertake to describe the present face of the country; the numberless improvements it has received from turnpikes, navigations, buildings, and the modern and beautiful style of ornamenting grounds, are such as to furnish an inexhaustible fund of entertainment; and if it were properly conducted, there can be little or no doubt, that they might obtain liberal information from gentlemen in the different counties.

The advantage of this would be, that a thousand circumstances, a thousand particulars, which must escape the mere tra-

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veller, however intelligent, would be brought to light by the local knowledge of one resident in the neighbourhood. I think that the work should be confined to the present state of the country, and, like the original one, not meddle with antiquities, at least farther than to inform the inquisitive where they are.

If you, Mr. Urban, approve the hint, and any gentlemen shall adopt it, and signify their intentions in your entertaining Miscellany, they shall be welcome to such information as I can give.

Yours, &c.

S.

To give the curious Reader some Idea of the savage State of Russia at the time when Peter the Great ascended the Throne, the following Description of a royal Russian Entertainment has been sent by an old Correspondent.

THERE are 24 cooks belonging to the kitchen of the Russian court, who are all Russians, and people of that nation use a great deal of onion, garlick, and train-oil, in dressing their meat, and employ lintseed and walnut oil for their Lent provision. There is such an intolerable stench in their kitchens, that no stranger is able to bear it, especially the cooks being such nasty fellows that the very sight of them is enough to turn one's stomach. These are the men who on great festivals dress 70, 80, or more dishes. But the fowls, which are for the Czar's own eating, are often roasted by his grand marshal Alfossiof, who is running up and down with his apron before him among the other cooks, till it is time to take up dinner, when he puts on his fine cloaths, and his full-bottomed wig, and helps to serve up the dishes. The number of the people invited is commonly 2 or 300, though there is room for no more than about 100 at four or five tables. But as there is no place assigned to any body, and none of the Russians are willing to go home with an empty stomach, every body is obliged to seize his chair, and hold it with all his force, or he will have it snatched from him.

The Czar being come in, and having chosen a place for himself, there is such scuffling and fighting for chairs, that nothing more scandalous can be seen in any country ale-house. This the Czar does not mind in the least, nor does he take care to put a stop to such disorder, pretending that the ceremony and the formal

formal regulation of a marshal make company but uneasy, and spoil the pleasure of conversation. Several foreign ministers have complained of this to the Czar, and refused to dine any more at court. But all the answer they got was, that it was not the Czar's business to turn master of ceremonies to please foreigners; nor was it his intention to abolish the freedom once introduced. This obliged strangers for the future to follow the Russian fashion in defending the possession of their chairs, by cuffing and boxing their opposers.

The company then sitting down to table without any manner of grace, they all sit so crowded together, that they have much ado to lift their hands to their mouths; and if a stranger happens to sit between two Russians, which is commonly the case, he is sure of losing his stomach, though he should have happened to eat nothing for two days before. Carpenters and shipwrights sit next to the Czar; but senators, ministers, generals, priests, sailors, buffoons of all kinds, sit pell-mell without any distinction.

The first course consists of nothing but cold meats, among which are hams, dried tongues, and the like, which not being liable to such tricks as shall be mentioned hereafter, strangers ordinarily make their whole meal of them, without tasting any thing else, though generally speaking every one takes his dinner beforehand at home.

Soups and roasted meats make the second course, and pastry the third.

As soon as a person sits down he is obliged to drink a cup of brandy; after which they ply him with great glasses of adulterated tokay, and other vitiated wines, and between whiles with a bumper of the strongest English beer, by which mixture of liquors every one of the guests are fuddled before the soup is served up.

The company in this condition make such a noise, racket, and hallooing, that it is impossible to hear one another, or even to hear the music which is playing in the next room, consisting of all sort of trumpets and cornets (for the Czar hates violins), and with this revelling, noise, and uproar, the Czar is extremely diverted, particularly if the guests fall to boxing, and get bloody noses.

Formerly the company had no napkins given them, but instead of it they had a piece of coarse linen given them

by a servant, who brought in a whole piece of it under his arm, and cut off half an ell for every person, which they were at liberty to carry home with them; for it had been observed, that these pilfering guests used constantly to pocket the napkins. But at present two or three Russians must make shift with but one napkin, which they pull and hawl for like hungry dogs for a bone.

Each person of the company has but one plate during dinner, so if some Russian does not care to mix the sauces of the different dishes together, he pours the soup that is left in his plate either into the dish or into his neighbour's plate, or even under the table, after which he licks his plate clean with his fingers, and last of all wipes it with the table-cloth.

The tables are each 30 or 40 feet long, and but 2½ broad. Three or four melies of one and the same course are served up to each table. The desert consists of divers sorts of pastry and fruits; but the Czarina's table is furnished with sweetmeats. However, it is to be observed, that these sweetmeats are only set out on great festivals for a shew, and that the Russians of the best fashion have nothing for their desert but the produce of the kitchen-garden (as pease, beans, &c.), all raw.

At great entertainments it frequently happens, that nobody is allowed to go out of the room from noon till midnight. Hence it is easy to imagine what pickle the room must be in which is full of people who drink like beasts, and none of them escape being beastly drunk.

They often tie eight or ten young mice on a string, and hide them under green pease, or such soup as the Russians have the greatest appetite to, which sets them a kecking and vomiting in a most beastly manner when they come to the bottom, and discover the trick. They often bake cats, wolves, ravens, and the like, in their pastries, and when the company have eat them up, they tell them what stuff they have in their guts. The present butler is one of the Czar's buffoons, to whom he has given the name of Witafchi, with this privilege, that if any body else calls him by that name, he has leave to drub them with his wooden sword. If therefore any body, upon the Czar's sitting them on, calls out Witafchi, and the fellow does not know exactly who it is, he falls a beating them all round, begin-

ning

ning with the Prince Mentzicoff, and ending with the last in the company, without excepting even the ladies, whom he strips of their head-cloaths, as he does the old Russians of their wigs, which he tramples upon. On which occasion it is pleasant enough to see the variety of their bald pates.

Besides this employment at entertainments, Witafchi is also surveyor of the ice, and executioner for torturing people. On which occasion he gives the knout himself; and his dexterity in this business has already procured him above 30,000 thalers; the sixth part of the confiscated estates being his perquisite.

A Court at a Lent Entertainment.

Fish patty.

Codlins four, or crabs.		Raw onions.
Blackberries with vinegar.	A pike with 6 perches unboiled, as they are taken out of the pic- kle.	Hazle nuts.
Curries.		Raw carrots.
	Baked fish, cold.	
	THE DESERT.	
	Raw green peas.	
Turnips.		Horfe beans.
	Rye ears, parched or fried.	
Cucumbers.		Carrots.
	Parfnips.	
All the garden stuff served up raw.		

MR. URBAN,

VARIOUS causes have operated in these enlightened times to bring contempt on the established clergy of this kingdom; their enumeration is not difficult, and it may be attended with this utility; it may shew us how far the clergy are or are not deserving of this contempt, and by what means it may be effectually or partially remedied.

Perhaps under the following heads may be summarily comprehended the whole source of this wide-spread complaint. Each proposition, if treated at large, might give birth to an essay too long for the limits of your publication.

1. The general diffusion of knowledge and letters over this island has lessened the reverence of the clergy for wisdom and learning; at least to all above the lower ranks of people.

2. From that superficial knowledge which every where prevails, scepticism has flourished to a very high degree; and, adorned with the eloquence of most captivating writers, has estranged a very numerous party from the cause of Christianity, and of course from the clergy.

3. The poverty and servility of the inferior clergy are such as to excite the compassion of every feeling heart, and the contempt of the vain and proud.

4. The higher ranks of the church have such enormous revenues, and such indulgent sinecures, as must necessarily expose them to the envy and ill-will of the mean of all orders, as well as of their own inferior brethren.

5. University education, from the general depravity of the times, and from the relaxation and impropriety of discipline, is inadequate to the supplying of the church with good and able defenders.

6. From the great expence attending university education, and the slender qualifications required for the admission into the clerical office, men altogether illiterate creep into orders: the ever-open arms of the church being the dernier asylum of bankrupt tradesmen.

7. The want of a reformation in our Liturgy and Articles of Faith has given rise to a prodigious increase of sectarists.

8. However discordant with each other these sectarists may be, they unite in their enmity to the established church, and their venom is widely diffused.

To these causes, and not to the peculiar degeneracy of the clergy, who perhaps have in no age been wiser or better than at present, should be ascribed the very prevailing contempt which has barked so loud and so long at the heels of orthodoxy.

M. C. S.

MR. URBAN, *Manchester, May 7.*
AMONGST the many learned and very sensible correspondents who appear in your Magazine, I wonder you have not been favoured by any of them with some strictures upon Baron Swedenberg's Treatise on Heaven and Hell; a book which the prefacer allows me to call "an ingenious Divine Romance;" and that it certainly is, but no more. But what I would particularly wish to see animadverted upon is the preface, which I am told is written by a Quaker in Bristol. It must be owned, I think, to be a master-piece in its way; it is very artful, cunning, and ingenious; and is drawn up with so much colour of reason, so much seeming simplicity and godly sincerity, as, I am afraid, will greatly bias the judgement of the simple and unwary. As I believe the whole of the Baron's treatise

Had I put *or* for *nor* in those three places, I should certainly have been wrong; and yet that is what I complain of in *all* our best writers.

Yours, &c. PL—T.

MR. URBAN, May 10.

IT may save some trouble to the searchers after biographical anecdotes if you tell them, that Arthur Collins, concerning whom enquiry was made in your last, began to publish his "Baronage" in detached volumes; of which the first, inscribed to Sir Robert Walpole, appeared in 1717, 4to.; and another volume, containing the Cavendishes, Veres, &c. in 1752. I know not the order of any other of the volumes, but it appeared complete in 6 volumes, 8vo. 1756; again, in 7 volumes, 1768; and once more, in 8 volumes, 1779. His "English Baronetage" was published in 5 volumes, 8vo. 1741.

I shall be happy to see this imperfect account enlarged. Mean time I send you two original letters of Mr. Collins, which must excite the commiseration of your readers.

TO DR. BIRCH.

Upper Holloway, June 22, 1749.

WHEN I left the Earl of Leicester's Letters, &c. with the Hon. Mr. Yorke, I was in hopes he would have considered me somewhat towards the expence I was at in copying of them; but having been twice with him since he had them, and not taking any notice to me about them, I should be much obliged if you would hint to him that they really cost me upwards of ten guineas, and that I should be contented with five guineas.

I would not mention this, if my circumstances did not oblige me to live in a narrow compals; and I really think, if I had made an offer of the papers to Mr. Perry*, he would have made me a present of ten guineas for them.

I am ashamed to mention this to Mr. Yorke; and hope you will excuse my request; who am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, ARTHUR COLLINS.

TO the D. of NEWCASTLE.

St. John's Square, May 8, 1754.

May it please your Grace,
I have ever had the highest esteem of your Grace; and humbly hope you have

* *Of Penshurst, who married one of the co-heiresses of the Leicester family.*

entertained no ill impression of me, who have endeavoured to serve you to the utmost of my abilities, and, if I know myself, no person has more grateful thoughts.

The book of the *Holles family*, &c. which I gave your Grace in large paper, being printed at my own expence, and containing only a few families, such a number is not yet sold as defrayed the charge thereof; and the printer lately wanting the remainder of the money owing to him, I was obliged to give it to him, which has reduced me to great straits.

Your Grace, I humbly hope, won't let it be said, that, after retrieving the memory of your ancestors, and of others who have deserved well of their country, I was suffered to die in a starving condition, when it was in your power to relieve me!

I earnestly beg you will be so humane as to order a warrant for some money for me, being in such want as I know not well how to act or turn myself; and am ashamed to make my case publicly known, who am, with the greatest submission, your Grace's most faithful and most devoted humble servant,

ARTHUR COLLINS.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

AS you have done me the honour of printing my observations upon the zoological part of the Hon. Daines Barrington's attack on Linnaeus's system, I now trouble you with a word or two on the botanical part of it. "In botany," Mr. B. says, p. 271, "Linnaeus's system is almost useless in a collection of dried plants, because the minute parts are commonly deranged or lost in such specimens." One should never have thought of making a system for dried plants; but if the minute parts, that is, the parts of fructification, be deranged or lost, the specimens are very poor ones indeed. An expert botanist can generally determine the class at least, if not the genus, from the general appearance or *habit* of the plant; and the species, we know, is fixed from more conspicuous parts.

"The same holds true," says Mr. B. "with regard to old engravings of plants." But few of these are of much value; or if tolerably executed, can serve no farther than to determine the plant from its general appearance.

Mr. B. picks out the *wild carrot* as an instance of the deficiency of the *tax-*

nal system; and says, that "if the botanist have recourse to Linnæus, he must turn to the second order of his class *Pentandria*, and to the second subdivision, which consists of thirty [genera of] plants; where he will at length find the *Daucus Carota*, if the plant happens to be in flower, and is nicely examined with the proper apparatus. But if he visits it a month afterwards, such a change hath taken place that it cannot be supposed to be the same plant; the flowering part from horizontal becoming deeply concave, so as to form a strong resemblance to a bird's nest. Should such a remarkable change be omitted; and will not the student be misled by such omission?" Perhaps so. But it will be the student's fault, and not Linnæus's; for in *Gen. Plant.* he says of the *Daucus*, "umbella universalis multiplex, florem plana, fructus fere concavo-conniuens."

Mr. B. then endeavours to shew, that the plant may be investigated with more facility in Mr. Ray's Synopsis. This depends a good deal upon education; and I will no more fight for *modes* of arrangement, than I would for *modes* of faith. I shall only say therefore, that it is not fair to compare the difficulty of finding out a plant in a book which contains 10,000 species, with one which has no more than 1500; and that I, who was bred up in Mr. Ray's system, contracted a partiality for that venerable man from twelve years of age, and still retain the highest opinion of him and his system, do notwithstanding find it much easier to determine a plant from Linnæus's system than any other. Let the English botanist then, to lessen his labour, apply to Mr. Hudson's Flora, which, by adopting Linnæus's, has in a manner superseded Mr. Ray's otherwise excellent arrangement.

The circumstances which Mr. B. recommends for distinguishing of plants, are not of the first importance; such as the difference of smell and taste, the form of the root, and the colour of the leaves when they fade in autumn. Neither have the culinary uses of plants, such as the boiling of water-crelles, however important in common life, any thing to do with botany properly so called. Neither is it true, that none of the writers have attended to these circumstances, particularly his last of the insects that feed on vegetables, which is the most important, and has been

largely treated in *Amanitates Academicæ*, &c.

Mr. B. concludes, p. 274, &c. with allowing "the great merit of Linnæus's Syft. Nat. as a general repertory, though the local Naturalist should always be preferred. In other words, let it be reserved for the museum or botanical garden, rather than the naturalist's companion on excursions within his own neighbourhood. The chief merit of the Linnæan system consists in having paid greater attention to the parts of fructification than preceding writers; but the chives and pointals are too minute, too uncertain in their number, and too seldom in a state proper to be examined to afford very interesting criteria in distinguishing plants. Sir John Hill, who himself had been captured with the novelty, and had much commended this new system, after thorough examination, and with the strongest prejudice in its favour, has affirmed, that *novelty made it please, and its obscurity rendered it admired; but it cannot be lasting.*"

That the local naturalist is always to be preferred, I cannot allow; though, as he takes a less range, he is more likely, *ceteris paribus*, to be exact within his own little circuit. The minuteness of the parts of fructification is an objection in the mouth of every novice, and has some little weight, though far from sufficient, to counterbalance the other excellences of the arrangement. The hon. writer is unfortunate in objecting, that these parts "are too uncertain in their number:" uncertain in some species they are; but they are, upon the whole, more certain than any other parts of the vegetable, and therefore so far most proper to be adopted as the foundation of an arrangement. If plants also were always in flower, it would be more convenient for the student: but if this be an objection, it is an objection which will equally apply to any system that ever was conceived.

Sir John Hill's opinion is of no great weight; and his prophecy not very likely to be accomplished, notwithstanding the ungenerous attacks of some minute philosophers since the death of the illustrious Swede. Sir John had a favourite system of his own conception; very new, very obscure, and not at all likely to last: so that he must be regarded as a very partial witness.

Mr. B. is sensible of the great conveni-

nience of conforming to any general nomenclature, and that much confusion is thereby avoided. He allows that there is a great advantage in adopting any system whatsoever, so that confusion may not be created by referring to different synonyms. Why then not conform to the nomenclature of Linnæus, which is the only regular one, and the most generally known? Till this becomes the general practice, says Mr. B. the new system occasions the greatest confusion, and must do so for perhaps half a century. This confusion arises chiefly from the obstinacy of those who will adhere to their old *mumfimus*; or else from the envy of such as want to establish a system of their own. Linnæus's has now stood the test of almost half a century, and is generally known through Europe: let us then adopt it with all its faults, and diligently apply to the correction of these faults; rather than seek after other systems, nomenclatures, or arrangements.

But Linnæus does not write classical Latin. Be it so. I could however mention those who are in highest esteem for their elegance that sometimes sacrifice truth to a bright thought, a rhetorical flourish, or the turn of a period. In short, Linnæus can never be so popular as Buffon, whose work has great merit; or even as Goldsmith, whose work has no merit at all, except that of the language. Yours, &c. P. B. C.

MR. URBAN, Apr. 20.

I HAVE read the reply of A. S. in your Magazine for February, in which he refers me to a book or two, which I have not at present the power, or indeed the time, to consult. However, from the passage there cited, it appears to me that the author is speaking of a much higher period than is the subject of the present difference of opinion, viz. of the 11th century; and that the same language was *then* spoken in Valencia and in Provence is very possible. But the time of *Mosen Jorde's* existence was in the 15th century; when, if we judge only from probability, the languages must have varied essentially. This, however, is but a vague manner of reasoning, when we may recur to the languages themselves. If A. S. will take the trouble of comparing passages of Provençal authors with the Valencian of the 15th century, he will find the two languages to be very different.

I am well aware that *Lemosine* at that

time comprehended several provinces both of France and Spain, and among the rest, I believe, both Valencia and Provence. Mr. Warton therefore might perhaps have been justified in calling an inhabitant of Provence, a *Lemosine*; yet I cannot allow that he could properly have called a *Lemosine* (born perhaps in a different province), a *Provençal*. And this the authors cited by A. S. in his first letter seem to confirm, calling *Jorde's* language, *the Valencian-Lemosine*; i. e. that dialect of the *Lemosine* which is spoken in Valencia. I should therefore conceive, that the *Lemosine* language was originally a sort of universal language over the south of France, and north-east parts of Spain, of which the Provençal and Valencian were different dialects; and in this respect they may be said to have been *radically the same*; but I cannot conceive them to have been the same language in any other sense whatever, during the 15th century.

I cannot help wishing, however, that your correspondent (whose superior learning and knowledge of the subject I am not ashamed to confess, and whose compliments must on that account be highly gratifying to me) would investigate this matter more fully, and favour the public with the result of his enquiries through the channel of your Miscellany. I am sure, I shall with pleasure own myself to be wrong, if on such examination he remain in his present opinion. CANDIDUS.

MR. URBAN, May 10.

A Correspondent in your last Magazine has exhibited an ANALYSIS of the OBSERVATIONS on Warton's History of English Poetry. He could not have taken a more effectual method of exposing the weakness of Warton's antagonist. The observations in this process are absolutely reduced to a CAPUT MORTUUM. For by affording the reader a convenient opportunity of viewing the objections in their naked state, divested of the scurrility and illiberal exaggerations in which they were so carefully dressed up, he has produced only a catalogue of empty cavils. They are, to use a line in Dodsley's Miscellanies, "Like wines that die, unless UPON THE PRET." Besides, the OBSERVATIONS are now not only quite forgotten, but have been all long ago completely confuted. In this unfortunate abridgement, he brings only TWO INSTANCES of Warton's WANT OF JUDGEMENT through the course of three large quarto volumes.

A BYE-STANDER.

* * * Having sufficiently shown our opponent Err on the subject of this controversy, we must beg leave to dismiss it.

76. *Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth; with a Catalogue of his Works: chronologically arranged; and Occasional Remarks. The second Edition, enlarged and corrected. 8vo.*

OUR opinion of the former edition of this work was given in vol. LI. p. 323. The admirers of this "great and original Genius" will here find several new and curious particulars, and not a few judicious remarks, which must have been furnished by first-rate connoisseurs.

Rouquet, it is well known, attempted in 1746 a commentary on the works of this ingenious artist.

"However great," says Mr. Nichols, "the deficiencies in this work may be, it was certainly suggested by Hogarth, and drawn up at his immediate request. I received this information from undoubted authority. Some of the circumstances explanatory of the plates he communicated; the rest he left to be supplied by Rouquet; who concludes his illustration of the fifth plate of the Harlot's Progress by observing, that the story might have concluded here. 'L'auteur semble avoir rempli son dessein. Il a suivi son héroïne jusques au dernier soupir. Il l'a conduite de l'infamie à la pauvreté, par les voies séduisantes du libertinage. Son intention de tâcher de retenir, ou de corriger, celles que leur foiblesse, ou leur ignorance, exposent tous les jours à de semblables infortunes, est suffisamment exécutée; on peut donc dire que la tragédie finit à cette planche, et que la suivante est comme la petite pièce. C'est une farce dont la défunte est plutôt l'occasion que le sujet.'—Such is the criticism of Rouquet; but I cannot absolutely concur in the justness of it. Hogarth found an opportunity to convey admonition, and enforce his moral, even in this last plate. It is true that the exploits of our heroine are concluded, and that she is no longer an agent in her own story. Yet as a wretched, even among those who are most humbled by their own indiscretions, that some respect should be paid to their remains, that they should be conducted by decent friends to the grave, and interred by a priest who feels for the dead that hope expressed in our Liturgy, let us ask whether the memory of our Harlot meets with any such marks of social attention, or pious benevolence? Are not the preparations for her funeral licentious, like the course of her life, as if the contagion of her example had reached all the company in the room? Her sisters in iniquity alone surround her coffin. One of them is engaged in the double trade of seduction and thievery. A second is admiring herself in a mirror. A third gazes with unconcern on the corpse. If any of the number appear mournful, they express at best but

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a maudlin sorrow, having glasses of strong liquor in their hands. The very miniaturer, forgetful of his office and character, is shamefully employed; nor does a single circumstance occur, throughout the whole scene, that a reflecting female would not wish should be alienated from her own interment.—Such is the plate which our illustrator, with too much levity, has styled a farce appended to a tragic representation.

"He might, however, have exercised his abilities with more success on Hogarth's neglect of propriety, though it affords him occasion to display his wit. At the burial of a wanton, who expired in a garret, no eff-cutcheons were ever hung up, or rings given away; and I much question if any bawd ever chose to avow that character before a clergyman, or any infant was ever habited as chief mourner to attend a parent to the grave.—I may add, that, when these pictures were painted (a time, if newspapers are to be credited, when, having no police, every act of violence and licentiousness was practised with impunity in our streets, and women of pleasure were brutally persecuted in every quarter of the town), a funeral, attended by such a sisterhood, would scarcely have been permitted to reach the place of interment.—Much, however, must be forgiven to the morality of Hogarth's design, and the powers with which it is executed. It may also, on the present occasion, be observed, that in no other scene, out of the many he has painted, has he so widely deviated from vraisemblance."

Our readers will not be displeased with the following very necessary cautions to collectors:

"Of all such engravings as are Mrs. Hogarth's property the later impressions continue selling on terms specified many years ago in her printed catalogue, which the reader will find at the end of this pamphlet. The few elder proofs that remain undisposed of may be likewise had from her agent at an advance of price. As to the plates which our artist had not retained as his own property, when any of these desiderata are found (perhaps in a state of corrosion) they are immediately vamped up, and impressions from them are offered to sale, at three, four, or five times their original value. They are also stained, to give them the appearance of age; and on these occasions we are confidently assured, that only a few copies, which had lurked in some obscure warehouse, or neglected port-folio, had been just discovered.—This information is usually accompanied by sober advice to buy while we may, as the vender has scarce a moment free from the repeated solicitations of the nobility and gentry, whom he always wishes to oblige, still affording that preference to the connoisseur which he withholds from the less enlightened."

Lightfoot.

lightened purchaser. It is scarcely needful to observe, that no man ever visited the shops of these polite dealers, without soon fancying himself entitled to the more creditable of the aforesaid distinctions. Thus, becoming a dupe to his own vanity, as well as to the artifice of the tradesman, he has, speedily, the mortification to find his supposed rarities are to be met with in every collection, and, not long afterwards, on every stall. The caution may not prove useless to those who are ambitious to assemble the works of Hogarth. Such a pursuit needs no apology; for, surely, of all his fraternity, whether ancient or modern, he bent the keenest eye on the follies and vices of mankind, and expressed them with a degree of variety and force, which it would be vain to seek among the fatidic compositions of any other painters. In short, what is observed by Hamlet concerning a player's office, may, with some few exceptions, be applied to the designs of Hogarth. Their end, both at the first and now, was, and is, to hold, as it were, the mirror up to Nature; to shew Virtue her own features, Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the Time his own form and pressure."

"It may not be impertinent to conclude these cautions with another notice for the benefit of unexperienced collectors, who, in their choice of prints, usually prefer the blackest. The earliest copies of Hogarth's works are often fainter than such as have been retouched. The excellence of the former consists in clearness as well as strength; but strength only is the characteristic of the latter. The first and third copies of the Harlot's Progress will abundantly illustrate my remark, which, however, is confined to good impressions of the plates in either state; for some are now to be met with that no more possess the recommendation of transparency than that of force. I may add, that, when plates are much worn, it is customary to load them with a double quantity of colour, that their weakness, as far as possible, may escape the eye of the purchaser. This practice the copper-plate printers facetiously entitle *coaxing*; and, by the aid of it, the deeper strokes of the graver, which are not wholly obliterated, become clogged with ink, while every other finer trace, which was of a nature less permanent, is no longer visible. Thus, in the modern proofs of Garrick in King Richard III. the armour, tent, and habit, continue to have considerable strength, though the delicate markings in the face, and the shadows on the insue of the hand, have long since disappeared. Yet this print, even in its faintest state, is still preferable to such smutty impositions as have been recently described. The modern impressions of the Fair, and the March to Finchley, will yet more forcibly illustrate the same remark."

The account of St. André, in our Magazine for 1781, p. 320, having un-

liquely attacked the biographer of Hogarth, a spirited defence appears in the present publication, too long to be here extracted.

77. *Beitrag zu Wilhelm Hogarth's Lebensbeschreibung. Nebst einem nach der Zeitsäge geridneten mit mit Erklärungen Begleiteten Verzeichnisse seines Kupferstichwerks, Aus dem Englischen mit einiger Abkürzung. Leipzig bei Johan Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf. pp. 212, 8vo.*

THIS is a German translation of the first edition of the preceding article. Prefixed to it is a good head of Hogarth, with an eloge both on Mr. Walpole and Mr. Nichols: and throughout the whole the ingenious translator (a merchant of Leipzig) has interspersed a variety of notes, to render the whole more generally intelligible on the continent. We cannot but regret that he had not the advantage of the improved edition.

78. *The History of the Reign of Philip the Third, King of Spain. By Robert Watson, LL.D. Principal of the United College, and Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric, in the University of St. Andrew's. 4to.*

DR. WATSON's History of the preceding reign, that of Philip II. (see vol. XI. viii. pp. 126, 173) has already distinguished him as an accurate and spirited historian. The present volume is posthumous. The first four books of it, "which contain the progress of the war in the Netherlands, the establishment of the truce with the Dutch, and the expulsion of the Moriscos from Spain, are printed literally," we are told, "from the MS. of Dr. Watson; but in the two last he had not the least participation. These were written by the editor of Dr. Watson's MS. at the desire of the guardians of his children."

Philip III. son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, daughter of Maximilian II. Emperor of Germany, succeeded to the crown of Spain in 1598, in his 21st year. He married Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles, archduke of Gratz, and appointed Don John Idiaquez, whom he created duke of Lerma, his prime-minister. Though the sovereignty of the Netherlands had been transferred, by his father, to the infantia Iberia, married to the archduke Albert, Philip considered his sister's and her husband's interest as his own, and therefore both the money and troops of Spain continued to be employed in the Low Countries, as in the preceding reign.

We have, in the first book (1598—1602), an ample detail of that inauspicious (too like our American) war; of the misconduct of the archduke's general, Mendoza, marquis of Guadalete; of the magnanimity and policy of Prince Maurici; of the licentiousness and barbarity of the Spaniards; of the sieges of Rhimberg, Bommel, St. Andrew, Rees, and Nieuport; of the battle of Nieuport; of the sieges of Bois le Duc and Ostend; the invasion of Ireland, &c. &c.

In the 11d book (1602—6) the siege of Ostend (now rivalled and far excelled by that of Gibraltar) is continued; the United States are assisted by Henry IV. of France and the Queen of England, just as other United States have been lately by France, with the same success, in the other hemisphere; and we have accounts of the sieges of Grave and Sluys; of the capitulation of the latter, and also of Ostend; of the sieges of Linggen, and Groll; of the engagement near Mulleim, &c.—The death and character of Elizabeth queen of England, related also in this book, is here added, as a specimen of our author's skill in portraits, peculiarly interesting to English readers.

"This great princess, whose reign was so long and prosperous, had, through her whole life, enjoyed uninterrupted health, which she had been careful to preserve by regular exercise, and the strictest temperance. But, towards the end of the preceding year (1602), having been seized with a cold, which confined her for several days, she found her strength considerably impaired; and, in the hopes of deriving benefit from a change of air, she removed from Westminster to Richmond; but there she grew daily worse, could neither sleep nor eat as usual; and, though her pulse was regular, she complained of a burning heat in her stomach, and a perpetual thirst. Both her looks and spirits had, from the beginning, been greatly affected; busyness of every kind had become an intolerable burthen to her; and at length she sunk into a deep melancholy, expressing the anguish of her mind by tears and groans, and obstinately refusing every nourishment, as well as all the medicines which the physicians prescribed for her recovery. This melancholy might have entirely proceeded from her bodily indisposition; although, from some late discoveries, there is ground to believe that it was greatly heightened, if not principally occasioned, by remorse and grief conceived on account of her having ordered the execution of her favourite, the Earl of Essex. But to whatever cause her dejection of mind was owing, it preyed upon her exhausted frame, and in a few weeks put a period to her life, in the

79th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign.

"It is not surprising that we meet with such contradictory descriptions of the character of this princess, in the contemporary historians, whose passions were too much inflamed to suffer them to judge impartially of her character: but it should seem impossible for any person, who is not blinded by prejudice, to refuse her a place, among the most illustrious princes of whom we read, either in ancient or modern times.

"She was not indeed exempt from the imperfections that are incident to humanity, and she was subject to several of those weaknesses which characterise her sex. She cannot be vindicated from the imputation of female vanity, and the love of admiration on account of her exterior accomplishments.—We should have loved her more, if she had been more gentle and indulgent, less imperious and violent, or more candid and sincere. From natural temper, her passions of every kind were strong and vehement, and, among her courtiers, they sometimes betrayed her into improprieties; but they were *almost* never * permitted to influence her public conduct, which was uniformly regulated by the principles of prudence, and a regard for the public good; even her ambition was uncontrolled and governed by these principles, of which she gave a rare and signal proof when she refused to accept of the sovereignty of the United Provinces. Her penetration and sagacity, her prudence and foresight, her intrepidity in the midst of danger, her activity and vigour, her steadiness and perseverance, and her wise economy, which prompted her to save every unnecessary expence, however small, while it permitted her to undergo the greatest, when necessity required; these qualities in her character, which are acknowledged by her enemies, as well as her admirers, no prince, of whom we read in history, appears to have possessed in a more eminent degree.

"Few princes have been placed in so difficult circumstances, or have had so many and such formidable enemies to oppose; yet *almost* no † prince ever enjoyed a reign so long and prosperous. While the neighbouring nations were almost continually involved in the calamities of war, she was able, notwithstanding the unremitted attempts of her foreign enemies, and her popish subjects, to preserve her dominions in almost uninterrupted peace. Nor did her own subjects only reap the fruits of her great abilities, but her friends were every where supported and protected by her power; while her enemies, though possessed of much greater resources, were either checked and restrained, or humbled and overcome. Without her judicious

* An Englishman would have said "scarce ever." EDIT.

† And again "scarce any." EDIT.

interposition, the reformation in Scotland must have been extinguished; a race of popish princes must have inherited the crown of that kingdom; and the difference of religion there and in England, joined to the hereditary right of the Scottish princes to the English throne, whilst it must have proved a copious source of discord, would long have prevented the union of two nations, which must have often been unhappy whilst they remained divided, and were, by nature, destined to be one. Nor were the benefits which mankind derived from her wise and active reign confined to Britain; but it is likewise probable that, without her aid and her exertions, the protestants in France must have been extirpated; the best and greatest of the French monarchs must have been excluded from the throne; France itself must have sunk under the Spanish yoke; the republic of the United Provinces must have been crushed in its infancy; and an overgrown and enormous power established, which must have overwhelmed the liberties of Europe, and prolonged the reign of ignorance, bigotry, and superstition."

It is observable, that in this well-drawn character the author has studiously avoided mentioning, perhaps the only flaw, the death or murder of Mary queen of Scots, which, considering the national prejudice of the Scots in favour of that unhappy princess, is remarkable, and may expose him to a charge of partiality on the other side.—[Account of the remaining four books in our next.]

79. *Novum Testamentum Græcum, ad Fidem Græcorum sive Codicum MSS. expressum, adscriptum Joanne Jacobo Wettsteinio; juxta Sectiones Jo. Alberti Bengelii divisum; & novâ Interpunctione sæpius illustratum. Editio Secunda.* 4to.

THE first impression of this valuable book, originally published in 1763 in two volumes 12mo, was sold with great rapidity*; and met with such general approbation, that several copies of it have at auctions produced more than double the original price. An edition in quarto, on a bold legible type, unincumbered with ligatures, and not interrupted by the usual breaking-off of the verses, was a darling project of the very learned and excellent publisher; and the preparation for it employed no small portion of his declining years. The fruit of his labours is now presented to the publick by a grateful successor, inscribed to his and Mr. Bowyer's common friend the reverend and very learned Dr. Owen, whose generous attention

to sacred literature induced him to assist Mr. Nichols in the laborious task of revising this edition, which, we understand, is now faithfully printed from Mr. Bowyer's corrected copy, and is a suitable companion to the *Critical Conjectures* noticed in our last volume, p. 445.—A very small number of copies, we understand, have been printed.

80. *Considerations on the Provisional Treaty with America, and the Preliminary Articles of Peace with France and Spain.* 8vo.

IN the opinion of the disinterested and dispassionate, this pamphlet, we doubt not, will be deemed to contain a very satisfactory defence of the above-mentioned Treaty and Preliminaries. It is certainly by the hand of a master, in every sense of the word, in rank as well as abilities, and probably by the noble Earl himself, who has deserved so well of all his countrymen, but has been so ill requited by many of them, for putting a stop to the horrors of bloodshed and devastation, as well as the exorbitant and ruinous expences attendant on such a complicated war. But as the very conclusive arguments here employed are much the same as those that occur in Lord Shelburne's speech, inserted in p. 298, save that the writer discusses the point more fully, and examines separately all the articles, we shall only insert one important fact, that seems new, and a detached passage that is peculiarly striking. After observing, very naturally, that the few remaining friends or well-wishers to Britain in America being "most of them either middle-aged, or in the decline of life, were continually decreasing in number, while a younger race were springing up, who knew little of England, but from the hostilities it had exercised against them, and who would have been taught to view her only with an eye of execration and horror," this writer adds, "It is a remarkable fact, and a fact but little known in this country, that the Americans had it in contemplation to have a book composed, containing a distinct and separate history of the sufferings their people had endured; which book was to be made use of for the instruction of their children, to inspire them with a lasting sense of the calamities their forefathers had experienced. Such an institution would have continued an evil spirit for ages, and might ever have prevented a coalition of interests, and the recovery of a real

* See Gent. Mag. 1778, p. 455.

real and durable affection. But since the cessation of hostilities, and the acknowledgement of the independency of the United States, the design has been wholly laid aside; and I trust that no circumstance will hereafter occur which shall occasion further animosities." &c.

... "The nation already begins to feel the blessings of peace. The good consequences of it were immediately experienced by the bulk of the people, not only in the reduced prices of several articles of consumption, and especially in the great fall of coals and sugar, but in many other respects. The manufacturers lift up their heads, and orders for goods are spreading through every quarter of the kingdom. The woollen manufacture, in particular, hath revived in an astonishing manner. So low were those parts of it brought down which are carried on in Norfolk, Essex, and Suffolk, and so small, in consequence of it, was the demand for long wool, that the counties in which it grows have been earnestly solicitous to have the exportation of it permitted by law. But no such scheme is now necessary. The wool of those counties, to the great relief and consolation both of the graziers and land-owners, hath arisen double in value." &c.

On the whole, when party-feuds have subsided, and are (if possible) forgotten, the posterity of those who are now most active in condemning and clamouring against the Earl of Shelburne for agreeing to terms of pacification which alone, if any thing can, may yet preserve us free and independent, will wonder, and "will blush" that for this salutary and necessary measure "their fathers were "his foes."

31. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Containing the ancient and present State of it, Civil and Ecclesiastical; collected from Public Records, and other the best Authorities, both manuscript and printed; and illustrated with Maps and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, &c. &c. By Edward Hasted, of Canterbury, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Volume II. Echo.*

A short account of the first volume of this large and very laborious work was given in our volume for 1778, p. 378. The present contains, in the author's words, "the description of one hundred "and twenty-three parishes, a bishop's "see, and a cathedral church [Rochester], four corporate, and four principal market-towns, and three smaller "ones, and more than sixteen religious "foundations, which, together, are "nearly equal to the whole county of

"Worcester, the history of which has "lately been published in two large volumes of equal size with this."

This volume, however, large as it is, does not (as was originally proposed) complete the work, as it extends no farther Eastward than the Hundred of Faversham. Great part, therefore, of East Kent, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, &c. remain untouched. These are reserved for a third volume, to be put to the press, by subscription also; before the end of next October, in which we wish the author the success he deserves, as all he can expect to receive will by no means compensate the time and expence bestowed on such an elaborate undertaking — and though his first subscribers have not, at present, a complete work, more pages than were promised have been given them. Besides a map of the county, this volume contains 43 plates, and has four indexes. — From such a miscellaneous work we can only make a few extracts, one of which shall be some memoirs of Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S. chiefly communicated (we presume) by himself.

"Sir Joseph Banks, of Revesby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln, was the first man of scientific education who undertook a voyage of discovery, and that the first which turned out satisfactory to this enlightened age. He was, in some measure, the first who gave that turn to such voyages, or rather to their commander, Capt. Cook, as guided and directed as well those that came after, as that in which he was personally concerned. He was born in London, on Feb. 2, 1743, and was first educated at Eton, from whence he went to Christ Church, Oxford. His first voyage was made, in 1765, to Newfoundland and Lisbon, whence he returned, in spring 1766, in the *Niger* frigate, commanded by Sir Thomas Adams, since deceased. About Midsummer 1768 he embarked on a voyage of discovery, with Dr. Solander, and other ingenious persons, in the *Endeavour*, Capt. Cook, which was fitted out for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus over the disk of the sun, which happened on June 3, 1769. On his return, he was called upon to make another voyage, in a manner so flattering to himself, that he did not hesitate to provide a considerable establishment, with the celebrated painter Zoffani as his draftsman: but the ship not answering the conveniences intended for him and his people, he was under the necessity of either giving up the voyage, or some of his suite, with those conveniences, which were to enable them to answer the purposes of science, and alone tempted him to explore the unknown ocean. Rather than thus do his work by halves, he determined to declin

the whole, dissatisfied as he was with having performed part of what he intended, a sacrifice which he had willingly made to his situation in life, unknown to every one, on his first outset.

"Disappointed as he was, he employed some of his draftsmen, and others, in a short voyage to Iceland, in the year 1772, where he was fortunate enough to find the island of Stofa; which Mr. Pennant, who at the same time made a tour to the Western Islands, for the sole purpose of visiting them, missed of; the tour of which was printed by him from Mr. Banks's foul journal, incorrect as it was, and which had been lent to him as a testimony that chance alone, and not any intention of interfering in his pursuit, had led him into this track.

"His short stay in Iceland developed the singular wonder of Geiser, and the summit of Hecklas, which had scarcely, if ever, been visited by the natives; for an account of which I must refer you to Troille's Letters, a young Swede, who, being here on his travels in England, chose to accompany Mr. Banks in this voyage, and who, since his departure home, has been made bishop of Lincopen in Sweden.

"Botany has been Mr. Banks's favourite science from his earliest years, and he has, since his last voyage, engaged in a botanical work, which, it is probable, will very soon be published, as he has already near 700 folio plates prepared for it, the purport of it being an account of all the new plants discovered in his voyage round the world, which are somewhat more than 800.

"Since his return from Iceland he has lived in no particular public station, till November 30, 1779, when, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, he was elected President of the Royal Society; and on March 24, 1781, he had the dignity of a baronet conferred on him."

The above is a note on Provenders, a seat in Norton parish, of which Sir Joseph Banks is now joint proprietor by his marriage, March 23, 1779, to Dorothy, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Huggellon, Esq. the late proprietor.

"The great scarcity of water at Sheerneß induced the government to try if they could not procure it by sinking a well there, and the success which attended their trial at the neighbouring one of Queenborough, some years before, gave them some hopes of the same in their endeavours at this place. On July 1, 1782, it was observed that there was some water oozing up through a crack where one of the workmen had just before struck his pick-axe, and so quick did it increase, that on the next morning it was four feet above the brick-work. The workmen, after keeping it under, continued to work down

lower, to get as near the body of it as possible, but the water increasing upon them, they were not able to sink down more than two feet, and then bricked it up. They then proceeded to bore, and, after penetrating about 14 feet deep, the auger dropped in, and the water instantly flew up, and within a small space of time rose to the height of 265 feet, which is within 63 of the top of the well. From the first, the taste of the water was soft and pleasant, but, from the great quantity of black sand through which it passed, was for some time very thick, but soon became clear and fit for use, and continues so at this time, being of great use and advantage to the inhabitants, and the several departments of government settled at this place."

Amidst the entertainment and information this work has afforded us, we beg leave to propose one or two slight queries.

P. 71. "The inhabitants of Chatham refused to have their town comprehended in the act which those of Rochester obtained for the new paving and beautifying that town and Stroud, as *the making this new road [over the chalk hill on the South] was to be part of that act.*"—Qu. Was not this new road rather an after-thought, occasioned by the Chathamites refusing to join in that act with the other 2 towns? of which (as here observed) they saw and endeavoured afterwards to retrieve the mistake.

P. 73. "The Victory, a first-rate ship, the *largest in the world*, as it is said, carrying 110 guns," &c.—Qu. Is not the Spanish ship the Santissima Trinidad, which carries 120 guns, much larger, and perhaps some of the French new first-rates? This our seamen, who have seen them, can easily ascertain.

82. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *The second and last Part of N° VI. containing Antiquities in Kent, hitherto undescribed. Illustrated by John Thorpe, of Bexley, Esq. M. A. F. S. A.*

THE first part of this pleasing number, a suitable embellishment and companion to the more extensive labours of Mr. Hasted, has been noticed in our present volume, p. 51. Among the masterly plates exhibited in this second part, we are very glad to find good views of Wrotham, Frindsbury, and Chatham churches; the very fine Roman arch of Worth-Gate at Canterbury, which is now doubly curious, as it is on the eve of being taken down; the old Gates of

the

the Black and White Friars in that city; two picturesque views of Whornes Place, in Cookestone; a remarkable painting in Cliff church; the beautiful font at Frindsbury*, &c. &c.

Besides the illustration of these plates by Mr. Thorpe, the reader will find a good parochial history of Frindsbury by the Rev. Mr. S. Denne, and a curious letter, on some Kentish antiquities, by the great Dr. Plott, originally intended for the Royal Society.

83. *The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellaneous, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester. With Historical Notes.* 2 Vols. 8vo.

FOR this publication we are indebted to the researches and assiduity of Mr. Nichols. It originated (he tells us) from his purchasing, at Mr. Beaucherk's sale, the pathetic narrative of the last illness and death of Mrs. Morice, the Bishop's daughter, who expired in his arms, just after meeting him at Toulouze, a meeting and parting, which (by the way) Pope has celebrated in an Epitaph on his lordship, that should not have been omitted. To this acquisition succeeded some original letters to Mr. Williams, communicated by Mr. N. Chauncy, those printed at Edinburgh in 1768, and a few to Dean Moss, bought at Northampton, with other MSS. of Dr. Zachary Grey. Added to these are some original letters in the British Museum, which Dr. Birch intended to have published, and several single letters from various publications, among others, "from the perishing volumes of Curll." — The original matter, since it was first announced, has been more than doubled by further communications of the editor's friends, and also the Bishop's nearest relations. These have filled a second volume, containing (among other articles) Atterbury's correspondence with Lord Cary (his pupil) and Stanhope (the late Earl of Chesterfield's father), with Swift and Prior, and his pamphlet on the Test-Act, all now for the first time printed, with four admirable Visitation Charges, three at Totness, of which he was archdeacon, and one at Rochester, in 1716, and his memorable Speech in the House of Lords, March 22, 1723, now first

faithfully published (as will appear by comparing it with that erroneously printed in the State Trials), being collated with an authentic MS. in the possession of Dr. Morice†. A third volume, we are informed, may also be expected; a valuable collection of unpublished letters from the Bishop to his "first and greatest patron," Bp. Trelawny, having been lately communicated to the editor by that prelate's "immediate descendant, heir to his great-grandfather's virtues and liberality, as well as his title and profession†." To which, we hope, he will be enabled to add the correspondence (part of which, he says, he has seen) with Bp. Potter and Dr. Wall, on settling the times of writing the four Gospels, mentioned by the Bishop in his speech in the House of Lords, a subject which he pursued and almost completed during his exile, in contradiction to Bp. Newton's assertion, that he "wrote little, whilst in exile, but a few criticisms on some French authors." To the above, abridged from the editor's preface, we beg leave to add, that we are glad to see the late Serjeant Wynne's very satisfactory defence of himself from an aspersión in the *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors* (as if he had seen, and in his argument forestalled, the speech of his right reverend client) preserved in this collection, and the rather, as the passage in question has been repeated in a second edition of the *Catalogue*, published since the defence; and that, among the few poems printed in the second volume, the Bishop's Latin translation of "Absalom and Achitophel" is a valuable acquisition to the publick, as a very indifferent version of this poem, by William Coward, has hitherto been mistaken for Atterbury's by Curll, Stackhouse, and even by Dr. Kippis in his improved edition of the "Biographia Britannica." Atterbury was assisted in this translation by Mr. Francis Hickman.

The Historical Notes illustrate, with great accuracy, several persons and circumstances occasionally mentioned.

As a specimen, that can easily be detached, and may be generally entertained

* Mr. Henry Needler, whose works published in 1724, might have been mentioned as buried in this church in 1718.

† Rector of Allhallows, Bread Street, and secretary to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, son of the gentleman who married the Bishop's daughter (above mentioned) by a second wife.

† The Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart.

Secure of war, high hung his spear,
Nor did his thoughts suggest a fear
That the proud foe, fierce to destroy,
Insulting trod the streets of vanquish'd Troy.

"STROPHE 2.

"Before the mirror's golden round
Curious my braided hair I bound,
Adjusted for the night;
And now disrob'd, for rest prepar'd,
Sudden tumultuous cries are heard,
And shrieks of wild affright:
Grecians to Grecians shouting call,
'Now let the haughty city fall,
'In dust her towers, her rampires lay,
'And bear triumphant her rich spoils away.'

"ANTISTROPHE 2.

"In one slight robe my nuptial bed,
Loose as a Spartan maid, I fled,
And sought Diana's shrine.
Diana's shrine I sought in vain;
'Twas mine to see my husband slain,
To mourn in chains was mine.
From my war-wasted country torn,
And o'er the swelling billows born*,
To Troy I cast a distant look,
And vital warmth my fainting limbs forsook.

"EPODE.

"In all the language of despair,
I pour my curses on the fatal fair;
Bright sister of the twin-born stars of Jove,
Curs'd be thy charms; curs'd be thy love,
Shepherd of Ida; your unhallow'd flame,
That not from Hymen, but the Furies, came,
And, raging with relentless sway,
Spread desolation o'er the land.
May Ruin's ruthless hand†
Vindictive seize thee on the way;
May the storm burst, the wild waves round
thee roar,
And never may'st thou see thy country more!"

Mr. Wodhull has the advantage of a copious Index.

35. *The New Latin-English Dictionary, containing all the Words and Phrases proper for reading the Classics in both Languages. Accurately collected from the most approved Latin Authors; accompanied with every Improvement to supply the Deficiencies of other Dictionaries, and to enable the Scholar to parse and construe each Word according to its various Interpretation by the best Authors in the English Tongue. For the Use of Grammar Schools and private Education. By John Entick, M. A. A new Edition, corrected and greatly improv'd. Dilly.*

THE principal articles in which this edition differs greatly from the former, are as follows:

"1. A very great addition is made to the number of Latin words, many redundancies

* Rather "borne."

† Ruin seize thee, ruthless king. Gray.

in the English interpretation of them are rescinded, and many errors, throughout the whole, corrected.

"2. The proper names of persons and places, which were originally omitted, to the great disadvantage of the former edition, are now subjoined as an Appendix; and the geographical articles of this part are rendered in a peculiar manner useful, by the addition of modern names of places.

"3. The Latin-English part is now published separately, in order to preserve the volumes, after all the additions, in a small size, and at a small price."

Of this convenient little book it may be sufficient to say, that it appears to be accurate, and is warmly recommended by Mr. Knox of Tunbridge.

36. *The True Alarm. Consisting of, I. A Discourse on the present National Propensity. II. A Sketch of a Refutation of Mr. Locke, bring the seventh Letter of the Candid Suggestions. III. An Appendix, containing a friendly Challenge, and Thoughts on the ruinous Consequences of an equal Representation. By B. N. Turner, M. A. Author of the Candid Suggestions. 8vo.*

THE tendency of the first of these essays may be deduced from the last paragraph. "We might, I think, derive an useful lesson on the present subject from a late great national calamity. "The catastrophe of the Royal George might serve as 'a sign to this generation.' This, we know, was owing to an adventurous rashness in raising its bottom beyond its just and natural poize; and what have we to expect if we persist in *subverting* the political vessel in which we are all embarked, by a similar operation, but that the whole crew, together with the great and amiable commander, must be overwhelmed in one common and universal ruin?" The II^d Essay is the VIIIth Letter of this writer's "Candid Suggestions, &c. addressed to Soame Jenyns, Esq. on the respective Subjects of his Disquisitions," &c. reprinted, but as we took no notice of those Suggestions, and, besides, think that Mr. Locke is not so easily refuted, as this writer and Dean Tucker may imagine, we shall wave saying more of it, and confine our quotations to the following note:—"The coolness with which the Revolution was effected is somewhat evidenced by the following. On the king's being informed, from time to time, of the defection of his lords to the prince of Orange, prince George of Denmark, who at-

"readed

tended him, was used to lift up his hands and eyes, and exclaim, *Est il possible?* At last it was told the king that prince George himself was gone over. "Nay then," said he, "if *Est il possible* is gone, it is time for me to go too."—As to the Appendix, *"the friendly challenge"* to the Monthly Reviewers let them answer; and the remainder of this Essay is now out of date, and superseded by the late rejection of Mr. Pitt's motion for a more equal representation.

87. *A Course of Sermons upon Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell.* By John Whitaker, Rector of Juan Langhorne, Cornwall. 8vo.

OF this writer we have a much better opinion as an historian and an antiquary than as a preacher;—the declamatory style and the fanciful flights, so conspicuous in his Mancunian History, &c. being there less misplaced than in the pulpit. These Sermons, which are 11 in number, all on the text *It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgement,* are addressed to his diocesan, the bishop of Exeter, in a sensible but tumid, frothy harangue, which differs, *à toto cælo*, from the chaste elegant language of that truly classical prelate. In this Mr. Whitaker condemns the usual mode of sermon-making, from the Reformation to the present times, and consequently might be expected to exhibit a better model. But what he calls "effective oratory" will, we doubt not, be deemed bombast by all judicious critics, and in general he addresses himself to the passions more than the reason, leaves the substance for the shadow, and sacrifices sense to sound. Instances of these "terrible graces," as he styles them, might be produced from every page. But let the impartial open the book and judge. Metaphor and affectation are bad supporters of truth.

88. *The Call of the Gentiles. A Poetical Essay.* By Spencer Madan, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4to.

THIS poem gained the Kislingsbury prize. The author has an hereditary right to some sprigs, at least, of laurel, being a grandson of Mrs. Madan, whose *Progress of Poetry* was reviewed p. 152.

89. *Reports of the Humane Society instituted in the Year 1774, for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned. For the Years MDCCCLXXXI and MDCCCLXXXII.* 8vo.

THESE Reports further confirm the great utility of this institution by nume-

rous cases, classed under the heads of "Restorations, Preservations, with or without Medical Aid, and Unsuccessful Cases." We rejoice that the benefactions are augmented, as, we doubt not, that the good done will increase in proportion to the power of doing it.

*** W. B. the hyper-critical *animadverter* on our use of the word '*animadversion*,' which he supposes to mean 'not blame, much less condemnation,' is referred to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, where he will find that it signifies '*reproof, severe censure, blame.*'

In answer to another correspondent, of the Miscellanies of a late Poetry-Professor the less that is said the better. *Verbum sat.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- May 1. The Fair Penitent—Trip to Scotland.
2. Fair Quaker—All the World's a Stage.
3. Jane Shore—Too Civil by Half.
5. Love for Love—Rival Candidates.
6. Isabella—The Irish Widow.
7. The Double Gallant—Gentle Shepherd.
8. The Fair American—Robinson Crusoe.
9. The Wonder!—Gentle Shepherd.
10. Venice Preserv'd—Adventures of a Night.
12. Imitation—The Ladies' Frolic.
13. Jane Shore—Adventures of a Night.
14. Clandestine Marriage—The Divorce.
15. School for Scandal—The Lyar.
16. Trip to Scarborough—All the World's a Stage.
19. Jane Shore—Too Civil by Half.
20. The Runaway—The Deserter.
21. Tender Husband—Who's the Dupe?
22. Fair Penitent—Adventures of a Night.
23. The Confederacy—Gentle Shepherd.
24. The Mourning Bride—Trip to Scotland.
26. The Revenge—The Irish Widow.
27. Venice Preserv'd—Adventures of a Night.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- May 1. Castle of Andalusia—Trifram Shandy.
2. Chapter of Accidents—Tom Thumb.
3. Beggar's Opera—Trifram Shandy.
5. Much Ado about Nothing—The Maid of the Oaks.
6. Belle's Stratagem—Acis and Galatea.
7. Twelfth Night—Trifram Shandy.
8. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Rosina.
9. The Pilgrim—Trifram Shandy.
10. Mysterious Husband—The Spanish Curate.
12. Castle of Andalusia—Trifram Shandy.
13. Beggar's Opera—Trifram Shandy.
14. Twelfth Night—Barnaby Rattle.
15. Bold Stroke, &c.—Devil upon Two Sticks.
16. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Comus.
17. As You like It—The Quaker.
19. The Winter's Tale—A Fete—Coalition.
20. The Jealous Wife—Tom Thumb.
21. Merry Wives of Windsor—The Ghost.
22. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
23. Count of Narbonne—Royal Chase.
24. Alexander the Great—Golden Pippin.
26. Hen. VIII.—Three Weeks after Marriage.
27. Chapter of Accidents—Tom Thumb.

MR. URBAN,
I SEND you, for the entertainment of your poetical readers, some very elegant lines, the composition of the ingenious Miss SAWARD.—They were written before her publications had corrupted her in the first class of English poets. I do not know that they have been presented to the public eye.
 M. C. S.

VERSES WRITTEN IN DR. DARWIN'S
 BOTANICAL GARDEN NEAR LICHFIELD.

"OH come not here, ye proud, whose breasts
 infold

Th' insatiate thirst of glory, or of gold!
 For you no Dryad decks her fragrant bowers;
 For you her sparkling urn no Naiad pours:
 Unmark'd by you, light Graces skim the green,
 And hovering Cupids spread their wings unseen.
 Thou' o'er whose mind the well-attempt'd ray
 Of Taste and Virtue sheds a purer day;
 Whose finer sense each soft vibration owns,
 Mute and unfeeling to discordant tones;
 Like the fair flower that spreads its lucid form
 To meet the sun, and shuts it to the storm;
 For thee my borders nurse the glowing wreath,
 My fountains murmur, and my zephyrs breathe;
 To charm thy eye, amid the chrysalis tide,
 With sinuous track my silver nations glide;
 My choral birds their vivid plumes unfold,
 And insect-armies wave the wings of gold.
 And if with thee some hapless maid should stray,
 Disastrous Love companion of her way,
 Oh lead her timid step to yonder glade,
 Whose arching rock incumbent alders shade!
 There, as meek Evening wakes her temperate breeze,

And moon-beams glimmer through the tremble,
 The rills that gurgle round shall soothe her ear,
 The weeping will shall number tear for tear.
 And, as sad Philomel, alone forlorn,
 Sings to the night, reclining on a thorn,
 While at sweet intervals each falling note
 Sighs in the gale, and whispers through the grove,
 The silver we shall calm her aching breast,
 And softest numbers steal her care to rest."

Thus spoke the Genius, as he stepp'd along,
 And bade these lawns to Peace and Truth belong.

Down the steep slopes he led, with modest skill,
 The willing pathway, and the vagrant rill;
 Stretch'd o'er the marshy vale you willow mound,

And bade the wave resist the cultur'd ground;
 Reas'd the young woodlands, smooch'd the wavy greens;

And gave to Beauty all the quiet scene.

Winds of the North! restrain your icy gales,
 Nor chill the bottom of these fallow'd vales!
 Thou, gentle Boreas! assume thy reign,
 And hilt with beauteous families the plain!
 From giant oaks, that wave their branches dark,
 To the dwarf mists that clings upon their bark,
 Thy beaux and belles shall crowd the gaudy groves,

And woo and win their vegetable loves;
 With fairest fruits the sweetest foliage twine,
 And deck with lavish pomp Hygeia's shrine.

TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.

ARISE, my Hayley! thy dark forehead clear;
 What though our Thornton fills the stable
 Thy Muse, in grateful Friendship's tender
 verse,
 With sweetest flowers has strew'd his early
 And fondly giv'n, what well she knows to

give,
 His honour'd name in her fair page to live.
 There too he shines, who with redressive zeal
 Dauntless explor'd the pestilential jail;
 Saw the poor debour feel a Russian's pain,
 And female frailty drag the unworthy chain.
 Averse to flatter, though inclin'd to praise,
 Malignant Wit now wakes thy angry lays;
 In Virtue's cause thy vengeful bolt is sped,
 And flaming strikes the Dean's devoted head.
 Nor dost thou spare, though in his every line
 Chaste eloquence and classic taste combine,
 That writer †, who with sly malicious aim
 Labours to quench Religion's holy flame.
 For now thy Genius, with a critic sway,
 O'er History's ample field extends her way.
 Now Art is fix'd on her late tottering throne,
 And Painting shines in colours not her own,
 Yet happier far, when to our ravish'd view
 Thy pen the mild Serena's image drew;
 The mild Serena, in whose breast we find
 The just reflection of her poet's mind.
 Come then, and dare th' Homeric pencil wield,

Nor e'en to Mason yield the Epic field.
 Rouse thy free spirit; nor with party rage,
 Like him, contaminate thy virgin page.
 Round Rodney's temples the green laurel
 twine,
 And Howe preserve in thy embalming line.

The fair Author of the following Lines will forgive our omitting the preceding Part of her Poem. She will see that it is our Wish to oblige her, by the Insertion of her favourite Premier, characterised under the Title of a ROSS.

—WHAT though beyond the common
 time it bloom,

Still fair in colour, rich in sweet perfume:
 Devotion, learning, meekness in him join,
 Bearing true imprints of the stamp divine:
 That differing parties join his name to praise,
 And begots love their fierceness as they gaze.
 Oh yet may Heaven a while protract thy day,
 Yet cheer thy Exon with thy evening ray!
 Hail, favour'd city, for 'tis thine to boast
 Another Townsman in thy mitred Ross:
 Nor He this praise disclaims, for well he knows
 To honour merit wheresoever it grows.
 Mild friend of human-kind, he saw with pain
 A Christian Church forge Antichristian
 chains;
 Champion he stood of Conscience's sacred
 And help'd to break the yoke of penal laws.
 DEVONIA.

* Mr. Howard.

† Dean Swift.

‡ Mr. Gibbon.

PRO-

PROLOGUE

TO THE TRAGEDY OF KING LEAR,
PERFORMED AT MR. NEWCOME'S
SCHOOL AT HACKNEY.

WRITTEN BY GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

IN the gay morn of life, when all around
Seems to be youthful eye enchanted ground;
When tempting *Novelty* her witchery spreads,
And *Fancy* plays the devil with our heads,
Then is the ardent hour of bold emprise,
Ere frigid *Caution* makes us coldly wise;
Ere its grave hints our soaring spirits tame,
And bar each glorious avenue to fame.

When men from steeples fly, or vault in air,
Or, *Curius*-like, a yawning chasm dare,
Think you they weigh the matter first?—
Oh, no—

They neither look above, nor peep below;
Onward they rush, by mad Ambition lur'd,
Nor, till their necks are broke, are ever cur'd.

Not this our case—with timid, hopeful eye
The various perils of *this night* we try;
Too well aware how slippery the ground!
The toils that wait, the dangers that surround!
Yet, emulous, these hazards we engage,
To add one other triumph to our stage.—
For here hath *Royal Jibin*, in times now past,
Able sustain'd his conflicts to the last;
And that deluded king, blood-stain'd *Macbeth*,
Transfix'd with horror, shook for *Duncan*'s death.
Here have you also seen a *Cæsar*'s doom,
And Roman spirits struggling hard for Rome;
And more than once hath old *Jack Falstaff*'s
wit

Breen, in our youthful band, with judgment
Warm'd by those plaudits which, Traditions tell,
You gave so free, and they deserv'd so well,
Now *Lear** dares approach—Dares, did I say?
The trembling monarch's only on his way;
And all your animating hands must ask,
To guide him onward in his arduous task.

Our former troop disbanded—it now suits
Our *General* to produce new-raisd recruits;
All tight and willing lads, though raw and
green,

For none of us as yet have service seen.
If in *Old Le-ar** too much *strength* appears,
Should his *youth* lead him to forget *his years*,
Or should his royal daughters strive in vain
The nice decorums of the *sex* to gain;
To bold attempts convinc'd some merit's due,
We trust our cause—to *Concord*—and to *you*.
When *Phœbus*' son, on an unlucky day,
Borrow'd his father's gig—and drove away,
So steep his course, scarce could he hold his
seat,

Scarce bear the blaze of light, or scorching
His fiery steeds no more his skill restrains,
His head grows giddy—and he drops the
reins—

Glorious his fall!—though he could not
For the World wonder'd at the *daring deed*!

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

SPOKEN BY CORDELIA.

WRITTEN BY GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

WHAT rude, ungracious notion fix'd
the vogue

Of giving to our *sex* the Epilogue?
As if the bard, when his five acts were ended,
Assign'd to us his moral to be mended.
For this nor sorrow, cruelty, or death,
Are suffer'd *totally* to stop our breath:
No tragic destiny our spirit tames;
To the *last word* Prescription gives us claims.
Dead, or alive, you see the woman walk in,
And your ears cudgel with her *slippant*
talking;

Daring, by artful turn, or ill-tim'd jest,
T' expunge each generous feeling from your
breast.

Shame to such times!—Say, shall we thus
Th' inspiring fictions of the heaven-born
Muse?

Shall the sweet lessons, which her scenes im-
charm but the ear, nor settle at the heart?
The sigh, that echoes to the wretch's groan;
The tear, that sheds for sorrows not our own;
The home-felt moral of a fine-wrought tale—
Shall these be waken'd, and of no avail?
Forbid it all!—*Melpomene*'s just cause

Back to your view your own *Cordelia* draws;
She comes, great *Shakspeare*'s triumph to sup-
port,

And save your hearts, for once, from *Fashion*'s
T'enforce, by urging them to claim their right,
Th' example which herself hath taught to-night.

Oh you, my young compeers†, who sit above,
The object each of some parental love;
Who, guided here to learning, virtue, truth,
Climb up, with me, th' ascending path of youth,
Pause on these noble scenes—and O, whenever
You bless their hopes, who make your worth
their care;

When their fond eyes affection's looks reveal,
Ask your own hearts the triumph that you feel.

And you, who sit below, spectators here,
To whom a parent's sacred name is dear,
Shan *Le-ar*'s* error—be discreetly mild,
Nor judge, like him, too rashly of a child.
Let Reason govern, and you'll surest prove
Th' ecstatic joy of *duty-paying Love*.

Thus each, from each, those sweet returns
shall know,

Which from this happiest intercourse still flow,
Hearts link'd to hearts their mutual aid shall
join,

As the firm elm upholds th' embracing vine,
Beneath whose shade life's pleasures sores sport serene,
Whilst Virtue guards the *conspicuous* scene.

If such th' impression each bears back to-
night,

Old injur'd *Le-ar*'s* sufferings you'll requite;
Our *glorious* bard will his full will attain,
Nor shall *Cordelia* then have sigh'd in vain.

* Garrick, Johnson, &c. always make *Lear* a monosyllable, like *sear*, *clear*, &c. *a. g.*

† Perhaps where *Lear* has rav'd, &c.

† Addressed to the boys, who were seated on the upper benches.

HORACE, EP. II. B. I. MODERNISED.

By Dr. D—, of S. W—m—y—gh, as a
Moral Lesson for his Son at Winchester School.
(Continued from vol. LII. p. 494.)

A GAIN, what emulative transport swells
Thy youthful breast? The Muse immortal
tells

How Valour, Wisdom, in Ulysses try'd,
With might superior, Fortune's rage defy'd.
Like *Achilles*, roaming long, the victor sought
His best-lov'd isle, still present seen in thought.
The Briton's rage, thrice tenfold in extent,
Encompass'd Earth's whole orb. The Grecian
spent

Near thrice the time yon scanty seas to scour,
Ere Art haui'd her wings with mystic power.
Prompt each the structures, manners, laws to scan
Of fonder'd nations, deeply studied man.
Ardent alike with patriotic love,
Encounter'd whelming Neptune, thund'ring Jove;
Death's direst threats, alike undaunted, bore;
Each heap'd, with foreign wealth, his native shore.

Like these, to triumph in the varied strife,
As brave, as wise, be temperate too, through life.
Beware the warbling Siren; Circe's draught
Enchanted had the keen-ey'd Hero quaff'd,
How tame the cullion, termagant the punk!
His bestial mates had seen the monster drunk,
A kennel'd hound, full gorg'd with carrion, lye;
Or grunter groveling in a ranker sty.

Lo! such our high-bred vulgar, born to swill,
Penelope's lewd suitors, revel still.

Fops, loungers, fribbles, a Phœacian race,
Their form the taylor makes, friseur the face.
What now remains of heaven-created man?

Proud to confound harmonious Nature's plan,
At masque, ball, coterie, club, green-room, rout,
They frisk, yawn, gamble, caper, linger, sport,
By wax-light all! Day's odious glare they shun,
Shrouded in sleep against the noon-day sun;
Half wak'd to fiddling, broad awake to play,
While out their little remnant of a day.

Thine eye interrogates the thriftless crew,—
“Ye reptiles, what, on earth, have you to do?”

Some purpose open strains the sleepless eyes
Of the gaunt felon,—for his nightly prize:
What purpose their's?—Remote and ruin wait
The loiterers.—Route, better thee, shun their fate.
Reveal'd, like Ithaca's dread sovereign, stands
The Thunderer; lightning his the godless bands.

*LINES written on seeing Lady EAST perform
the Character of ALMERIA in The Mourning
Bride, at Sir WILLIAM EAST's Theatre
at Hall-Place, in the County of Bucks.*

IN polish'd EAST's fair frame behold
All that the poets feign'd of old;
Her form as elegant and true
As ever Grecian artist drew;
Her tresses Nature's colour wear,
Which shew her ivory neck more fair.
Music and energy unite

To make her accents breathe delight,
We feel her syn. at magic power,
And all Almeria's woes are gone.

S O N N E T

To the Lord Bishop of LANDAFF.

Occasioned by his Letter to the late
Abp. of CANTERBURY. (See p. 328.)

FORM'D to restore, with Judgment's
Steady hand,
A better image of thy Master's law
Than the false glare of cold Corruption's
brand

Permits her hood-wink'd sycophants to
Thy spirit, Watson, the dark shadows saw
Which greedy Priesthood scatters o'er
his shrine,

The whilswola Luxury scasts her filthy
maw,
Sinking to earth the precious spark divine.

Mourning to see obstructed Genius pine
In the damp mists of Penury's chill night
Fell thy strong blow with well-resolv'd
design

To break the veil from Scrutiny's clear
light.

Blest work! which, spite of sneaking
Avarice' blame,
And Power's rough arm, shall blaze thro'
endless time thy name.

MR. URBAN,
THE following EPITAPH is copied
from a stone in the church-yard at
Soham, in the Isle of Ely, in the S. E.
corner of the chancel. The subject of
it is said to have been what is common-
ly called *A Canning Mag.*

An. D'ni 1641.

Æt. ætæ 125.

Here lies Doctor Ward whom
You knew well before.

He was kind to his neighbour,
And good to the poor.

At the Back of this Stone

To God, to prince, wife, kinred,
Friend, the poor,

Religious, loyal, true, kind,
Steadfast, dear,

In zeal, faith, love, blood,
Amity and store:

He hath so lived, and so
Decess'd lies here.

On the Foot Stone

Earth
was my room,
now is my tomb.

My flesh to worms a prey,
But the heavenly guard
My soul doth ward
Lord's holy judgment day.

Ma.

MR. URBAN,

THINKING the insertion of the following Fragment (copied from an old folio MS. of the 14th century in Bedford Library) as a piece of antiquity, may amuse some of your readers, I wish to see it in your Magazine. Yours, &c. M.

ALL Cristen folke ze listen and *lere* *
Of an holy buyshop and a martere
Whos name is cleped Seynt Erasmus
As y^e boke says and trewe men tell us
Of an holy man here may men rede
What mercy they may have and what mede
That will worship God and him devoutely
Every Sonday with thre thinges principaly
And tho thinges be thay as ze shall here
With a devoute pater noster or other praiere
And with som almesdede lesse or more
Of mete or of mony gevyng to the pore
And with some candel light more or less
Brennyng at evynsong matens or messie
He that doos these thre thinges for this mar-
ter, teres sake

These rewardes folowyng for sothe shal he take

On is this that he shall have to his levyng
A resonable fode to his last endyng
An other is this that any of his soone
Meuderyng or harme to him schall do noo
Zif his cause be trew this is certan
Throuzt the prayere of this holy man
And that what that heask is resonably
God will it graunt hym of his mercy
An other is this that schall hym plesse
He shall be releved of all maner desese
And another is this as the boke seythe
He shall dey in the rizt beleve and seythe
And also or the soule fro the body *swyn* †
He shall have thyrifte and contricion for his syn

More over he shall rescyve or he be dede
Cristes owne bodey in the forme of brede
And he shall rescyve afore his endyng
The holy blessed sacrement of aninyng
And so shall he come to that ioye and blys
In the whiche as we throw this holy man is
That is the blys of hevyn yt never shall end
God grant us all grace the dyr for to wend
Sers ze shall understand as we wretyn fynd
That this holy man was *poynted* ‡ and *pyndes*
In y^e cuntre of Champayne as y^e boke telles
And as men reporte y^e in the cuntre dwelles
Whose day fallis in y^e somer on the thrid day
Of Juyn next month after May.

... (Here a leaf is wanting.) ...

The Roman Breviary gives a more wonderful and far more concise account of this Erasmus than is found in the MS. therefore I prefer the former, and give the substance of it as follows: "This bishop was, in Campania (in the Diocletian persecution), beaten with bats of lead, and clubs, and had melted

resin, sulphur, pitch, lead, &c. poured upon him without receiving any hurt; which miracle occasioned many to turn Christians.—Some time after, being imprisoned and bound in chains, he was set at liberty by an angel. By the order of Maximian, who reigned jointly with Diocletian, he was again most barbarously intreated, and clothed in a burning coat of mail, and this time also received no damage. But, in length of time, we find he died a martyr.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Verses, addressed to Mr. BARRY the artist, on seeing the third picture in his exhibition, representing the crowning of the victors at Olympia, is said to be the extemporaneous production of a very recent translator of Pindar.

EACH victor, crown'd in fam'd Olympia's game,

To Theban Pindar ow'd his lyric fame;
'Twas he distributed bright Honour's meed:
The chariot, wrestler, and victorious steed,
The strong pancratiast* struggling on the field,

And who the nobler cestus dar'd to wield,
He sung, in lofty dithyrambic lays,
And crown'd each champion with harmonious praise.

Renown'd through pastoral Sicilia far,
Ev'n Hierot†, mounted on triumphal car,
The joys of victory imperfect feels,
Till choral hymns sound round his chariot wheels;

Then smiles well pleas'd stern Syracuse's king,

In full procession stops, to hear his laureat sing,

And strike, with furious hand, th' immortal string.

Such the reward of old heroic fame!
You, modern artist, catch th' expiring flame;
With classic lore and public virtue fraught,
With daring pencil, in your happy draught,
Give visibility to Pindar's thought.

THE REDBREAST.

SWEET bird! that cheer'st my lonely cot,
When summer suns abound the skies;
Nor is thy pleasing note forgot,
When winter's chilling storms arise.

Haste to my window: crumbs of bread
Shall recompense thy tuneful mirth;
Or, to my chimney-corner led,
Securely bask upon the hearth.

* The pancratiæ exercise required the greatest strength and hardiness of any of the athletic exertions in the well-known Olympic games.

† This famous king of Syracuse was a very intimate friend and noble patron of Pindar.

VERSE.

* learn.
‡ punished.

† part.
§ pained.

V E R S E S

ON THE MARRIAGE OF THE
HONOURABLE MISS ELIZ. JACKVILLE
TO COLONEL HERBERT.

BY RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ.

YE solemn pedagogues, who teach
A language by eight parts of speech,
And with the arm of flesh drive down,
By force of birch, your noun pronoun;
Can any of you all impart
A rule to conjugate the heart;
To shew its present, perfect, future;
Its active, passive, and its neuter?
Grammarians, did you ever try
To construe and expound the eye?
And, from the syntax of the face,
Decline its gender and its case?
What said the nuptial tear that fell
From fair Eliza—can you tell?
And yet it spoke upon her cheek
As eloquent as tear could speak;
Not audibly, by word of mouth,
As Priscian would, or Bishop Lowth;
Not syllables by Dyche e'er spelt,
Not language heard, but language felt:
“Here, at God's altar as I stand,
To plight my faith and yield my hand,
With faking tongue whilst I proclaim
The cession of my virgin name;
Whilst in my ears is read at large
The Rubric's stern unsoften'd charge,
Spare me,” the silent pleader cries,
“O spare me, ye surrounding eyes!
Surrounded by a blaze of light,
While here I pass in solemn sight,
Or, kneeling by a father's side,
Renounce the daughter for the bride,
Ye sisters, to my soul so dear,
Say, can I check the rising tear?
When at this awful hour I cast
My memory back on time that's past,
Ungrateful were I to forbear
This tribute to a father's care;
For all he suffer'd, all he taught,
Is there not due some tender thought?
And may not one fond prayer be given
To a dear saint who rests in heaven?
And you, to whom I now betroth,
In sight of Heaven, my nuptial oath;
Who to nobility of birth
True honour join and native worth,
If my recording bosom draws
One sigh, misconstrue not the cause;
Trust me, though weeping, I rejoice,
And, blushing, glory in my choice.”

DESCRIPTIO CAVERNÆ AD
DIABOLI NATES SITÆ IN
AGRO DERBYENSI.

FELICES errore suo qui frigida saxa
Incultasque colunt rupes, brumamque
perennem

Buxtonæ; non his præbent umbracula sylvæ
Non his effulget consueto lumine Plæbus,
Sed venti Boreasque nivali frigore perflant.

Dicitur hinc etiam Satanas, ut fabula narrat,
Lustratis fessis terris, requiemque laboris
Jam tandem cupiens, his confestim cavernis:
E quibus incautos homines, velut arce paratâ/
Opprimit, armatasque acies rabiemque sono-
ram

Ventorum cogit, quod magno certius ista
Pastores, pecudesque simul miserisque colonos
Palantes rapiat passim, spargatque per agros.

Hic etiam infernas fauces, atra ostia Diis;
Vidimus; ante fores, velut alter portitor orci,
Sic ferrugineus doctior, qui lumine torvo
Subridens blandè, venientem provocat ore,
Lætetur tenebris, selesque inviserat atras
Qua Rex ille soli cunctis intractibus æra
Exigit in pretium, viclumque reportat ab
antro.

Miranti subito Speluncæ Faucibus ipsa
Os immane patet, longo deforme recessu.
Intus gutta frequens morisque foramina
sodat

Et vivi latites; parietisque interlitus omnis
Deturpat vestis vitæ, ne pulchrior olim
In solis radios redeat, lucemque diem.
Utque Stygis, pehibent vates, inamabilis
vnda:

Circuit immenso tractu penetralia Diis;
Sic vestrum Æumen septeno gurgite tectæ
Unâ homines cymbamque vehens, cui por-
titor illic

Fluctibus assilens mediis, dextrâque tenaci
Propellit, donec jam pondere victa duorum
Multa gement fluitat contraria littora pel-
sans.

Quid memorem infernas voces trepidare per
Saxa dum reboant circum laquearia cantu
Ut primum Regis nomen cum gutture rauco
Ingemunt, mox deinde sonis variantibus
vitro

Seu Bæchi laudes, seu quodvis stæbile carmen.
Quid: quod ut Æneas patrem per vasa, per
ignes

Attolleus humeris portavit pondere gaudens.
Hic patres natosque simul tenerasque sorores
Impiger attollit tergo, neque ferre recusat,
Ut siccis pedibus figant vestigia terræ.

Sic nos ille Charon, velut alter portitor orci,
Prolapsos pedibus per lævæ, per aspera ducit,
Donec perventum est in lucida regna diem.

Buxtonæ, Sept. 24, 1781.

R. W.

(A poetical translation is requested.)

I N A T Y M.

VIDERAT hostili periturum conspice
patrem

Eductus primo lumine, mutus Atys.
Ecce juvare petens certanti voce laborat,
Prolo et difficile urget ab ore sonos:
Cùm subito linguæ disrupti fila retentæ,
Atque tulit patri, quam voluisset, opem.
Quam, venerande puer, vocem natæ negavit?
Hanc tuus insignis dat pietatis amor:
Non voluit mentem celari Jupiter auctor,
Nec fuisse sensus ora tacere pios.
Accipis en longi jam præmia iusta silenti;
Neve siles, neve hoc Fama silebit opus.

J. S.

INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

East India House, May 15, 1783.
 letters which arrived over land from
 about the 10th instant, dated January
 and 24, the Court of Directors re-
 ceive following intelligence from that
 y, viz,

Humberstone marched from Callicut
 and, after reducing some small forts
 march, arrived with his detachment
 Palacatcherry Oct. 19. The next day
 a sudden retreat, harrassed by the
 to Mungurry Cottah, about eight
 tant from Palacatcherry, and in the
 st his baggage and provisions. Ma-
 hinson, of the 98th regiment, died
 wounds.

19, the Government of Bombay re-
 letter from the Gov. Gen. and Coun-
 cil, stating, that they had sent a
 re of 15 lacks of rupees to Bombay
 in favour of the Chief and Council
 upon the assurance of which supply,
 ernment proceeded with the utmost
 their preparations for an expedition
 ie possessions of Hyder Ally on the
 coast.

Humberstone's situation appeared so
 that it was determined by the Go-
 of Bombay to send a strong rein-
 t to Callicut, under the command
 Mathews.

armament accordingly left Bombay
 of December, under convoy of his
 ship Africa.

orce which accompanied Gen. Ma-
 niffled of upwards of 400 Euro-
 ank and file, and 1500 Sepoys, to
 ree battalions of Sepoys were to be
 soon as they could arrive from the
 Station.

Humberstone receiving intelligence
 100 Saib had arrived, with a large
 the Northern banks of the Cole-
 that there was great reason to ap-
 his views were directed against the
 nt under his command, the Colonel
 the fort of Mungurry Cottah on
 and retired to Rangaree.

intelligence proved well founded.
 tib, concealing his march with great
 ad moved with incredible rapidity
 Palacatcherry, where he arrived the
 ol. Humberstone, obtaining timely
 ce thereof, blew up Rangaree, and,
 reviously sent off his baggage, re-
 arly in the morning of the 19th to-
 nany, where the army arrived in
 e next day, having only one officer
 en wounded, though closely pressed
 nemy, who came up with them on
 day's march, and consisted of about
 cavalry and 8000 regular infantry,
 hich were Lally's corps, and about
 lyars.—Col. Humberstone, on his
 t Panany, delivered over the com-
 t. *MAG. May, 1783.*

mand of the army to Col. Macleod, who was
 just arrived from Madras, and who immedi-
 ately found himself invetted by a formidable
 enemy.

The position of the English army was
 strong from natural advantages, which
 were soon improved by works thrown up for
 that purpose. The army had likewise the
 assistance of the Pondicherry armed ship, and
 the Juno frigate; after an ineffectual canno-
 nade for some days on the part of the enemy,
 Capt. Macleod, induced by false intelligence
 of their force, made an attempt to surprize
 them in their camp early in the morning of
 the 25th, but on forcing the out-posts, and
 making a few prisoners, he received such un-
 doubted information of their strength, that he
 determined to retire without prosecuting the
 attempt.

The enemy soon afterwards made a vigour-
 ous and regular attack upon the Colonel's
 lines and works with their whole army, led
 by Lally, at the head of his Europeans, but
 they were entirely defeated, with considera-
 ble loss; 200 of the enemy, which were not
 carried off, were buried by the English, whose
 loss was inconsiderable. A French officer,
 who led one of the columns in the attack,
 was taken prisoner.

Tippoo Saib recrossed the river a few days
 afterwards, and in the morning of the 12th
 of December suddenly decamped, and return-
 ed by rapid marches to Palacatcherry.

Soon after the defeat of Tippoo Saib, Col.
 Macleod was reinforced from the fleet by
 nearly 400 men of his Majesty's regiments;
 and, when the whole of the Bombay troops
 had joined, it was computed that Gen. Ma-
 thews would have about 1500 Europeans and
 six battalions of Sepoys under his command.

Gen. Mathews, receiving intelligence at
 Goa that the detachment to the Southward
 was in no danger, resolved to land the troops
 at Mirjee-River, about five leagues to the
 Northward of Onore: he immediately pos-
 sessed himself of a fort called Rajahmundry,
 situated at the entrance of the river; and, as
 soon as the stores could be landed, intended
 to proceed to the principal fort, called Mir-
 jee, about four miles up the river. The Ge-
 neral dispatched a part of the shipping imme-
 diately to Panany, to bring up the troops from
 thence, except such as might be necessary for
 the defence of the possessions to the South-
 ward.

Instead, however, of attacking Mirjee, the
 General proceeded against Onore, which was
 taken, Jan. 5, by storm. The Killidar and
 about 1200 men were made prisoners, and 2
 or 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the
 English in the siege and at the storm was
 very inconsiderable, except in the death of
 Lieut. Char. Stewart, who was shot through
 the body Dec. 28, and died the next day.

On receipt of the orders of Gen. Mathews,
 and the arrival of the vessels, Col. Macleod
 embarked

embarked with as many of the troops from Panany as the vessels could receive, consisting of the whole of the Europeans, and the second battalion of Sepoys; the 8th and 11th battalions, with the elephants and draught bullocks, were left at Tellicherry, and were to follow so soon as conveyance could be provided for them under convoy of the *Africa*, which remained for that purpose, the *Idis* and *Jeno* having failed as convoy to the first embarkation.

The *Idis* arrived at Bombay the 16th of January, having brought the troops safe to Onore.

The death of Hyder Ally was stated, in the most positive and circumstantial terms, in a letter from Col. Macleod, dated Dec. 16; and the Colonel adduced the sudden retreat of Tippon Sib, in the night between the 11th and 12th of that month, as a proof of his intelligence being authentic; but, as no confirmation of that event had been received at Bombay, there was every reason to conclude that the intelligence was without foundation.

No account had been received at Bombay of the ratification of the treaty with the Marattas; but Bombay continued to assure Mr. Anderson that it would be ratified, and also of his own steady adherence, under all events, to the interests of the English.

Sir Richard Bickerton arrived at Bombay, from Madras, Nov. 23, with the *Gibraltar*, *Cumberland*, *Defence*, *Africa*, and *Inflexible*, without having seen the fleet under Admiral Hughes, which had been blown out of Madras Road a few days before his arrival, and the *Superbe* distressed.

On the 12th of December the *Africa* failed as convoy to the troops under Gen. Mathews; and from the 14th to the 21st the following ships of Adm. H. P. B. S. Squadron arrived at Bombay, viz. the Admiral himself, who had shifted his flag to the *Sultan*, viz. the *Burford* and *Eagle*, on the 14th the *Superbe*, *Magnanime* and *Worcester* on the 16th, the *Sultan* on the 17th, the *Exeter*, *Lizard* cutter, and *Porpoise* war ship on the 18th, and the *Minerva* a Dutch prize on the 20th; the *Seahorse* frigate had arrived before, on the 10th, with notice from the Admiral of his intention of bringing the fleet to Bombay to repair.

The *Hero*, *Monmouth*, and *Scepter*, were left by the Admiral to refit; the *Medea* had been dispatched to Bengal to accommodate Gen. Coote with a passage thither; his ill state of health having obliged him to resign the command of the army to Gen. Stuart, but he intended to resume the command as soon as possible.

The *Medea*, with the *Coventry* and *San Carlos*, were appointed to cruise in the Bay for protection of the grain vessels; and the Admiral intended in a few days to dispatch the *Active* to Madras.—The *Eagle* had been repaired and sheathed with copper; the *Su-*

perbe and *Exeter* were in dock for the same purpose, and every exertion was making to compleat the Squadron with all possible expedition.

The Admiral intended to sail as soon as 14 ships were ready, and to leave the *Burford* and *Worcester* to join him afterwards.

Large quantities of rice had been thrown into Fort St. George, and no accounts had been received of the French fleet having appeared on any part of the coast of Coromandel so late as the 6th of December. A country grabb had arrived at Bombay, which left the *Bungal River* the 23d of December, and came round the island of Ceylon, but without meeting a single ship.

The French fleet had suffered considerably, and one of their line of battle ships was wrecked in the same gale which distressed the *Superbe*; the *L'Orient*, of 74 guns, was lost in Trincomale Bay, after the action of the 2d of September; and it was confidently reported that the French fleet was gone to Achorn to refit.

The *Substitute* cutter arrived at Bombay from Johanna the 25th of November, with an account of the loss of the Company's ship *Brilliant*: Capt. Mears, the late commander, came passenger on board.

The *Hawke* sailed for Bengal the 16th of November, and was to be returned from thence to Bombay with a cargo of rice, and then to proceed to China.

The *Morte* came out of dock the 6th of January, and was to proceed according to her destination.

The *Southampton* sailed the 5th of December for Be gal.

The *Nadieu* and *Royal Bishop* sailed from Bombay the 12th of December, with troops and stores for the army under the command of Gen. Mathews.

The *Nadieu* was afterwards to proceed to Johanna, to receive the crew of the *Brilliant*, and from Johanna to Bengal, but with liberty to touch at Madras, at the commander's discretion.

The *Royal Bishop*, when discharged by Gen. Mathews, was to proceed to Amingo.

The *Norfolk*, *Major*, and *Nottingham*, were arrived in Bengal and Madras.

The *Royal Henry* was on the Malabar coast, having been sent from Fort St. George, with a reinforcement of his Majesty's troops.

Advices received from Madras, dated the end of November, states the arrival of the *Worcester* in Bengal on the 6th of that month.

The *Talbot* and *Ceres* had sailed for Masulipatam, and were to be dispatched from thence to Bengal.

The *Alfred*, *Warren*, *Hastings*, *Ganges*, and *Anne* and *Amelia*, were to proceed to Bengal; and the *Blandford*. With the remaining ships of Sir Rich. Bickerton's convoy, were to follow as soon as possible.

The

The Latham was to be dispatched to Negapatam, with a reinforcement of Europeans for the Southern army.

The Rochester, Farnar, and Deptford, were to be dispatched from Bengal to Europe. The two former were at the Karabulla Head, and it was supposed that all of them would sail by the 25th of December.

To the above account, the advices received in France from the same quarter are here subjoined, by way of supplement.

The dispatches, from whence what follows was extracted, were dated Nov. 19, and landed at L'Orient on the 20th past.

The famine which rages at Madras is dreadful indeed: but this calamity is not confined to the English settlements; it has reached the French army, and the dominions of Hyder Ally. Its ravages were so great among our forces, that Monsi. D'Offal's, who succeeded to the command on the death of Monsi. Duchemin, found it impossible to maintain his post near Madras, and fell back three days march from his former station near that town. The supplies which used to be sent to our army from Hyder's dominions, have fallen greatly short, and that prince is scarcely able to subsist his army. The Carnatic is so ravaged, that it can furnish him no subsistence, and he can draw very sparingly from home, for there the famine rages with infinitely more fury than at Madras. This has saved Madras, which, weakened by famine, must necessarily have fallen into our hands. Hyder Ally cannot recruit his army with the numbers he expected, as men begin to be as scarce as provisions. Whilst the Carnatic is thus famished, the utmost plenty reigns in Bengal. But, what with the superiority of our fleet, and the storms that have raged of late, the unfortunate Carnatic derives little or no benefit from the plenty in Bengal. It was computed, when the dispatches came away, that upwards of 300,000 persons had perished by famine in the English territories and those of Hyder Ally; so that if this scourge should rage for any great length of time, as dreadful consequences may be apprehended from it as were produced by the famine in Bengal some years ago, which carried off *two millions* of people.

As we do not recollect to have seen an official account of the particulars of the surrender of Trincomale, the capitulation whereof does honour to the generosity of the French, and therefore ought not to be suppressed, we give the following as authentic:

Art. 1. The French shall be put in possession of the guns immediately after the capitulation is signed. The garrison shall pile up their arms on the glacis, as they go out of the place. They shall march out to-morrow, at break of day, with lighted matches, two six-pounders, one mortar, and every material *therein belonging*; and shall embark, in or-

der to be carried to Madras in the most expeditious manner, on board transports, equipped and victualled for that purpose, at the sole expense of his Most Christian Majesty, the English troops receiving the same treatment as is given to the crews of his said Christian Majesty's ships.

2. There shall be a private ship provided for the reception of the commanding officer, his staff-officers, the engineer, pay-master, officer of the artillery, surgeon, and their suite; the said ship to be equipped, &c. at the expense of his Most Christian Majesty. The above officers shall take their papers with them unsearched. The transports shall be ready within ten days at farthest, that is, by the 10th of September.

3. The bettigers engage to furnish what may be necessary to convey on board the transports the cannon and mortars, mentioned in Art. 1; as also the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

4. The sick and wounded, who may be compelled, by their illness, to remain, shall have liberty to go to Madras as soon as they may be able to undertake the journey; and, as long as they tarry in the place, shall be attended, &c. at the expense of his Most Christian Majesty.

5. The commanding officer, those who are immediately under him, those belonging to the garrison, &c. and, in general, whoever is employed in the King's or the Company's troops, shall be free to quit the place, without the least molestation or hindrance.

6. The inhabitants, &c. shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their liberties and privileges.

7. All the public magazines shall be delivered up to such officer as shall be appointed to receive the same by the French commander; but all private property shall be secured to the owners.

8. Deserters shall be pardoned, but given up *bona fide*; nor shall any means be employed to compel either the Europeans or natives to enlist into the French service.

9. The French commander shall be answerable for all misbehaviour on the part of the troops under him.

10. The British commander, and all other officers, shall have leave to remain in the town houses till the transport, mentioned in the second article, shall be ready to sail for Madras.

11. The gate shall be delivered up within an hour after the capitulation is agreed to. The garrison shall march out in the manner stipulated by Art. 1, to be put on board the ships before-mentioned.

Finally, the present capitulation shall be fulfilled in all its parts, with mutual good faith.

Given at Trincomale, Aug. 30. 1782.

(Signed)

HAY MAC DONALD,
Captain in the 42d, Commander.
CAVALIER DE SERRAVALLE,
Baron D'ARBOULT.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

By the United States in Congress assembled,
Jan. 17, 1783.

ON the report of a committee, to whom was referred on the 19th day of December last, from Major-General Greene, giving information of the evacuation of Charles-Town by the British, and of our being by that event in complete possession of all the Southern States.

Resolved. That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be presented to Major General Greene, for his many signal and important services; and that he be assured, that Congress retain a lively sense of the frequent and uniform proofs he has given of prudence, wisdom, and military skill, during his command in the Southern department.

Head Quarters, Newburg, Jan. 23. The evacuation of Charles Town, and the total liberation of the Southern States from the power of the enemy, are important events, of which the Commander in Chief has now received official information.

The Commander in Chief thinks there could not be a more proper occasion than this epocha to express the sense he entertains of the exalted merits of the troops which have been employed in the Southern department: The extraordinary abilities, bravery, and prudence, displayed by Major-General Greene in conducting the operations; the prudence, virtue, and invincible fortitude, exhibited by the officers and men in seconding his efforts amidst innumerable difficulties and hardships, through a long and severe contest against superior numbers; will entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen, the applause of the present age, and the admiration of posterity.

War being now over, the following is given as a true statement of the debts incurred in it by the United States.

FOREIGN PUBLIC DEBT.

To the Farmers Gen. of France	4,000,000
To M. Beaumarchais, France,	3,000,000
To France, to the end of 1782, } including Dutch debt	28,000,000
To France, to the end of 1783	6,000,000
Livres Fr.	38,000,000

At 5 livres 8 sous per dol. 7,637,037

DOMESTIC DEBT.

Loan office	11,463,802
Interest unpaid in 1781	190,000
Ditto 1782	687,828
Debt due to sundry persons	638,042
Army debt to Dec. 31, 1782	5,635,018
Unliquidated debt	8,000,000
Deficiency in 1783 (supposed)	2,000,000
Continuation of half-pay	5,000,000
Twenty so bound to pay	500,000

54,115,290

Whole debt in dollars

42,000,375

Annual interest

2,415,955

The Superintendent of the finance, dreading the embarrassment of the above sum, resigned his office; and in his letter of resignation, he tells the president of Congress, that his attention to the public debts arose from the conviction of funding them on solid revenues.—To increase our debts, adds he, [alluding to the arrears of interest] while the prospect of paying them diminishes, does not consist with my ideas of integrity. I should be unworthy the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens if I did not explicitly declare, that I will never be the minister of injustice. I must therefore quit a situation that becomes utterly unsupportable.—Such was the situation of America when both the laurel and the olive-branch providentially came to their relief.

The Marquis de la Fayette, to whom Congress give every day fresh marks of their gratitude, has received, through the means of Dr. Franklyn, an act passed at Philadelphia containing a grant of a considerable portion of lands in N. Carolina, adjoining those belonging to Gen. Washington.

From New York, That on the 8th of April a proclamation was read by the Town-Major (officially) at the city hall, a great number of inhabitants attending; which proclamation declared the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the observance thereof.

From the same place, That his Majesty's ship Cerberus, in coming out of Castle Harbour in the island of Bermudas, was driven upon the rocks and totally lost. The crew were fortunately saved; Sir Jacob Wheate, her commander, died three days before the accident happened.

That his Majesty's ship Ruby, Capt. Collins, had fallen in with the Solitaire, a French 64 gun ship, and after a brisk engagement, which lasted 40 minutes, made prize of her without the loss of a man. The French lost a great number.

From the same place it is said, That, at a meeting of a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Newhaven, it was unanimously agreed upon to send instructions to their representatives in General Assembly, to promote the bringing in a bill to prevent the return of any inhabitant belonging to that State who had left it and joined the enemy.—It is possible, and but barely possible, that this article can be true.

The advices from Virginia are of quite another complexion. When the Comte de Grasse, Capt. Joannon, lately arrived in the port of London, left that province, the af-

fecting

Assembly was sitting at Richmond, where many of the fugitive Virginians were permitted to return, and where it was generally reported that the laws of escheat and confiscation against the Loyalists would soon be repealed.

The French had evacuated the two ports in Virginia which they had remained in possession of ever since the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army, and the troops were marched through the country to Rhode Island. They had weighed up in York river two ships which the English had sunk, and their cargoes had well rewarded the pains of getting them up, being laden with many articles of which they were much in want. A general amnesty had been published in Virginia, some few persons excepted, who had used cruelly the people that fell into their hands.

An estimate of the white inhabitants of the United States of America, to be made the basis of assessments for the year 1783 in the respective States.

	Inhab.	Proper.
New Hampshire	82,200	34
Massachusetts	350,000	147
Rhode Island	50,400	21
Connecticut	206,000	86
New York	200,000	84
New Jersey	130,000	54
Pennsylvania	320,000	134
Delaware	35,000	15
Maryland	220,700	92
Virginia	400,000	167
North Carolina	200,000	84
South Carolina	170,000	71
Georgia	25,000	11
	<hr/> 2,389,300	<hr/> 1000

Members who attend in Congress at Philadelphia from the several States, 4 April, 1783.

New Hampshire,	2	Messrs. White and Gillman.
Massachusetts, —	4	— Osgood, Gorham, Higginson, and Holton.
Rhode Island, —	2	— Collins and Arnold.
Connecticut, —	3	— Dyer, Woolcoat †, and Ailsworth.
New York —	2	— Floyd and Hamilton.
New Jersey, President,	2	— Bourdinot and Clark.
Pennsylvania, —	5	— Mifflin †, Willson, Fitzsimmons, Peters, and Mont-
Delaware, —	2	— Bedford and ——— [gomery.
Maryland, Governors †,	3	— Lee, Helmley, and Carroll.
Virginia, —	5	— Bland †, Arth. Lee, Jones, Mercer, and Maddison.
South Carolina, Governors †,	4	— Rutledge, Izard, Jervais, and Ramsay.
North Carolina, —	2	— Williamson and Hawkins.
Georgia, not represented.		

Thus marked † have served in the American army.

‡ have served as Governors of States.

No State can send more than seven members; nor can a State be represented, or be entitled to vote on any question, unless two of its members attend in Congress.—Seven States represented make a Congress.

Seven States must agree in order to determine any question; except such as relate to money, in which case nine States must agree.

Adjournments are determined by a majority of States present.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

It is given as a well-grounded report, that Admiral Pigot's fleet, with the British troops under Gen. Matthews, had retaken the islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat, and that the island of Grenada was invested by the above armament.—In other circumstances this report might have gained credit, but the lingering inactivity of the fleets on all sides, for the last ten months, shew plainly enough that their respective commanders were not unacquainted with what was on the carpet in the Cabinet.

This inactivity of the grand fleets, however, has made no alteration in the conduct of the captains of single ships, who have been no less vigilant nor less in earnest to conquer, whenever opportunity served to

By an accurate estimate it appears, that America has lost 80,000 men by the accidents of the present war, a very considerable part of which number have died in imprisonments and gaols.

The return of white inhabitants in Connecticut this year has this remarkable disparity, the females exceed the males more than six thousand.

make trial of their courage. His Majesty's ship *Revenge*, Capt. King, a new captured 44, off Turks islands, fell in with and captured a fine French frigate.

A French 64 gun ship and 40 gun frigate chased a British privateer into St. Martin's (a neutral port). In consequence of her escaping, the crews of the British vessels in that port gave her three cheers, which so offended the French that a complaint was lodged with the commandant of the island, and according to his orders the French ships went and cut out every British vessel lying in the harbour. The British at Antigua, being informed of this transaction, immediately sent three ships of the line to intercept the French; the frigate was taken, and the 64 gun ship took refuge in St. Eustatius.

This transaction is otherwise reported. 'Tis said an American pilot boat was chased into Grand Bay, St. Martin's. The Captain of one of the forts invited him to warp under his guns for protection. Intelligence being brought to Captain Arthur Combs, of the Lion privateer, of Anguilla, he weighed anchor in the night, went ashore with part of his crew, took the fort by surprize, spiked the guns, and then laid the Lion alongside the American, the crew of which jumped over-board in a panic. Capt. Combs then cut her out, and next day carried her into Anguilla. This, it is said, gave rise to the attempt of the French to make reprisals, as above related.

The Dolphin, the French King's flute from Rochfort, captured by the Argô, Capt. Bouchart, has been carried into St. Lucia. She was laden chiefly with provisions and artillery for the French King's islands. Besides the above, there were great quantities of liamens and India goods, all private property.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

By advices from *Constantinople* of the 27th of February, the Armenian Patriarch, who had been deposed, finding himself reinstated in his old dignity, revived, with more violence than ever, his persecutions against the Armenian Catholics, upon whom he exercised the most inhuman barbarities; some he caused to be imprisoned in infectious gaols; others were put on board the galleys, and beaten without mercy; and those of higher rank he banished, after stripping them of every thing they possessed. The Grand Sultan, who now does honour to the Crown he wears, holds in abhorrence these detestable cruelties; and, being informed of the enormities the Patriarch was committing, testified the deepest regret, and immediately ordered those he had banished to be recalled; those he had imprisoned to be released; and those he had committed to the galleys to be set at liberty. He likewise caused it to be notified throughout his dominions, that no person should be persecuted, on the score of religion, on any pretext whatever.

From the same place, the advices relative to peace and war are so fluctuating, that one day nothing but peace, the next nothing but war, is in every one's mouth. It is, however, certain, that the preparations for war, both by sea and land, are now carrying on with greater vigour than ever. All the fortresses in the ports of Asia and Thrace are garrisoned, and supplied with provisions, ammunition, and stores.

A Tartarian Count has been lately sent to Belgrade, with some important orders. Vast quantities of artillery, ammunition, and provisions of all sorts, are sending towards that post. About the latter end of March, 13 sail of the line entered the channel, all well equipped; four more, of 80 guns each, are already in the Archipelago. Near the

Lighthouse forty ships of war are now sitting out, besides others at Gallipoli and in the Black sea; so that about July there will be 70 ships of war, of different sizes, ready for service; 50 of which are to remain in the Straits, to defend Constantinople from any attempts of the enemy.

The foundery at Constantinople is at present under the direction of an Englishman, who, quitting Venice about 15 or 16 years ago, has since embraced Mahometanism. Neither his true name nor family can be discovered, nor yet his true motives for quitting Europe; but it is certain that his behaviour excites the esteem not only of the Mussulmen, but of those Christians who have any dealings with him; he is, besides, made Chief Bombardier of the port, which was occupied by Count Bonneval the beginning of this century.

By advices from *Petersburg*, the finest fleet ever fitted out by Russia was just ready to sail the latter end of April last, under the command of Admiral Trauhgoltz, supposed for the Mediterranean. They are well manned and officered, and victualled for a long cruise. War is now publicly talked of in Russia, and it is not doubted but the summer will produce operations.

Advices from other quarters pronounce war between the two Imperial Courts and the Ottoman Porte inevitable.

The Emperor is said to be smoothing all the difficulties that might render it hazardous to be carried on. A co-operation with the Russians in the Archipelago is concerted; the Russians are to furnish ships, and the Emperor troops, to attack the Islands in the Archipelago, and, if those succeed, are to attack the Morea. To facilitate those enterprises, a treaty of amity with the Emperor of Morocco was necessary, which has already been concluded, and magnificent presents exchanged on both sides.

From *Lagbarn*, a difference which has arisen between the King of the two Sicilies and the republic of Ragusa excites the attention of all Italy. His Sicilian Majesty insists on his right of nominating one of his subjects to be commandant of the Ragusan troops. The republic contests that right.

From *Versailles*, that on the 8th inst. the Duke of Manchester, the British Ambassador, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

The same day the Sieur de Markoff, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia, joint commissioner with Prince Parstinski, had also a private audience of the Royal family.

Comte Adhemar, whom the King had previously appointed Ambassador to the Court of London, had on the 8th of April the honour to take leave of his Majesty.

From *Rome*, that the famous Benisfowki, the Ex-Joint (see p. 353) having concluded the business which he was charged to nego-

ciate

ciate with his Holiness in the name of the Empress of Russia, namely, the reviving the lately dissolved order of Jesuits in the dominions of her Majesty, is set out for Peterburg, where he is to be consecrated a Bishop, by Monseigneur Archetti, his Holiness's Nuncio to the Court of Poland, whence he is shortly to return to Peterburg, where the consecration is to be performed in the presence of her Imperial Majesty, who expressed a curiosity to see the ceremony.

Nantes, March 11. Among the many distressing anecdotes occasioned by the late shocking earthquake, none is more affecting than the following, which happened at Melilla: The Marchioness de Spadara fainted at the instant the earthquake happened, and was carried by her husband to the port; but, whilst he was preparing a boat for their departure, the lady recovered from her fit, when, perceiving that her infant son was left behind, she ran away to her house, which was still standing, and went into the room where the child lay, snatched him from the cradle, and would have escaped, but the staircase had fallen in. Thus she ran from one part of the house to another, seeking a means to escape, till all the building was destroyed except a balcony; thither she flew, and, with the infant in her arms, implored that assistance from the multitude, which, in fact, every one stood in need of, and few could give, till the whole building fell, and buried this tender mother and her infant in its ruins.

The last letters from *Calabria*, which were of the 5th of April, mention, that since the last great shock of the earthquake, the 23th of March, several slight shocks have been felt, and that from some of the fissures in the earth (of which there are now many in Calabria) small ashes are emitted; and a thick smoke issues from the mountain of *Calonzo*, from which it is conjectured that a fresh volcano is opened there.

Vienna. A very slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the 8th of April in several parts of this city and its neighbourhood, but without occasioning the smallest damage. By letters from *Comorra* and other cities in Hungary, we learn, that on the same day repeated shocks of a similar nature were felt there, which caused a great alarm, and did considerable damage to several public buildings, but with the loss of few or no lives.

From the *Hague*, that the Dutch E. I. Company, on being acquainted with the Preliminaries of Peace, in a memorial presented to the States General, complain bitterly of the little regard shewn to their interest by their French allies. They never supposed they could think of making a peace in Europe whilst Trincomalee and Negapatnam remained unrecovered either by the exertions of M. de Suffrein or by M. Duchemain's forces, joined to those of Hyder Ally. They are now informed of the ratification of the peace

between Great Britain and the other belligerent powers, and also of the pretensions of the English with respect to them, namely, that they require, as the conditions of peace, Negapatnam with the surrounding territories, if any belonged to it, and the free navigation of the Indian seas. The Company clearly understand what the English mean by a free navigation: It comprehends an unlimited right of navigation, not only in these seas, but likewise in the Straits to the Eastward, particularly along the Molucca Islands. Those terms the Company highly disapprove, as tending to annul their prerogatives in those seas, and to deprive them of their possessions. A resolution was therefore immediately taken to oppose those unjust demands.

The Preliminaries between England and Holland, according to the latest advices from Paris, are not yet signed. The liberty of navigation in the Indian seas is still insisted on; this article the Dutch are not willing to grant, as being very prejudicial to them; we flatter ourselves, however, that matters will soon be accommodated.

Their High Mightinesses have appointed Mr. de Brantzen their Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France. And Comte de Rechtereux to the same charge at the Court of Spain.

From *Silesia*, That considerable magazines are floating, by order of the Emperor, from the Frontiers near Jagerdork, Troppan, Biele, and Jonneburg; and that the invalids who guarded these boundaries are to be relieved by a party of Hussars.

From *Berlin*, That his Prussian Majesty has for some time been indefatigable in his preparations for leading a formidable army into the field. The pretence is, left the Turks should attempt to make Germany the theatre of war.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Dublin, April 1. The Genevese have at last determined on settling in the county of Waterford, a place admirably adapted for manufacturers, on account of the cheapness of provisions, and the confluence of three navigable rivers. Besides watch and clock work, which may become no inconsiderable articles of exportation; the linen and cotton stamping, in which art they are known to excel, will be a principal object for those emigrants. A manufactory for worsted, thread, and silk stockings, is also intended to be established. The first division of these worthy citizens are expected to arrive in this kingdom in the month of June next.

On the 25th of March last, about three in the morning, eight armed robbers, with crapes over their faces, broke into the House of Cornelius Kelly, Esq. in Capel-street, two of whom having entered the bed-chamber where Mr. and Mrs. Kelly lay, desired the

to lie still, and cover their heads, or they would blow their brains out; the other six plundered the house of cash, bonds, and jewels, to the amount of more than 2000*l*. with every article of wearing apparel therein, not leaving Mr. and Mrs. Kelly more than the cloaths in the room where they lay, with all which, except a small parcel dropped in the area and found afterwards, they got clear off. One of the villains asked Mr. Kelly, if he had not a particular regard for his own gold watch; to which being answered in the affirmative, the fellow said he would return it after he got it cleaned. Mr. Kelly's man-servant lay backward in the stable; so that he had no one in the house but Mrs. Kelly, and a servant-maid who was asleep in the kitchen.

A proclamation has been issued here, [Ireland] dated April 25, signifying his Majesty's pleasure, that the embargo on salt provisions be taken off.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 5th of May inst. is farther prorogued, by proclamation, to Tuesday the 8th of July next.

A deputation from the working weavers of Dublin waited a few weeks ago on the Lord Lieutenant, with a petition from their general body, setting forth their distresses. His Excellency received them politely, and ordered one hundred pounds towards beginning a subscription for their relief; but a more substantial plan has since been adopted, and is carrying into execution by the merchants, who have agreed to give the preference to the Dublin looms, whenever they come in competition with foreign fabrics, whether of silk, woollen, or thread.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

On the first of May the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Aberdeen; at which only a few pillerers, seven in number, were to be tried, not one of whom was capitally convicted.

The same day the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Glasgow; when only one capital offender came on to be tried, namely, James McMen, late a soldier in the 45th reg. for robbing James Gilmoor, a porter in Glasgow. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, but recommended to mercy by the jury. No other criminal business came before the Court. It is remarkable, though the laws of Scotland against theft are not so severe as in England, how few there are in that country who transgress them!

At a general meeting of burgesses in the Royal borough of Montrose, on the 25th of April, a petition was agreed to, and has since been presented to Parliament, setting forth that the petitioners, in common with their fellow *citizens* in the other *Royal boroughs*, have no actual representation in Parliament, as the Magistrates and Town

Councils in the different boroughs claim and exercise the right of electing representatives in Parliament, without the consent or even knowledge of their fellow-burgesses.

That, to render the situation of the petitioners still more degrading, this town-council, consisting only of 19 persons, elect their successors, or continue themselves in office, without the suffrage of one other burgess in town.

That the petitioners, having no vote in the choice of their representatives, are debarred from the rights of British subjects. And, having no vote in the election of their Magistrates, are deprived of the rights of free members of the corporation to which they belong.

That they humbly conceive the safety and prosperity of their country will greatly depend on restoring the constitution to the purity of its first principles, &c.

At this general meeting a committee of 13 was chosen, to correspond and concur with the other petitioning boroughs.

The Society of Antiquaries (of which the Earl of Buchan is *Præses*) have at last succeeded, after some opposition from the university, in obtaining a royal charter. This excellent institution has for its object the investigation of natural and civil history in general, and the antiquities of Scotland in particular. The university of Edinburgh, dreading a rivalry in this society in the branch of natural history, warmly opposed the charter, and proposed the establishment of a society upon a more extensive plan, to be called "The Royal Society of Scotland." The dispute was referred to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and it has been decided that the Society of Antiquaries should have their charter.

PORT - NEWS.

From *Phœnix*, That two large ships, one a Swede and the other a Dutchman, laden with brandy, were wrecked at Bigbury on the 7th instant. All the men of one ship were saved, except one; and all the crew of the other perished, except one.

From *Portsmouth*, That the Hope, Thompson, from Havre-de-Grace, was arrived there with wine for government, taken out of the *Nofra Signora de Victoria* from Oporto, bound for that port, but wrecked on the coast of France.

From *Clatham*, That, on the 29th inst., a bloody affray had happened between the officers belonging to a regiment quartered in the barracks there, and the officers belonging to his Majesty's ship *Sphinx*. It began at the Theatre at Rochester just after the fourth act of the *Fair Penitent*, and put an end to the play; they fought with their swords for some time, and at last the contest ended in favour of the tars; such of the land-officers as were able made off much cut and mangled; one of them it is supposed mortally wounded.

From

From *Bristol*, That, on the 6th instant, a body of sailors, to the number of 5 or 600, paraded the streets of that city with music and colours. They were met by Mr. Sheriff Williams, who very familiarly asked them what they wished to have? they answered, an advance of their wages from their masters. The sheriff told them, their manner of proceeding was very improper and illegal; but, if that was all they wanted, he would do all in his power to complete their wishes, and advised them to return in peace to their habitations, which they accordingly did; and the sheriff has since applied to the Master of the Merchants-Hall, and it is said with proper effect.

From *Port l'Orient*, that a squadron is fitting out there, to be stationed at Newfoundland during the fishing months, and the storeships are loading, which are to be conveyed to the newly ceded Islands. They carry over materials of every kind to fortify the Islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

From *Brackfoc* in Norway, that a ship was brought into that port found in the North Seas by a Swedish ship, without one soul on board. She was laden with brandy, wheat and pease; and by an old journal found on board, supposed to be the Pegasus, late Rimini, of Lynn; though when taken up she had the imperial arms of Ostend flying.

From *Calais*, That on the 23th past, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, ambassador from the court of London, arrived there after a passage of little more than four hours. The weather being remarkably fine, the piers were lined with people. On his Excellency's landing, he was met by the Commandant and principal Magistrates, and all the Swiss and French Officers. The guns were fired from the fort and town, and he was received with every mark of respect, and every public demonstration of joy. His Excellency and his suite made no stay, but immediately set out for Paris.

From *Falmouth*, A correct list has been sent of the different packets now (16th May) on their respective passages to and from the W. Indies and America, viz.

Thynne, for Jamaica, Jan. 16.
Queen Charlotte for do. Feb. 24.
Grantham for do. Apr. 28.
Shelburne for do. May 14.
Dathwood for Leward Islands Apr. 30.
Lord Hyde for do. May 14.
Pr. W. H. for New York Feb. 24.
Swallow for do. Apr. 24.
Roebuck for do. May 14.
Thynne and Roebuck due.

On the 17th inst. arrived there the Syren from St. Lucia. She carried out the news of peace to Adm. Pigot three months ago. The French knew of the peace 14 days before the Syren arrived; and the Marq. de Bouille had very politely acquainted our Admiral with it by a flag of truce. On the

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18th arrived the Yarmouth of 74 guns, from the West-Indies, all well.

From *Fowey*, That the Brilliant cutter was arrived there, after having taken the Experiment smuggling cutter in the N. Channel, with a cargo of four tons and a half of tea, and 500 anchors of brandy. The Experiment maintained a running fight of two hours, and had one man killed.

From *Dover*, That some villains had broke into the house of Mr. Elias Worthington, an old infirm man, and had robbed him of 280 guineas.

From *Coves*, That a French ship from Dunkirk deeply laden, crowding all her sails to get clear of a frigate that was in chase of her, the over-set, filled with water and funk. Two men were saved. It is supposed she was a smuggler.

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

From *Ludlow*, That on the 2d instant the Duke of Bridgewater's canal broke its banks near Warrington, and carried two boats and a flat into a meadow at a considerable distance.

From *Chester*, That Resolution Heap and Martha Brown, the former for a burglary, the latter for setting fire to a hay-stack and some bays of building, were lately executed near that city. The former was near 70 years of age, and had been twice capitally convicted before he was found guilty of the crime for which he suffered; though he declared, as he was a dying man, at the place of execution, that he never committed a felony of any kind before he was sixty years of age; Martha Brown was about 28 years of age, and ascribed all her misfortunes to her connection with her accuser Mary Stanway.

At the late assizes a poor man was tried for wilfully setting fire to the barns and other out-buildings of Farmer Webster of Rudheath. The only evidence against him was his own daughter, who voluntarily made oath that her father was the incendiary, though it was most incontrovertibly proved that the man was innocent. The girl was about 20 years of age, and was permitted to retire from court, though her perjury was notorious to every one present.

From *Northampton*, That an unhappy dispute having happened between one Farmer Roddis of Nether-Heyford, and a butcher of Killingbury, at the Ssracen's-head-inn in that town, a battle ensued in which the farmer was killed on the spot. The Coroner's jury who were summoned to sit on the body, after 12 hours investigation, brought in their verdict *man slaughter*; on which the butcher was apprehended and committed to goal, to take his trial for the same at the ensuing assizes.

That a poorman employed in digging stone near that town was suddenly enclosed in a cavity by the earth falling in upon him. He remained in that situation from Monday

noon to Tuesday morning (20 hours); when he was heard by a young woman, who instantly called some men to his relief, but the cavity was no sooner uncovered than he gave a groan, and expired.

From the Isle of Man, That a real scarcity prevails among the lower class of people, little short of an absolute famine; that grain is at an immoderate price; and to add to the distress, potatoes sell higher than ever was known, which, with herrings, constitute the principal food of the labouring poor.

From *Grantham*, That on Tuesday the 13th of May, about one o'clock in the morning, the dwelling-house of Paul Butler, a farmer at Stoke Rochford, 5 miles from that town, was broke open and robbed of 109l. 9s. and afterwards maliciously set on fire, whereby it was in part consumed. Had not the weather been very calm, the whole village would in all probability have been reduced to ashes.

From *Cambridge*, That a letter of thanks from the University in full congregation was read by the Public Orator to the Revd Mr. Edw. Betham, fellow of Eton Coll. for his benefaction of 2000l. 3 per cent. capital stock in the funds, towards keeping in order the botanical garden of this University.

From *Workington*, in Cumberland, That Mr. Christian of that place, having informed himself of the expences of his second course at his table, has given orders to discontinue the same during the present dearth of provisions, and to distribute so much money every Saturday morning to the poor.

From *Norwich*, that on the 9th inst. farmer Rump, of Hempstead, having been at Walham market, was found dead in the road near Oulton, with his pockets turned inside out. The Coroner's inquest who sat on the body brought in their verdict accidental death; but the man who first discovered him being suspected of taking the money, and threatened to be committed, confessed he had taken away 26l. 14s. 6d. which he had concealed under a gooseberry bush.

- From *Chelmsford Dale*, that on the 23d of 1st month, about a quarter past one in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at that place.

From *Croft* in Somersetshire, that 15 men being at work in a coal pit there, a sudden damp arose, by which 12 were immediately suffocated, and the other two much scorched.

From *Pontefract*, that John Seaton, Esq; Treasurer for the West Riding of York, had delivered to the justices, there assembled, an account of the number of pieces of woollen cloths made in that Riding, from March 23, 1782, to March 25, 1783. when it appeared that 131,792 pieces broad woollen, measuring 4,583,376 yards; and 103,641 pieces of narrow cloths, measuring 3,792,002 yards had been made. Estimated this year

18,622 pieces of broad, and 11,892 pieces of narrow woollens.

From *Gloucester*, that one Pavey was committed to the Castle there, for stabbing his uncle. The uncle had struck him for some fault which threw him into a violent passion, and having a knife in his hand he run it between the lower ribs of his uncle with such violence, that his life is despaired of.

From *Berwick*, that a most barbarous murder was lately committed at Mount Holy Dean near Fenwick in Durham, on one Th. Brown, an old man, who travelled the country with muskets, and used to be entrusted with small sums of money to pay to petty shopkeepers in his walks. The murderer, whoever he was, had dashed the poor old man's brains out with such force that several pieces of the skull was found at a distance from his body.

The following is an authentic Account of the Affair at *Deal*, mentioned p. 177.

In consequence of an information of 1,500 casks of smuggled spirits being harboured in certain warehouses at Deal, some officers of excise proceeded from Canterbury to that place, attended by about 47 light dragoons of the 38th regiment, commanded by Capt. Pennyman. On their arrival at Deal, on the evening of the 8th of February last, they found that intelligence had been previously given of their approach, the smugglers being prepared to receive them; and they had not been there many minutes before they were fired upon, apparently, by a body of persons in one place, and afterwards from windows and behind walls; and the troops were prevented from advancing by cables drawn across the street. Having opened the door of one storehouse, a quantity of brandy, geneva, and raw coffee was seized. The smugglers continuing to fire on the revenue officers and troops, they retired with what they had seized. One or two of the dragoons was wounded, and one horse was obliged to be killed. The lots of the smugglers is uncertain. His Majesty's pardon and a reward of 100l. from the Commissioners of Excise are offered for the discovery of the offenders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 21.

Being Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with their ladies, met at the Mansion-house, and from thence proceeded, attended by the Governors of the city hospitals, the charity children, the city marshals, and a band of music, to St. Bride's church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Warren, Lord Bishop of St. David's. After which the state of the city hospitals was read; and the report being closed, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. returned to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided; and the evening concluded with a ball for the ladies.

April

April 24.

Lord Newhaven moved in the House of Commons, That a copy of the minutes of the Treasury, on the 22d of February last, relative to the dismission of Messrs. Powel and Bembridge, be laid before the House.

April 26.

The election made by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury of the Right Rev. Dr. Moore to be Abp. of that province, was confirmed at Bow-church by virtue of a commission directed to the Abp. of York, the Bps. of Durham, Bath and Wells, Ely, and Worcester; assisted by Dr. Calvert Dean of the Arches, Dr. Wynne Vicar Gen. to the Abp. and attended by several of the Doctors of Law and a great number of Proctors from Doctors Commons.

April 28.

This day the Lords Commissioners sat for the first time in Lincoln's Inn Hall, and held the first general seal before Easter term.

A man was committed to Newgate, charged with maliciously lying in wait, with several other persons, in St. Pulchre's parish, and cutting off part of the ear of Thomas Brazier, and otherwise wounding, maiming, and disfiguring him.

April 29.

At a Court of Common Council held this day at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court, that, in consequence of a numerous assembly of sailors (see p. 362), he had ordered guards to be placed at Newgate, and since then had received information that the prisoners who were removed to that goal for trial at the ensuing session had behaved in so outrageous a manner as to attempt the life of Sir Robert Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, which made it necessary to continue the guard, the expence of which he trusted the Court would order the Chamberlain of the city to defray; which the Court ordered accordingly.

At the same time, a motion, that 100*l.* be paid to James Horsfall, Esq. Treasurer of the Humane Society, as the gift of the Court to that charity, was unanimously agreed to.

The bill to indemnify the East India Company for non-payment of certain sums due and to become due to the public, and to allow further time for such payments; likewise to enable the said Company to borrow a sum of money, and to make a dividend of 4 per cent. to the proprietors at Midsummer next, was read a third time, passed, and carried to the Lords for their concurrence.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court, that, by the death of Thomas Gages the late Upper Marshal, that place was become vacant; and that a petition from Mr. Miller had been presented, praying to succeed him; which was complied with.

April 30.

A fire broke out early this morning in the lower part of the house of Mr. Whittol, tobacco-shop, at the foot of London-bridge,

which, notwithstanding the immediate assistance of two floating engines of a new construction, and plenty of water to supply the other engines, could not be subdued till it had totally consumed the house where it began and several others in the neighbourhood. Happily no lives were lost.

Was held at the London Tavern, the anniversary of the London Hospital. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The collection at church and after dinner amounted to 57*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

THURSDAY, May 1.

The Sheriffs met at Guildhall, and cast up the books of the poll for Bridge-master, when the numbers were,

For Mr. Dixon 2093

Mr. Gretten 1760

On which Mr. Dixon was declared duly elected, in the room of Mr. Gerard, deceased.

Friday 2.

The corpse of Mr. Riddel, of the horse grenadier guards, was interred in Westminster-abbey. His grave is nearly opposite the monument of the poet Dryden. The military procession intended to follow the corpse was prohibited by special order. The corpse was brought on Thursday night in the most private manner to the chancel; but at the interment on Friday noon it was attended by Lord Townshend, Marquis of Caermarthen, Lord Amherst, Gen. Bulkeley, and two other General officers, as supporters of the pall. Lord Macdonald, Mr. Topham, and Mr. Andrews, were mourners. About 70 officers attended.

Mr. Cunningham, who was wounded in the duel in which the above unfortunate gentleman fell, was said to have died the day before of a mortification in his lungs, occasioned by the wound. But the report has been since contradicted.

Came on the election of a physician at St. George's hospital, in the room of Dr. Matthews, who resigned, when Dr. Muckleston was chosen without opposition.

Monday 5.

In the House of Lords, on the first reading of the loan bill, Lord Shelburne, after a speech of considerable length, moved the two following propositions:

"That all future loans shall be negotiated in the manner which shall be thought the most conducive to diminish the national debt, or at least which shall not oppose its reduction, but, on the contrary, shall manifest the inclination of ministers to effect this measure at the proper period.

"That, in all future loans, when it shall be resolved to borrow the money from individuals on a close loan, the whole sum wanted shall be got from those individuals, and that no reserve shall be made to be left to the disposal of the ministry."

Both which were rejected.

Ryland was examined before Sir Sampson Wright at Guildhall, Westminster. Two

of the Directors attended on the occasion, when, after an investigation of this affair for upwards of two hours, Ryland was recommended to take his trial at the next session for the city of London, for forging one bill of exchange for 3049*l.* purporting to be drawn by the Governor, &c. of Port St. George, bearing the pretended acceptance of "P. Michel," which the prisoner was charged with publishing to Mess. Downe and Pell; also for forging another bill of exchange, said to be drawn by the Governor of Fort Marlborough, for the sum of 4065*l.* bearing the like acceptance "P. Michel," which Ryland had published to Mess. Asgill and Nightingale. Ryland behaved very collected during his examination, and appeared quite recovered from the attempt he made on his life.

Tuesday 6.

Came on at the Charter-house the election of an auditor to that society in the room of the late Mr. Melmoth, when Mr. Richard Hargrave was chosen. There were the greatest number of governors (all principal nobility) that has ever been known at any former court. The auditor's salary is 100*l.* a year and a house to live in, where he is obliged to reside.

Wednesday 7.

Right Hon. W. Pitt brought forward his long-expected motion for a parliamentary reform. The numbers of members and strangers that were collected were greater than had ever filled the House before. He stated to the House, that he had drawn up three resolutions for their consideration. To the two first he trusted there would be no opposition; and he hoped the third was so worded, so guarded against objections, that he could hardly entertain a doubt of the concurrence of the House. He read them all three. One was, that measures ought to be adopted to prevent bribery and corruption at elections; another was, to abolish rotten boroughs; the third was, to add 100 members to the counties and great cities, as a counterbalance to the boroughs, should the House think proper to continue them. Many objections were made; and on division there were,

For the motion 149

Against it 203

A Court of Common Council was held, at which were present the Lord Mayor and 21 Aldermen.—After the minutes of the former Court were read, the Court were proceeding to the election of an Under Marshal, in the room of Mr. William Miller, appointed Upper Marshal, when a memorial from a number of the Liverymen, who had met at the Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton-street, was presented to the Court, and read, claiming the right of electing the offices of City Marshal and Water Bailiff, if the same were not to be sold for the benefit of the revenue of the city.—The petitions of the several candidates being read, a motion was

made and agreed to, "That the election be postponed till the report of the committee of bye-laws be made."

The E. of Chatham's head groom, in going from Hayes to London, the mare on which he rode took fright, ran away with him, and running against the pole of a coach, was killed on the spot. The groom was thrown, and by the fall fractured his skull, and was carried home without hope of recovery. The mare is said to have cost his Lordship 150 guineas.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 30th past, ended, when fourteen convicts received sentence of death: John Higginson, a letter-forger at the General Post Office, for stealing seven Bank notes out of a letter value 20*l.* each; Alexander Smith, for uttering a bill of exchange value 52*l.* 10*s.* knowing the same to be forged; John Mills, on the Coventry ad, for lying in wait with others, and maliciously cutting off part of the ear of Thomas Brazier, and thereby maiming and disfiguring him; John Brown, a seaman, for perforating another seaman killed on board his Majesty's ship *Goliath*, with intent to receive his prize-money; William Ruthey Pratt, for a burglary; William Davis, for stealing goods and money; William Harcourt, for having in his custody a sand mould for coining money; George Wood, for horse-stealing; Colin Reulest, for forging a bill of exchange for 26*l.* 15*s.* for wages due to himself from the East India Company; John Hazleworth, for a highway robbery; Thomas Richards, for stealing Bank notes, value 120*l.* property of Henry Hurford, in his dwelling-house; John Lewis, for house-breaking; Anne Lovell, for privately stealing a silver tankard from a pawn-brokers; John Wharton, for a burglary in Tothill-street; and Sarah Leech, for shop-lifting.

Thursday 8.

The Dukes of Marlborough had one of the grandest routs that has been given for some time, almost the whole of the first people of rank and fashion in England being present. This being a new birth to conviviality in Marlborough-house, and the first rout for these seven last years, it was uncommonly crowded.

Friday 9.

Mr. Miller, the newly-elected city Marshal, being ordered by the city magistrates to endeavour to detect a set of gamblers who frequent a house which has been notorious for many years for the reception of those infamous miscreants, near the Fleet-prison, went, accompanied only by Mr. Thompson, Constable of St. Bride's, and by a manœuvre procured admittance, though generally very difficult, to the room where more than thirty of them were at high play at hazard, swearing and making use of the most horrid imprecations. Mr. Miller first seized the box and dice, and the Constable producing his

author-

authority, they all instantly got up in the utmost confusion, each endeavouring to make his escape, without offering the least violence to the peace officers. They seized one, with a view to convict the master of the house.

Saturday 10.

About two in the afternoon a young highwayman (not more than 18) robbed John Cooper, Esq. and his lady, between Mitcham and Carshalton, of 30 guineas and a gold watch; and afterwards robbed three other carriages. He rode a grey poney, and, though pursued by the light horse quartered in that neighbourhood, he got clear off.

The Most Rev. Dr. John Moore, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was installed and enthroned by proxy in his cathedral, by virtue of a mandate directed to the Rev. Dr. Backhouse, Archdeacon, from the Archbishop of York and the other Bishops named in his Majesty's commission. The Rev. Dr. Dering, Vice-Dean, represented his Grace on this occasion. All the members of the church walked in procession from the west door of the choir, the organ playing, where, after first lesson, the proxy was placed successively by the Archdeacon in the Archbishop's throne, the Patriarchal chair, and the Dean's stall, thereby taking possession of the diocese, province, and church. Te Deum was then sung, Handel's Coronation anthem was performed in the course of the service; and after it all the members of the church made the usual profession of canonical obedience in the chapter-house.

Sunday 11.

A man was apprehended for wilfully and maliciously shooting at the Rev. David Henry Durand, in the French church, with a pistol loaded with powder and ball.

A lady passing through Fleet-market had her pocket picked of her purse and gold watch, which she had just taken from her side and put into her pocket for safety.

Monday 12.

The anniversary meeting of the London clergy was held at Sion college, when the Latin sermon was preached at St. Alphage by the Rev. Mr. Whalley, Rector of St. Margaret Patens, President; from 2 Cor. iv. 3. The composition was strictly classical, pronounced with such a pleasing familiarity as delighted a most respectable auditory; among whom were the Abp. of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Bangor. After which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing; the Rev. Dr. Sam. Carr, President; the Rev. Dr. Henry Whitfield, Owen Perrot Edwards, M. A. Deans; James Trebeck, M. A. Dr. Robert Markham, the Hon. and Rev. J. Aylmer, M. A. and Wm. Sellon, M. A. Assistants.

This day the Court-martial for the trial of Col. Cockburn, for his behaviour at St. Eustatius, commenced; when Sir Charles Gould, Judge Adv. opened the Court with

the usual formalities.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following acts:

An act for enabling his Majesty to regulate the trade with the United States of America.

An act for defraying the expence of the militia for one year.

An act for the relief and employment of the poor of St. James, Clerkenwell.

And to one private bill.

Tuesday 13.

The Lord Mayor nominated the following gentlemen for Sheriffs, viz. Thomas Morton, Esq. Skinner; John Wickenden, Esq. Goldsmith; John Garfed, Esq. Weaver; John White, Esq. Goldsmith; John Pardoe, Esq. Haberdasher; Charles Easton, Esq. Mason; Thomas Stallard, Esq. Apothecary; Mark Smithson, Esq. Wheelwright; Thomas Skinner, Esq. Haberdasher. [And on the 16th Messrs. Morton, Wickenden, and Garfed, paid the usual fine (400*l.* and 20 marks each) to be excused.]

Resolutions of the Committee of Supply in the House of Commons:

Resolved, That 46,444*l.* be granted, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1782, on a fund for paying annuities granted by an act of the 31st of George II. towards the supply.

165,191*l.* to make good the deficiency on a fund for paying annuities by an act of the 18th of George III. in 1778.

63,888*l.* to make good ditto, by an act of the 19th of George III. in 1779.

141,871*l.* to make good ditto, by an act of the 20th ditto, in 1778.

138,682*l.* to make good ditto, by an act of the 22d ditto, in 1782.

282,502*l.* to make good the deficiency on grants in 1782.

451,989*l.* for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers for 1783.

311,843*l.* for defraying the charge of buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships for 1783.

An order of Council was issued, for the admission of American or British ships, laden with oil, or any unmanufactured goods or merchandize, the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, into the ports of Great Britain, upon the payment of the like duties as are paid upon the importation of such commodities from the British colonies or possessions in America, without the usual certificates or documents heretofore required by law; also that the same drawback shall be allowed, and the same exemptions and bounties on goods exported from Great Britain to America, as are allowed upon exportation of the like goods to any British colonies in America; and also that all American ships and vessels which shall have arrived in any part of Great Britain since the 20th of January,

1783.

1783, shall be admitted to an entry, and afterwards, together with their ladings, be entitled to the same benefit of the said order.

His R. H. the Pr. Bp of Osnaburg set out from Hanover to Berlin. A new yacht, just launched at Deptford, is getting in readiness with all possible dispatch to bring his Royal Highness over to England before the King's birth-day.

Wednesday 14.

This morning James West and Edward Wootton, for a foot-pad robbery; and Edw. Mullin, for privately stealing 14 guineas and a piece of Irish cloth, were carried from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. Their execution was deferred longer than ordinary by the following circumstance: When employed in the solemn office of receiving the holy sacrament, Mullin said to the Ordinary, he could not look on the tremendous prospect of death, without acknowledging that he was the actual perpetrator of the crime for which Davis, then in the cells, was under condemnation. Hereupon application was made to Mr. Sheriff Taylor, who instantly dispatched messengers to bring the prosecutor and his wife to Newgate, before whom he made the same solemn declaration. The likeness between the two men was so strong, that even the Turnkeys were (when seeing the parties separate) often at a loss to discriminate one from the other. When the convicts were on the point of being turned off, Mr. Sheriff Taylor, in a very serious manner, questioned Mullin as to the innocence of Davis. His answer was: "He is as innocent of the fact for which he is condemned, as Jesus who died for sinners on the cross."

A woman stood in the pillory, in Bond-street, for stealing children and robbing them of their cloaths. This was the third time she underwent the like punishment for the like offences, and was severely pelted by the populace. She was sentenced to stand every execution-day, at the same place, for the space of a whole year.

Thursday 15.

About noon a message from the Bank was formally delivered at the Stock-exchange, purporting, that the Bank Directors had that day resolved not to advance any money upon the new subscription, as they had invariably done during *Ed North's* administration, after the deposit or first payment had been made by the respective subscribers. The Scrip, on this notice, fell 2 per cent.

Friday 16.

Counsel was heard in the House of Lords, in the cause of Thomas Fanshaw, plaintiff in error, and Thomas Cockledge, defendant in error; the action had been originally brought for the recovery of money paid to the defendant, collector for the city of London, as a duty on corn sent to Fanshaw, which was returnable on account of its being imported by a freeman; but which, on the

other hand, was argued ought not to be returned, he being only the factor, and not the owner. The counsel having been fully heard and closed on both sides;

Lord Thurlow rose, and, with his usual ability, stated the case as it then struck him, which, he observed, was not merely to determine whether the money ought or ought not to be returned, but how far the parties were justifiable in demurring; and, as the Judges were present, he would wish, with the consent of their Lordships, to put a question or two to them, that the public at large might in future know how far they would be defensible in those cases in future. He then explained what he understood to be the law in cases of pleas in error, and concluded by putting a question to the Judges, which was, to determine how far parties were obliged to join issue when any one should think fit to demur; the Judges requiring time, the reply was postponed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Alderman Sawbridge brought on his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliament; which, after debate was rejected, 123 to 56.

Sunday 18.

The following nobility from Paris arrived here, Monsieur le Duke de Cognies, Monsieur le Duke de Pollinack, le Marquis de Cognies, Mr. le Comte de Cognies, Mr. le Comte de Danlow, Mr. le Comte Straizen, Mad. la Marquesse de Cognies, Mad. la Comtesse de Chalons, and Mad. la Comtesse D'Anlois. Many others are soon expected.

Monday 19.

Being the Queen's birth-day, who then entered into her 46th year, his Majesty received the compliments of the nobility.

Lord Newhaven stated to the House, that the motion he had the honour to make on the 24th of April, relative to the dismissal of Mess. Powell and Bembridge (see art. Apr. 24); now appeared to him quite useless, as he understood prosecutions were instituted against those gentlemen in the Courts below; he therefore would move, that the said order be discharged. This occasioned a very solemn debate, in the course of which it appeared, that Mr. Burke, as soon as he came into office, had reinstated them in their former seats in the pay-office, and justified his conduct in so doing: At the same time Col. Barré vindicated himself for dismissing them in the same able manner. The motion was carried for discharging the order, 161 to 127.

It was stated by the Right Hon. W. Pitt in his speech, that those gentlemen had been guilty of suppressing a part of the public accounts. It is, however, certain that the first-named gentleman in 1780 petitioned, and in 1782 obtained 1463*5*l. 10*s*. 6*d*. for himself and assistants, for making up the accounts of the late Lord Holland.

Tuesday 20.

This day came an express from Falmouth, with advice of the arrival there of the *Carteret*

set from the Leeward Islands. She on Antigua on the 20th of April, as the agreeable news of the safe arrival of the trade from Corke at Barbados, the sailing of the Jamaica fleet from Antigua on the 4th of April. By this the friends of the crew of the Caton were happy, by the account she brings of all of that ship at Antigua, after a distressful such as hardly any ship ever experienced.

This ship sailed from Jamaica with de Paris, but parted in the dreadful wreck separated and partly destroyed the sica fleet, and put into Halifax in distress; from whence, after being rescued, sailed for Europe, taking on board Hammond and family; but meeting continual bad weather, and having lost her, she was obliged to bear away for the Indies, and arrived at Antigua in a distressed condition.

Mr. Gentleman, said to be the son of a gentleman in Ireland, was charged before the magistrates at Bow-street by the waiter of the house, with publishing to him a libel for 17l. with intent to defraud. He was committed to prison. The rehearsal of the music before the anniversary feast of the sons of the Society, and a very numerous and respectable audience, the collection amounted to 112.

Wednesday 21.
The Portuguese sailor was committed to New Prison, for stabbing two Englishmen in Nightingale-lane; one of whom was carrying to the London Hospital; the other, but without hope of recovery.

Thursday 22.
The counting-house of Mr. Wilberforce at 15, was broke open, and robbed of notes to a large amount. The villain who stole the cellar, stole two bottles of brandy, drank two of wine; they left an iron in his hand, and a candle burning in the bottles.

On the same night a sailor was decoyed by a woman into a house in Church-street, where they rifled his pocket of thirteen guineas, and then flung him out of a pair of stairs window. By the fall he was fractured, and his recovery retarded.

Friday 23.
The anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Society, held this day, a greater number of nobility and dignified clergy than has been known for some years. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hulse, from Gen. xlviii. v. 21. *I die, but God shall be with you.* The collection amounted to,

	l.	s.	d.
Rehearsal	125	11	
Church after sermon	323	15	
St. Hall	565	7	6

3044 13 6

This morning about 5 o'clock the house of Mr. Davis, in Cornhill, was broke open, and robbed of plate and other goods. To such perfection have the robbers improved the science of house-breaking, that they now break open houses in the city in the face of the sun, of which the above is one instance out of many. The list of houses broken open and robbed since Christmas last, in London and its environs, would almost fill the room allotted for occurrences.

Monday 26.
In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to propose the taxes, by which he means to raise 650,000l. in order to pay the interest of the loan of 12 millions lately made.

The first tax was to double the stamp duty of last sessions on all bills of exchange, which additional duty he calculated would amount to 56,000l. To this tax he proposed to subject all promissory notes and bills of exchange drawn on foreign countries, by which he expected to raise 44,000l.—The next tax was a stamp-duty of 2d. on all receipts for money above 40s. and under 20l. and for those above 20l. 4d. which he reckoned would produce 250,000l.—On probates of wills and legacies a duty of 1l. per cent. with an exception in favour of wives and lineal descendants. This he rated at 40,000l.—An additional stamp-duty on bonds, law proceedings, admission to the Inns of Court, &c. this additional duty he estimated at 60,000l.—An additional tax on stage-coaches and diligences of one halfpenny per mile, to raise 25,000l.—A small duty on contracts and inventories, to produce 10,000l.—A duty on all bills for appointing trustees for turnpike roads, inclosures, navigable cuts, &c. to produce 20,000l.—His Lordship next proposed, that all persons selling quack medicines, not regularly bred to the profession of physick, to take out a licence, and a duty of 8l. per cent. to be paid on each medicine, which would produce 15,000l.—He next proposed that all carriages not liable at present to any duty should be registered and subject to a duty of 1s. per wheel per year, which would amount to 25,000l.—A register of all births, marriages, and deaths, which would produce annually to 150,000l.—All these sums together will amount to the sum necessary to pay the loan of 12 millions.

The foregoing, and some other resolutions, were then put, and carried without the least opposition.

Wednesday 28.
By advices from Bengal of the 4th of December, 1782, it appears, that supplies to a very large amount, in treasure, grain, provisions, military stores, &c. had been sent to Fort St. George since the last account from the latter place to Europe; and the Governor-General and Council, just before the departure of the *Lively*, had received intelligence from the coast by private authority, that

that the supplies of grain received at Fort St. George had enabled the Governor and Council there to afford the seapoys such increase of rice as had rendered them perfectly satisfied.

Four thips were laden for Europe, and ready to depart from Bengal when the Live-ly failed, which was on the 22d of December, and four more would be ready by the end of January; and goods to a considerable amount were besides expected in the warehouses in the course of the season.

Friday 30.

About the beginning of the present month the foreign prints were full of nothing but preparations for war between the two Imperial Courts and that of the Grand Signior. Now towards the latter end of the month the tone is changed; the Grand Signior, according to the French accounts, has granted all that Russia, and the Emperor of Germany demanded, and all those grand preparations are laid aside.

Letters received from Sicily, dated the 7th of April, give an account of another severe shock of an earthquake there on the 28th of March, which has in many places destroyed the remaining houses, and about 290 inhabitants. The unfortunate survivors have lost their all, and expect their lives will follow. The earth had been more or less agitated every day for six weeks before, and there was an appearance as if the whole island would in the end be destroyed. Many people who had fine estates are now reduced to poverty, their houses and vineyards being destroyed, and in several instances the *terra firma* turned into a lake of water. Wretched barracks, built in the most open places, are the residence of those who three months ago had magnificent palaces; and many who fed a score of useless followers are now supported by the public distribution of provisions, sent thither from Naples and other places.

The thaw of the Dwina has done a great deal of damage this year in the environs of Riga. The river quitted its bed, and rose to a height which exceeded that of 1771. This inundation was the cause of great losses in cattle, and timber for building, with the latter of which the little islands on the banks of the river were covered, particularly a large quantity of masts which were collected at Boldera. Even people were carried away by the impetuosity of the currents. The vessels which were ready laden there also suffered greatly, and several of them made so much water that they were obliged to unload.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The following is said to be the arrangement for satisfying the Loyalists who have suffered so much by the American war, viz. 12 pensions of 500*l.* a year; three of 1000*l.* 18 of 400*l.* 25 of 100*l.* and six reversions; 30 of 200*l.* and ten reversions; 46 of 100*l.* and 62 of 50*l.*—Mr. Fox was of opinion that

they ought to have been provided for in Canada; but the Loyalists applying to Lords North and Carlisle, to get that intention changed, have succeeded. There will still, it is said, be no less than 170 who will go without any provision.

The following statement of the number of ships employed in the West-India trade before the French war, and the great diminution of that number at the end of the last year, will shew the necessity there was for peace. In the year 1777, the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cork, Dublin, &c. sent full 300 sail of shipping to the island of Jamaica alone; to Antigua 90 sail, St. Kitts 70, Barbadoes 60, Nevis and Montserrat 20, the Grenades 90, Dominica 50, Tobago 20, St. Vincent's and Tortola 50; besides several more to Providence, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, and other places, all of which added together made up near 900 sail: Whereas at the end of last year, the whole amounted to little more than 560, half of which quantity must have been again reduced, had Jamaica fallen in the course of the present year.

The King of France, to give proofs of his great desire to cement a durable union between the two nations of France and England, being informed that the harvest had failed last year in Great Britain, and that a scarcity prevailed, has ordered the prohibition to be taken off on the exportation of corn from the nearest provinces to the British channel, that the English may receive an immediate supply.

Some learned Germans are on the eve of setting out on a voyage of discovery at the charge of the Emperor, whose enterprising genius knows no bounds for the improvement of his country.

Sir William Hamilton, the English Minister at the Court of Naples, is going to take a tour through all the provinces which have suffered by the earthquakes; and as this gentleman is well versed in natural history, the world may expect a very affecting and very astonishing account of the late shocking calamity from his pen.

The neat toll of Blackfriars-bridge, from Lady-day 1782 to Lady-day 1783, amounted to 8,074*l.* 11*s.*

The Duke de Chartres has not failed visiting every evening some place of public amusement since his arrival in London; he dresses very plain. The Marquis de Conflans, who is one of the noblemen of his suite, is son to Marechal Duke de Conflans, who commanded the French fleet in the memorable engagement which terminated so much to the glory of the late Lord Hawke, near the river Vilaine.

The father of Duke Fitz-James, now in England, was remarkable, in his younger days, for duelling. Mont. De Coigny, who was at that time a marechal of France, and the principal favourite of Lewis XV. gave the

the Duke an affront, which Fitz-James' high blood could not brook, by casting a reflection on his descent, his father, the famous Duke of Berwick, having been *natural son* to King James II. A challenge was instantly given and accepted; and in about half an hour Mareschal de Coigny was carried home dead, Duke Fitz-James having run him through the body.—At another time, Lord Tyrconnel, who commanded a troop in the Duke's regiment of Irish cavalry in the French service, known by the name of Fitz-James's Horse, drove his carriage right against the Duke's on the Pont-Neuf in Paris, for the purpose of bringing his Grace to action. He succeeded in his wish: they both jumped out of their carriages, and fell to it sword in hand on the bridge; nor could the people part them till each had received several severe wounds. The cause of the quarrel was, that the Duke had given a commission in his regiment to a young man whose mother had nursed one of the Duke's family. The officers threw their disapprobation of the appointment by refusing to mess with the young man. But Tyrconnel said, he would never quarrel with the young man, who could not be blamed for accepting a commission, but would call the Colonel himself to account. Fitz-James was at that time a Brigadier-General, but was afterwards honoured with the staff of Mareschal of France, and took the name of Mareschal Berwick.

The French had building at their several seaports (March 30, 1783) the following ships of war:

La Reine	110	Le Dictateur	64
Le Tonant	110	† Le Guilbert	64
† Le Lionnois	110	Le Calere	64
† Le Ville Rouen	110	L'Alaine	64
Le Dauphine	110	L'Amphion	64
† Le Deux Ferres	90	Le Retorte	64
Le Trompeur	80	Le Minerve	50
† Le Maurice	80	Le Venus	50
Le Roland	74	Le Minorque	50
L'Archetrau	74	La Junon	40
Le D'Aubigné	74	L'Iris	40
Le Modeste	74	Le Radiner	40
Le Julien	74	Le Singe	32
Le Centaur	74	Le Magicienne	32
Le Heureux	74	Le Maire	32
La Pluton	74	Le Profelyte	32
Le Six Corps	74		

Those with this mark † are building at the expense of the cities or persons whose name they bear.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

At the sittings in last Hilary Term.

A cause was tried before Earl Mansfield, wherein a sailor belonging to a merchant ship, bound from the West Indies to London, was plaintiff, and the owners defendants: The action was brought for the recovery of wages due to him, according to agreement to be paid by the owners. The defence was par-

ticular and afforded some useful information. The wages were contingent and payable only on the ship's safe mooring in the port of London. On account of the press, it was customary for the sailors to hire privileged men to work the ships as soon as they arrived at Gravesend, where the port of London is customarily admitted to begin. The ship unfortunately stranded in the instant of this exchange between the sailors and the hired men. The mate was on board, when the sailors, of whom the plaintiff was at the head, had left the ship, contrary to his remonstrances, who told them that the ship would be lost, and her cargo also, on the sale of which the owners depended to pay them their wages. The greatest part of the cargo, which consisted of sugar and rum, was accordingly lost, which might have been saved if the plaintiff and the crew had lent their assistance. The Captain deposed, that the navigation from Gravesend to London was the most difficult in the voyage, and that though it had been sometimes customary to indulge sailors with the privilege mentioned, it was never understood that they were absolved from their agreement till the ship was safely moored in port. Lord Mansfield was of the same opinion, and thought it a matter of the highest importance to commerce, that the practice of changing the men should be discouraged—and that sailors deserting their duty should not be entitled to their wages. The jury gave their verdict for the defendants.

In the same term came on to be tried a second time, before Earl Mansfield and a special jury of merchants, a cause, wherein Mr. John Carvick, of Bank-street, was plaintiff, and Mr. Abraham Vickery, of the Bank of England, defendant. The action was brought to recover the amount of a Bill of Exchange, drawn by Mr. John Maydwell the elder, and Mr. John Maydwell the younger, payable to their own order, directed to, and accepted by Mr. Vickery, which bill had originally been obtained by one Nixon, without a valuable consideration, and only indorsed by John Maydwell the younger, one of the drawers. The question, therefore, to be determined, was, Whether the Bill, in that state, was negotiable? When the jury were clear of opinion, the plaintiff ought not to recover; the Bill not being negotiable; which opinion the noble Judge immediately entered in his book, and read to the jury. This was a question of the utmost importance to the commercial part of this kingdom, for by this decision it is settled, that where two persons, not in partnership, draw a Bill of Exchange, they must both indorse it, before they can negotiate the same. This cause was tried last term, and the plaintiff was non-suited; but the plaintiff nevertheless moved for a new trial, which was granted; on the present trial, the defendant had

had a great number of bankers, who were unanimous that both must indorse. The jury therefore gave a verdict for the defendant, with costs of suit.

In the Court of King's Bench, was fully determined the validity of two bye laws, or orders, made by the Corporation of Cambridge, one bearing date the 23d of May, 1699, the other dated the 29th of June, 1738; which said orders recited, that no Alderman who has borne the office of Mayor in that town should be eligible, or be elected again into that office, until six years had fully expired from his quitting the said office, under certain fines therein mentioned. Alderman Tunwell, the present Mayor, being elected contrary to the said orders (four years having only elapsed since his quitting the said office) the Court of King's Bench was moved against him by Alderman Norfolk, and five others, and a rule granted for the said Alderman Tunwell to shew cause by what authority he claimed to be Mayor of the said town; and also another Rule, directed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Corporation, to shew cause why a Mandamus should not issue, commanding them to rescind an order made by them on the 30th of Sept. 1732, which rescinded the two first-named orders, and directed the sum of 100*l.* paid by the said Alderman Tunwell, and the sum of 100*l.* paid by the electors of him the said Alderman Tunwell (in June, 1738) to be returned, and which sums were returned to the

said Alderman Tunwell and his electors, and to return the said money back to the Corporation. When after a full hearing, in which the Counsel on both sides displayed great ingenuity, the Court unanimously agreed, that no corporation had a power to make any bye laws or orders, to narrow or lessen the numbers from which an election is to be made; consequently, that the election of Alderman Tunwell into the Mayorly of the borough of Cambridge, was a good election; and it was ordered that both the above-named rules be discharged.

Also was argued in the Court of King's Bench, the *Audita Querela*, brought by Lord Portchester, for the purpose of indemnifying him from the verdicts which Mr. Petrie obtained against his Lordship at the Salisbury summer assize, 1781, for bribery and corruption, at Cricklade, at the last general election. Lord Mansfield said, the question before the Court was a serious and important national question of great magnitude, and as the counsel on both sides had, in their arguments, confined themselves to the record, his Lordship desired, before the opinion of the Court was given, that it might be again argued upon constitutional grounds. It accordingly stands over till next term.

An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by a person who took a place in a stage coach, against the proprietors, for not accommodating him with a place; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff with five guineas damages.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 12, to May 17, 1783.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d.
London	6 0 4	0 3	4 2	8 3	4
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	5 9 0	0	9 2	1 4	4
Surry	6 3 0	0	7 3	1 5	0
Hertford	6 7 0	0	8 2	6 4	4
Bedford	6 7 4	5	2	6 4	0
Cambridge	6 8 3	7 5	2	6 3	4
Huntingdon	6 4 0	0 3	2	5 3	9
Northampton	6 10 4	9 4	2	4 4	5
Rutland	7 3 0	0 4	3 2	6 4	3
Leicester	7 3 5	7 4	5 2	2 4	4
Nottingham	6 10 5	3 4	4 2	10 4	6
Derby	7 7 0	0 0	0 3	1 5	6
Stafford	8 6 0	0 5	1 3	3 5	1
Salop	8 5 6	4 5	7 3	2 5	9
Hereford	8 1 0	0 4	1 3	0 0	0
Worcester	7 6 0	0 3	1 3	0 5	3
Warwick	7 3 0	0 4	3 2	10 4	6
Gloucester	7 4 0	0 4	3 2	8 5	0
Wilts	6 5 0	0 3	7 3	1 5	9
Berks	6 7 0	0 3	4 2	11 4	10
Oxford	6 11 0	0 3	6 2	8 4	10
Ducks	6 7 0	0 3	6 2	9 4	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6 1 0	0 3	6 1	9 3	11
Suffolk	5 11 3	7 3	2 4	5 3	1
Norfolk	6 4 3	11 2	10 2	5 0	0
Lincoln	6 5 3	7 3	6 2	4 3	5
York	6 7 4	9 4	1 2	8 4	5
Durham	6 10 5	1 0	0 2	7 4	10
Northumberland	5 10 4	4 4	0 2	9 5	5
Cumberland	6 11 5	7 4	10 3	0 5	8
Westmorland	8 4 6	3 5	7 3	3 5	4
Lancashire	8 2 0	0 0	0 3	5 5	11
Cheshire	8 3 6	2 5	2 3	4 0	0
Monmouth	8 1 0	0 5	4 2	7 0	0
Somerset	7 3 0	0 3	5 1	11 4	7
Devon	7 6 0	0 4	5 2	1 0	0
Cornwall	6 8 0	0 4	2 1	10 0	0
Dorset	6 9 0	0 3	8 3	0 5	2
Hampshire	6 1 0	0 3	9 2	7 4	10
Suffex	5 11 0	0 3	4 2	8 0	0
Kent	6 4 0	0 3	7 12	9 3	5

WALES, May 5, to May 10, 1783.

North Wales	8 0 6	6 1 5	10 12	9 16	4
South Wales	7 9 6	5 1 5	6 12	4 4	9

Mr. Percy (see p. 364.) died on the 2d of April, in his 278 year. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Wm. Williams, esq; to Miss Crook, of Beaconsfield.

Mr. Toplis, apothecary, of Drury lane, to Miss Polly Thornton, of Eltham, Kent.

Tho. Newenham, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss Mary Anne Hoare, of Factory-Hill, co. Corke, Ireland.

Apr. 23. Rev. Mr. Gilpin, master of Cheam School in Surrey, to Miss Parish.

26. Cecil Pitt, esq; of Dailton, to Miss E. Robinson.

Major Salt, lately arrived from Bengal, to Miss Huntridge.

28. — Pechell, esq; to Miss Clavering.

29. Mr. Jas. Cleveland, carver, in Charles-st. to Miss S. Dickinson. Soon after they returned from church, the bridegroom was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired. Dixcey Gregory, esq; of Bedford, to Miss Franklin.

W. W. Yeo, esq; eldest son of Sir W. Y. bart. to Miss Newman.

30. At Edinburgh, Sir David Carnegie, bt. to Miss Elliot, dau. of Andr. E. esq; lieutenant-gov. of New-York.

At Ecclefechan, in Scotland, Mrs. Charles Johnston, aged 86, to Mr. Arch. Johnston, aged 40.

May 1. Sir Hen. Gough, bart. M. P. for Bramber, to Miss Frances Carpenter, youngest dau. of Gen. C.

Rev. Dr. Hodgson, principal of Hertford Coll. Oxford, to Miss Harriet Saintbury, of Chippenham, Wilts.

Col. Carlton, of the 29th reg. to Mrs. Foy, of Blackheath.

4. Edw. Currie, esq; of Deptford, to Mrs. Mary Collard.

Mr. Bathurst, bookseller, in Fleet-street, to Miss Carter, of Kelmico, Oxon.

5. Dan. Martin, esq; of Red Lion-st. Wapping, to Miss Peggy Handy.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, to Miss Jones.

6. Wm Beckford, esq; of Fonthill, Wilts, son and heir of the late alderman B. to Lady Mary Gordon; youngest dau. of the Earl of Aboyne.

8. Rev. Cavley Illingworth, R. of Scampton, near Lincoln, to Miss Sophia Harvey.

12. Sir Cl. Cottrell Dorraser, knt. master of the ceremonies, to Miss Heylyn, of Oxfordsh.

At Edmonton, Tho. Rumball, esq; to Mrs. Eleanor Waller.

14. Archibald Douglas, esq; of Douglas, in Scotland, to Lady Frances Scott, sister to the D. of Buccleugh.

16. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, lieutenant. col. of 68th reg. to Miss Frances Leighton, youngest dau. of the late Gen. L.

17. Sam. Scott, esq; of Clapham, to Miss Margaret Christiana Tyler.

Tho. Wooldridge Clarke, esq; of Waltham-stow, Essex, to Miss Hartwell.

19. Rev. Michael Lort, D.D. to Miss Norfolk, of Cambridge.

20. At Dublin, Jas. King, esq; to the hon. Miss Creighton, eldest dau. of Lord Vife. Erbe.

22. Geo. Arnold, esq; to Miss Mary Anne Langton.

Mr. Robt. Barclay, of Lombard-st. banker, to Miss Ford.

26. J. Aubrey, esq; of Dorton house, Bucks, to Miss Carter, of Chilton, with 150,000l.

27. Wriothelby Digby, esq; of Mereden, co. Warwick, to Miss Montolieu, dau. of the late Col. M.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Kingston, in Jamaica, Mr. John Pearce, surgeon, late of Crane-cq. Fleet-street, eldest son of Dr. P.

Fred. Cornwall, esq; M. P. for Ludlow.

Mrs. Anne Butler, aged 74, of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, sister to the rev. J. Wight, M.A. late vicar of that parish.

At Castletown, in Ireland, the feast of the right hon. Thomas Connolly, Lord George Fitzgerald, brother to the D. of Leinster.

At Figuera, in Portugal, Mr. Wm. Amstuck, merchant, brother to Paul A. esq; agent and consul for the Hanse towns.

At Peterburg, Count Panin, minister for foreign affairs, and late gov. to the Gr. Duke.

At Madras, Capt. Aspinall, of Colne, Lanc.

At his villa in Asturia d'Oviedo in Spain, M. De Bellerive, a native of France, and one of the greatest mathematicians in the world. He studied the English language with attention, and was an admirer of its beauties.

Near St. Alban's, aged 103, Mrs. Mary Pritchard, a widow lady.

At Bath, John Parthericke, esq; of Clifton, Warwickshire.

At the Hot-Well, Bristol, Step. Waller, esq; son of the late rev. Step. W. of Epping, and neph. of Edm. W. esq; of Hall-barn, Bucks.

Mr. Mich. Raynes, wholesale mercer in Watling-street.

Alex. Inglis Hamilton, esq; of Murdockston; by whose death a considerable family estate goes to his brother Oliver H. esq; the celebrated historical painter at Rome.

At Derby, aged 83, Mrs. Evans, relict of the late Alderman E.

At Madras, in October last, the hon. Hugh Sandilands, brother to Lord Torpichen.

Mar. 10. Anthony Loyd, a husbandman of Amesquet, in the province of Guipuzcoa, at the age of 114, wanting eleven days. He was born March 21, 1669, and never had any sickness but the oppression of his lung, with which he was seized a few days before his death. Having always had an aversion to physic, he refused to take what was ordered him during his illness, and retained the use of his senses, had all his teeth and his hair to the day of his death. During his whole life he had eaten nothing but bread made of Turkey wheat, and always abstained from wine and tobacco. At the age of 112 he still worked in the fields, and could get up into trees of a middling

middling size without the help of a ladder. His presence of mind and sound judgement never forsook him to his latest breath.

24. Prince Charles Gustavus, youngest son of the King of Sweden.

Prince Frederick Charles Ferdinand, youngest son of Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh.

Apr. 12. Princess Louisa Carolina, Margravine of Baden Durlach, and sister to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt.

18. At Dublin, Wm. Cleghorn, M.D.

21. Mrs. Willes, relict of the late rt. hon. Edw. W. lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland.

Capt. Judd, late commander of his Majesty's Ship Antelope.

29. Rt. Rev. Dr. Philip Yonge, lord bishop of Norwich, in his 73d year. His lordship received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity Coll. Cambridge, of which he was fellow. In 1741, Mr. Yonge was a candidate against Dr. Tunsall for the office of public orator of that university; which he lost after a smart struggle, but was afterwards chosen when Dr. Tunsall resigned on being made chaplain to Abp. Potter. He was, in 1752, promoted to the mastership of Jesus College by Bp. Gough (at the D. of Newcastle's desire), and afterwards (being one of his late majesty's chaplains) was successively prebendary of Westminster, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, bishop of Bristol 1758, and of Norwich 1761. All these preferments he owed to the late D. of Newcastle, whose duchess he conducted from Hanover to England. In the same year he married Miss Anne Bewicke, of Clapham, by whom he had no issue. By his lordship's death the Church loses a truly learned and Christian bishop; society a most amiable and useful member; his family and friends a man endowed with every domestic virtue, for rendering him highly valuable and respected whilst living, and universally lamented in his death.

At Chichester, about 55 years of age, of an inflammation in the lungs, Lady Frankland, relict of Sir Henry F. bart. married near two years since to John Drew, esq; banker of that city. She was at Lisbon at the time of the earthquake, 1755. Soon after the war broke out in America she returned to England from Boston, where she had an elegant house, from the top of which she beheld the battle of Bunker's hill.

At Chessington, Surrey, whither he had long retired from the world, Sam. Crisp, esq; aged 75, whose loss will for ever be deplored by all who were admitted into his retreat, and had the happiness of enjoying his conversation, which was rendered captivating by all that wit, learning, a professed knowledge of mankind, and a most exquisite taste for the fine arts, could furnish.

26. Mr. John Dell, aged 72, general surveyor in the excise.

27. J. Froth, of the royal reg. of artillery.

27. Jos. Flavenport, esq; late of Virginia.

At Kuchampton, Jos. Wakelin, esq; an of-

ficer of the household in the late king's reign.

In his 87th year, Joseph Possobonelli, abp. of Milan, senior cardinal of the sacred college, grand croix of the order of St. Stephen, &c. &c.

29. At Chelsea, Wm. Newport, esq; He was supposed to be a natural son of Thomas, late earl of Bradford; and has long been under a commission of lunacy. His mother left the reversion of his estate, if he should die without issue, to the late earl of Bath and his heirs; it therefore devolves to Wm. Pulteney, of Bath-House, Piccadilly, esq; but the savings out of it, which are very considerable, escheat to the crown, unless it can be proved that he was born in wedlock.

Mr. Jn. Cater, aged 68, formerly a tobacco-smith in Fleet-street.

At Dean'sdale, near Braithwaite, Cumberland, Mr. Abra. Hodgson, the fifth of this unfortunate family who has died since Feb. 20, viz. the father, two sons, and two daughters.

30. In Austin-friars, Philip Chauncy, esq; third and youngest son of the late Mr. Cha. Chauncy, many years an eminent wholesale linen-draper in the house of Platt and Co. in Cornhill, and brother to the late Cha. Chauncy, M. D. He was nominated sheriff of London in the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Kennett, but was excused on pleading that he was a dissenter. He was never married, and has left the bulk of his fortune, which is considerable, to his brother, Nath. Chauncy, of New-Inn, esq;

At Tottenham, in her 87th year, Mrs. Sarah Coleman, one of the people called Quakers.

In Gr. George-st. Westminster, in his 53d year, the rev. Dr. Geo. Stinton, F. R. and F. A. S. chancellor of the church of Lincoln, prebendary of Peterborough, R. and V. of Wrotham in Kent, and V. of Allhallows Barking, in London. He was one of the chaplains and executors to Abp. Secker.

At Tudu, in Denbighsh. rev. Mr. Humphreys, R. of that parish.

May 1. At Bath, the Lady of Major Read, eldest dau. of Dr. Jacob.

Of an inflammatory fever, after three days illness, Mr. Fawcener, in partnership with Messrs. Warne and Fowle, wholesale haberdasher, in Newgate-street.

In Devonshire-shire, aged 73, Peter Van Notten, esq; an eminent Dutch merchant, said to have died worth 200,000*l.* He has left a will in Dutch, the first bequest of which is 200,000*l.* sterling to his dear nephew Charles Van Notten, to whom, after various other legacies, he also bequeaths the residue, which, it is said, will amount to about 40,000*l.* more. He had given his nephew at different times 57,000*l.* He further bequeathed to the Dutch church 1500*l.* to each of his book-keepers 500*l.* and to each of his servants ten pounds for each year's service.

3. R. H. Prince OCTAVIUS, his Majesty's youngest son, aged four years and a quarter.

In child-bed of a daughter, her 3d child, the

The Gentleman's Magazine

ST. JOHN'S Gate

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GA

J U N E, 1782

Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	49	29 14	N	.11	gloomy, rain.
2	50	30	W		clouds.
3	52	30 2	NW		clouds.
4	54	30 4	W		clouds.
5	55	30 2	W		fair, soft and mild.
6	54	30 4	NW		fair.
7	59	30 4	E		fair, and still.
8	61	30	SE		fair, and still. 2
9	60	29 16	S		overcast, warm and close.
10	58	29 12	S	.07	soft warm rain.
11	58	29 11	S		clouds and sun.
12	57	29 16	W		clouds and sun.
13	54	29 14	SW		clouds, very strong wind.
14	60	30	SW		clouds and sun.
15	66	30 4	SW		bright, hot sun, and drying
16	70	30 6	E		bright, very hot sun.
17	68	30 4	E		bright day, misty night.
18	75	30	E	.21	bright, thunder shower.
19	65	30 5	W		bright, overcast.
20	64	30 6	E		bright, hot sun.
21	56	30 8	NE		clouds and sun.
22	61	30 10	NE		bright.
23	64	30 10	E		bright, very hot sun, brisk
24	61	30 6	E		overcast, bright.
25	68	30 4			bright, hot sun.
26	69	29 18	W		bright and hot.
27	60	30 2	N		fair.
28	58	30 2	E		bright.
29	58	30 3	SW		overcast.
30	59	30	SW		cloudy. 2
July 1	58	30	SW		cloudy.
2	57	29 16	W	.54	rain.
3	55	30	N		clouds and sun, cold air.
4	55	29 18	W		clouds and sun.
5	55	29 18	S	.22	clouds and sun, rain.
6	59	29 16	E	.32	gentle rain all day.
7	58	29 16	N	.08	overcast, mist and small rains
8	54	29 18	N		overcast.
9	58	29 18	W		overcast.
10	59	29	W	.57	fair, overcast, rain.
11	58	29 14	SW		clouds and sun.
12	59	29 16	SW		clouds and sun.
13	56	30	S	.50	clouds and sun, rain.
14	63	29 14	S		cloudy.
15	60	30 2	SW	.14	bright, rain.
16	65	29 18	NE	.84	bright and hot. 3
17	60	29 18	NE	.75	rain.
18	55	30 5	SW		overcast.
19	63	30 6	W		bright and hot.
20	62	30 6	N		bright and hot.
21	63	30 5	E		fair. 4
22	66	30	E		bright and hot.
23	67	30	S		clouds and sun.
24	64	30	S		bright and hot.
25	61	30 2	S	.18	fair, rain.
26	60	30	NE		overcast.
27	58	29 16	NE	.132	rain.
28	60	29 16	S	.36	clouds, rain.
29	55	29 16	N		clouds.
30	54	29 19	N		clouds.
31	57	29 18	SW		clouds.

OBSERVATIONS. 1 Roads offensive with dust. 2 Gathered first strawberries. 3 The storm at night; rain-measurer, which contains 184, ran over. The rain in London was no so this, therefore it is probable there was not much lost. 4 Bloom of lime-trees perfumes the



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11	58	29 11	S		clouds and sun.
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23	64	30 10	E		bright, very hot sun, brisk w
24	61	30 6	E		overcast, bright.
25	68	30 4			bright, hot sun.
26	69	29 18	W		bright and hot.
27	60	30 2	N		fair.
28	58	30 2	E		bright.
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<i>July.</i>					
1	58	30	SW		cloudy.
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8	54	29 18	N		overcast.
9	58	29 18	W		overcast.
10	59	29	W	.57	fair, overcast, rain.
11	58	29 14	SW		clouds and sun.
12	59	29 16	SW		clouds and sun.
13	56	30	S	.50	clouds and sun, rain.
14	63	29 14	S		cloudy.
15	60	30 2	SW	.14	bright, rain.
16	65	29 18	NE	.184	bright and hot. ³
17	60	29 18	NE	.75	rain.
18	55	30 5	SW		overcast.
19	63	30 6	W		bright and hot.
20	62	30 6	N		bright and hot.
21	63	30 5	E		fair. ⁴
22	66	30	E		bright and hot.
23	67	30	S		clouds and sun.
24	64	30	S		bright and hot.
25	61	30 2	S	.18	fair, rain.
26	60	30	NE		overcast.
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To the Master, Wardens, Court of Assistants, & Query of the Worshipful Company of VINTNERS.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U N E, 1783.

MR. URBAN,



June 3.
APPY if my researches contribute to the entertainment of your readers, I send you an accurate representation of (perhaps) the most curious piece of old tapestry

that remains in this metropolis*. The original is preserved at Vintners Hall; and the copy has been taken by the kind permission of the court of assistants of that respectable company.

As it is rather my intention to solicit an elucidation of its history from some of your many learned correspondents than to attempt an account of it myself, I shall only say, that St. MARTIN (who in the first compartment appears at the gate of the city of Amiens dividing his cloak with the Beggar, and in the other compartment is officiating at the high altar as Bishop of Tours) is the tutelary saint of the company; and that the date of the workmanship is 1466, only 29 years after the regular incorporation of the *Vintners* (or *Wine-tunners*) in the 15th of Henry VI. John Bate, of Warwick, whose memory is here preserved, was perhaps an early member of the fraternity, and a benefactor to the company. His son Walter, who by the inscription appears to have been born in Hertfordshire, was probably a monk of Tours; at least, till farther light appears, this conjecture is submitted to the curious.

Without entering minutely into the subject, it may be proper to observe, from Stow, that the *Vintny* ward was so called from being the residence of the

merchants of Bourdeaux, who dealt in wine; and that in the reign of Henry II. between the wine in ships and the wine to be sold in taverns there was a common cooks row, who sold meat, but no wine; whilst the taverner dressed no meat for sale.

Much earlier than the date of their present incorporation, the company were known by the style of "Merchants Vintners of Gascoyne;" and in 1337 are supposed to have been ~~first~~ incorporated as "Wine-tunners." During the reign of Edward III. the company was in such high reputation as to give five lord mayors to London, particularly Henry Picard, who in 1356 had the honour of feasting the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, at his own table. His immediate successor was Sir John Stodie, who in 1357, the year of his mayoralty, bestowed on the company Stodie's (formerly called Spittle) lane, "with all the quadrant," says Stow in 1633, "whereon Vintners Hall now standeth, with the tenements round about;" when "the Vintners builded for themselves a fair hall, and also 13 almshouses there, for 13 poor people, which are kept of charity, rent-free."

The whole of these buildings having been consumed in the general conflagration of 1666, the liberality of the company was largely exerted; and more than 1500*l.* was soon subscribed towards building the present noble hall, of which, as appears by the arms on painted glass in one of the windows, the court-room was finished in 1672. The hall was completed in 1674. Besides the contributions in money, many thousand bricks were given by individuals.

Nor were the poor forgotten. Bene-

* There is tapestry of great antiquity in the Painted Chamber leading from the House of Lords to that of the Commons, which we hope some correspondent will describe. Edw. Safford

factions to the amount of more than 600*l.* and large quantities of bricks, were given towards the building of 12 almshouses at Mile-end, 1676, for 12 widows of deceased members, each of whom receives 3*s.* a week, with about 40*s.* each at different periods of the year, and a chaldron of coals yearly. They have an annual dinner Oct. 6, by the gift of Mr. Matthew Tomlinson; another, on the 6th of June, and five pounds-worth of coals, from Mr. Matthew Flower; and a third, on the 24th of July, the gift of the late Alderman Kennett, being the interest of "a sum" paid by the Printer of the Public "Advertiser, for the Alderman's kindly "stopping a prosecution for scandalous "libels on his character."

In December 1744, the company agreed to subscribe 1*l.* a year towards the expence of printing "Carte's History of England;" which was withdrawn on that Historian's inserting an absurd note on the king's evil. The first volume of "Carte's History" to this day accompanies "Maitland's History of London" in the court-room.

The buildings which form the present hall inclose a square court; and in the north front next the street is a large and handsome gate, with columns wreathed with grapes, and supporting a Bacchus on three tuns.

The hall is adorned with a beautiful screen, on the top of which are placed the public pageants. On one side is a good bust of St. Martin, and on the other side the Beggar. A fine old painting of St. Martin and the Beggar, brought from Italy, is likewise in the hall; with a pretty little deception-picture of St. Martin and the comper's arms; three splendid tables of benefactors; and a fine old sun-dial in painted galls, motto, *Dum speras, fugio*.

In the court-room are five large portraits of Charles II. James II. and his Queen, George Prince of Denmark, and Sir Thomas Rawlinson, lord mayor in 1706; with the company's arms (granted in 1427) finely engraved by B. Cole; and another good painting of St. Martin and the Beggar.

The company is governed by a master, three wardens, and 28 assistants; they have considerable possessions, and pay large sums yearly to the poor. Their freemen have the peculiar privilege of retailing wine without a licence from the wine-office.

St. Martin, to whom no less than six churches* in this city and one in the suburbs were dedicated, was born in Sabaria, a town in Hungary. His first education was at Ticinum, or Pavia, in Italy, under his parents, who were Pagans. From his infancy he affected the Christian religion; which his father, being a soldier, perceiving, sent him into the wars, first under Constantius, and then into France under Julian. Following this course about three years, on a time, he met at the gate of the city of Amiens a poor naked man; and Martin having nothing about him but his cloak which he wore (for he had bestowed the rest to like uses), he cut off one half of it with his sword, and gave it the poor man, keeping the other half to himself. He was afterwards baptized, and going to St. Hilary, bp. of Poitiers, he abode awhile with him, being first made an exorcist, or, as others say, a reader. He publicly opposed the Arians, whereupon he was openly scorned, and driven out of the city into Maximium. He returned again into France, and was afterwards made bp. of Tours, anno Christi 376, where he had terrible conflicts with the Arians, not without peril of his life and fortunes. When he had governed the Church of Tours 26 years (others say 30), in the 51st year of his age, Arcadius and Honorius being emperors, he fell sick of a fever, of which he died, anno Christi 399, or, as others write, 404. His festival was instituted by Pope Martin I. about the year 630, and is yearly celebrated on the 11th of November. See Newcourt, vol. I. p. 410. and his Life written by Sulpicius Severus, and published by Hornius at Leyden, 1647, 8vo. By this it appears, that he was eminently distinguished by his frequent conversations with the Devil, whom he always detected.

* One of the churches above-mentioned was situated in the Vintry, and appears to have been at least as old as the Conqueror's time. It was new built in 1399, and new-roofed by Sir Ralph Astry, lord mayor, in 1493. It was in part re-edified in 1664; and again repaired and beautified in 1632. It contained many fine old monuments of worthy vintners, whose effigies may be seen in Stow and Strype. The Stationers company paid to this church annually 2*l.* 10*s.* to be laid out in bread; and the Dyers company 4*l.* every two years, for 8 gowns for so many poor people. Having been burnt in the great fire, it was not rebuilt; but the parish was united to that of St. Michael Royal.

It would be curious to trace the history of St. Martin's introduction as a patron saint in this country. The oldest church at Canterbury* (perhaps the oldest in the kingdom) is dedicated to him; and St. Martin's at Dover was styled "Le Grand," and considered as a mother church, in the reign of Henry I.

In the present century St. Martin has been the patron of the Hernhuters or Moravians, whose first assembly, under the protection of Count Zintzendorf, was held on the anniversary of this Saint, 1722. See our vol. XXIII. p. 236. The following account is given of one of his temptations in their hymns.

1.

Once on a time a man there was,
A Saint whose name was Martin,
Concerning whom Severus says,
Satan came to him darting
As lightning quick, and bright array'd,
"I am thy Jesus dear," he said,
"Me thou wilt surely worship."

2.

Martin looks straight towards his side,
No side-hole met his vision;
"Let me," says he, "in peace abide,
Thou hast no side's incision;
Thou art the Devil, I understand;
The place where Jesus's sign doth stand
Blindfold I can discover."

3.

The same's the case even at this day
With Jesus' congregation;
For larks, who round his body play,
Have of his wounds sensation;
Because our dear incarnate God
Will with his wounds as man be view'd,
Be felt, and so believ'd on.

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

A copy of the following letter having come into our hands, we think ourselves authorized (if not called upon) by the concluding paragraph, to lay it before our readers.

A Letter to a Friend, upon the late Edition of Chaucer by J. Bell.

DEAR SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for your intelligence concerning the late edition of Chaucer. I find it true in all particulars. Your alarm however for my property, as you call it, is groundless. As I have not entered my book at Stationers-Hall, I have, it seems, no legal property in it. But if I had, would you advise me to go to law for a property unattended by any profit? A

certain philosopher, when his gouty shoes were stolen, only wished, that they might fit the thief as well as they fitted himself; and for my own part I shall be contented, if my book shall prove just as lucrative to Mr. Bell, as it has been to me.

At the same time I do not pretend to be without all feeling for my own personal injury, as well as for the pernicious tendency of the example. If a book may be thus reprinted, with all its imperfections, whenever a hungry bookseller thinks that he can make a penny of it, without allowing the author an opportunity of rectifying mistakes, supplying deficiencies, &c. we must give up, I fear, all expectation of ever seeing a really accurate work. In the present instance, I have not only been precluded (as far as Mr. Bell can preclude me) from the usual opportunity of lessening the faults of my book, but several errors, which I had actually pointed out for correction, have either been left unamended, or have been amended in such a blundering manner as to require still further correction. That the errors of the press have been considerably multiplied, I am rather inclined to presume, from the known practice of Bookseller-Editors, than to endeavour to prove by collation. Indeed the types, especially in the Notes, are much too small for my eyes, however well suited they may be to the eyes of the very young persons, who, I apprehend, are the principal customers of the Apollo-press. That this publication was solely intended for their use, is further evident from Mr. Bell's having printed the greatest part of Chaucer's works from Urry's edition; in which (as you know very well) there is scarce a line as the author wrote it. Having given them a picture at the beginning of each volume, he seems to have thought (and perhaps with reason) that they would be perfectly unconcerned about every thing else.

But, leaving Mr. Bell and his edition to their respective fates, I must add a few words upon what is the principal object of this letter. The assured manner in which my name is used, may lead people to imagine that I have been at least consenting to this republication of my book; and therefore I beg the favour of you, and all my other friends,

* This church is supposed to have been built 200 years before the birth of St. Martin, and to have been afterwards dedicated to him by Luidhuid, a French bishop. See Götting, p. 250.

to take every opportunity (the more public the better) of declaring for me, that the whole transaction has passed without my consent, approbation, or knowledge. I am, &c.

Welbeck-Street, T. TYRWHITT.
June 12, 1783.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, June 4.*
THE following description of the present state of Godstow Nunnery, drawn up in the summer of 1780 by one who has taken many a solitary ramble round it, is much at your service.

Yours, &c. H.

GODSTOW NUNNERY

Stands on the banks of the river Isis, at the distance of about two miles from Oxford. The site of it belongs to the Earl of Abingdon. Little more remains at present than ragged walls, scattered over a considerable extent of ground. An arched gateway, and another venerable ruin, part of the tower of the conventual church, are still standing. [Near the altar in this church Fair Rosamund was buried; but the body was afterwards removed, in token of her crime, by order of a Bp. of Lincoln, the visitor.] The only entire part is a small building, formerly a private chapel. Not many years since a stone coffin, said to be Rosamund's, who perhaps was removed to this place from the church, was to be seen here. The stone under which it lay is still shewn, but is broken into four or five parts. The inscription, if it ever had any, is entirely obliterated. The building has been put to various uses, and at present serves occasionally for a stable. The floor, I suppose for the sake of the stones, has been dug up, and the walls, though they have been washed and rudely painted, are covered with nastiness. On the south wall is the following inscription: "Rosamund, the fair daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, concubine to Henry the Second, poisoned by Q. Eleanor, as some thought, . . . ed at Woodstock; where K. Henry had made for her a house of wonderful working, so that no man or woman might come

to her, but if he were entrusted by the king, or such as were right secret with him touching the matter. This house after some was named Labarinthus, or Dedalus' work; which was thought to be a house wrought like unto a knot in a garden called a maze. But it was commonly said that by the Queen came unto her by a clue of thread or silk, and so dealt with her, that she died not long after; but when she died, she was buried at Godstow, in a house of nuns near Oxford, with these verses on her tomb†:

Hic jacet in tomba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda,

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

Annexed is a tedious version, spun out into six lines, nor worth transcribing. The letters, though the words are plainly old, are of a modern date, probably of about fifty years. I am informed that there was a more ancient inscription, which, being much defaced by time, was renewed in the manner that now appears by a gentleman of the university, a lover of antiquity. It seems to be taken from one of our old chronicles. The distich is certainly genuine, and probably accompanied the original tomb destroyed by the Bp. of Lincoln. It serves as an example of the taste of the times; and, without doubt, was thought a bright and happy performance. It may be thus translated:

The World's sweet Rose, now sweet no more,
Fades, crop'd by Death, beneath this floor.

There is in the "*Carmina Quadragesimalia*, Oxon. 1748," p. 3, so beautiful a description of Godstow Nunnery, that I cannot forbear transcribing it for the entertainment of your learned readers; and shall venture to add a translation, for those who enjoy a classical taste without understanding the Latin language.

"Q. à nudo Rosamunda humilis sub culmine
tetti

Marginis obscuri servat inane decus,
Rara intermixta circum vestigia molis
Et sola in vacuo tramite porta labat:
Sacræ olim sedes riguæ convallis in omphræ,

† The following account of Henry the Second and Rosamund is taken from a pedigree of our kings, written in 1448:

Then regnyd Harry, aought full wyfe,
The Son of Mold the emperyse.
He held Rosomund the sheen,
Great sorwe hit was for the Queen:
At Woodstoke for hure he made a toure,
Ther he called Rosamonde's Boure.

* Hentzner, a German, who travelled through England towards the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, speaks of "Rosamund's Tomb of Stone," and tells us that in his time the letters were worn out, excepting what follows:

Adorent,
Utque tibi detur requies, Rosamunda, precamur.

Et veteri pavidam religione nemo.
Pallentes nocturna ciens campana siores,
Hinc matutinum sepe monebat avem;
Hinc procul in mediis tardæ caliginis horæ,
Prodidit arcana arcta fenestra faces.
Nunc muscosa extant passim de cespite saxa.
Nunc muros avellunt germen agreste boves."

TRANSLATION:

Where Rosemound's dust beneath the humble
cell
Imparts vain glory to the wave-worn dell,
Where mould'ring piles are thinly scatter'd
round,
And one lone arch nods o'er th'untrodden
ground;
The sacred dome once rear'd its awful head,
And sombre groves their pious horrors
spread.
Here once, preventing the proud bird of day,
The deep bell woke the penive maids to pray;
Here the pale taper, through the live-long
night,
From narrow windows flung its glimmering
light.
Now o'er the plain the mossy fragments fall,
And oxen feed along the grass-grown wall.
Gent. Mag. p. 215, col. 1, l. 48, r. "233."
P. 392, col. 2, l. 2. for "tenth" r. "teeth."

MR. URBAN, June 11.

LET me resume my correspondence
by transcribing some further mis-
cellaneous and biographical extracts from
the MSS. of the ingenious Mr. Jones.
Yours, EUGENIO.

OBSERVATIONES MEDICÆ.

July 13, 1752.

Dr. JOHN THOMAS (bishop of Lin-
coln 1753—1761) being at Copenhagen,
and consulting an eminent physician
there, near 90 years of age, concern-
ing the best method of preserving health,
had this rule given him (amongst seven
other rules), viz. Last of all, said the
old physician,

FUGE OMNES MEDICOS, ATQUE OMNI-
MODA MEDICAMENTA.

This I had from the bishop's own
mouth. The other rules related to
temperance, exercise, &c.

Quere, Whether it might not have
been somewhat *à propos* to have told his
lordship the following little story pre-
sently after his own, viz. "A very old
man, near 90 years of age, being asked
what he had done to live so long, an-
swered, *When I could sit, I never stood;
I married late, was a widower soon,
and never married again.*" The above
Dr. J. T. married four times. The
motto, or posy, on the wedding ring at
his fourth marriage was, as I have been

informed,

If I survive,
I'll make them five. J. J.

APPARITIONS, &c.

Nov. 30, 1759.

Dr. Yarborough, rector of Tewling,
Hertfordshire, who had a long and in-
timate acquaintance with the late Gen.
Sabine, governor of Gibraltar, whose
country-seat was at Tewling, told me
this story, which he had from the Gene-
ral's own mouth, who was a person of
great honour and veracity, and much
good sense.

That when he once lay dangerously
ill of his wounds after a battle abroad,
and began to recover, as he lay awake
one night in his bed, having a candle in
his chamber, he saw on the sudden the
curtains drawn back at his bed's feet,
and his wife then in England (a lady
whom he greatly loved) presenting her-
self to his full view, at the opening of
the curtains, and then disappearing.
He was amazed at the sight, and fell
into deep reflections upon this extraor-
dinary apparition. In a short time after
he received the melancholy news from
England that his beloved consort was
dead, and that she died at such a time;
which, as near as he could possibly re-
collect, was the very time on which he
had seen that strange phenomenon.

This he immediately entered down
in his note-book, continuing ever after-
wards fully persuaded of the certainty
of some apparitions, notwithstanding
the general prejudice to the contrary;
"which," said he often, "I can, from
"my own knowledge in this instance,
"confidently oppose upon the strongest
"grounds."

This is the story, and I here set it
down as I heard it from the above-men-
tioned worthy Doctor, without making
any remarks.

See some other instances of this kind
in the late Mr. Aubrey's Miscellaneous
Collections, &c. where (in my own
printed book) I have entered down se-
veral references, &c. of the same kind:
but determine nothing at present. J. J.

ABP. TILLOTSON.

John Jones, of London, esq; left by
his will a very great sum of money to
be distributed to charitable uses, at the
discretion of his three executors: of
whom, the most rev. Dr. John Tillot-
son, by his favour and interest, pro-
cured toward the rebuilding of the
Coll

College of Clare-Hall (of which he had sometime been fellow) the sum of two hundred pounds.

Commemoration-book of Clare-Hall.

Dr. WM. LLOYD, Bp. of Worcester, collected, in the course of many years, an immense treasure of remarks upon the Bible, filling up, from time to time*, a large folio edition of it interleaved and interlaced, even the margins thereof; but all in short-hand, known only to himself and to his chaplain, the late Dr. B. Marshall. Both have been for many years dead; but the original book is still (1764) extant, or was lately: in whose hands now lodged I know not; I suppose in those of some of the descendants of the bishop. I could wish it deposited in *The British Museum*.

Mr. (now Dr.) John Tottie, one of the canons of Christ Church, Oxford, told me, many years ago, when we were contemporaries at Worcester College, that he had seen, amongst the papers of the bishop (which had been committed to the trust of Tottie's father, who had been chaplain to the said prelate), a letter of Q. Mary, written with her own hand, desiring Bp. Lloyd to publish his collections upon the Bible. This was never done. The bishop was always ready to oblige others with his notices for the public good, but postponed publishing his own most elaborate designs.

Mr. Tottie, whilst he was fellow of Worcester College, returned very faithfully all the bishop's collections in his custody, to his lordship's grandson. This is all I know of the matter. J. J.

DR. SOUTH.

Presenting an officer of note to the university of Oxford for an honorary degree, began in the usual style of address to the vice-chancellor, proctors, &c. *Præsto vobis, Virum hunc bellicosissimum*—he was going on, but that moment some accident obliged the great warrior to turn about unexpectedly; the doctor, upon the sudden, subjoined, *Qui nunquam antea tergiversatus est.* [Mr. Coleburne, of C. C. C. now about 80, 1761.]

I suppose the real fact might be this:

* His Lordship corresponded, upon particular texts, with many learned men abroad. They made it their particular business to dictate, &c. and sent him their answers.

The gentleman, not expecting that expression, *Virum bellicosissimum*, and perhaps not approving of it, might turn about either in modesty or in some little resentment, though the university ways were pleased to give the fact another turn. If we recollect the humour of South, it will make the matter still more probable. J. J.

Of the late Mr. WHISTON, it may, I suppose, be truly said, though I would not in the least derogate from his real worth, that he had an honest heart, without a judicious head; that he had a fervent zeal, without sufficient knowledge; and, that he appears by several of his writings, especially those of later date, to have had a tincture of affectation and vanity, which did but ill become a scholar and a Christian; and which, if I mistake not, will be less applauded by posterity, than it was indulged by himself, or than he seems to have imagined, in his life-time, that it would.

I had a great regard for the man, upon the account of his integrity, or what I really believed to be such; but could never approve of his positiveness, where I thought his grounds were defective. J. J.

JAMES GUY,

Minister of Little-cotes, in Lincolnshire, was educated, as one of his sons informs me (1767), at Trinity College in Cambridge; which college presented him to that benefice. The income there being but small, he was necessitated, in order to support himself and numerous family, to serve two other churches, being curacies, of small stipend each, and at some distance the one from the other. With these pittance he made some shift, though a hard one, to live, and bring up his large family in a tolerable manner. In his advanced age he continued to supply those three churches, and generally enjoyed good health to the last. He died about four years ago, aged one hundred, or an hundred and one; his son cannot tell which.

Soon after his decease the public papers took notice of this extraordinary man, saying amongst other things, that he had 36 children by two wives. His said son says, this was a mistake. He had in all 34; and 14 of them being at home used constantly to walk before him, by pairs, to church. He had the benefit of Dr. Busby's lectures. J. J.

Procted.

things in the present Session of Parliament. (Continued from p. 392.)

Mr. Fox rose, he said, merely to announce remarks that had fallen from men in the course of the debate. Argument made use of by some honorable gentlemen against the fourth motion moved for by his right hon.

[Lord J. Cavendish] appeared to me most frivolous and insignificant as ever offered on any question in house. It has been said, that the

coming to a vote of disapprobation of the peace, would be construed, by enemies, as an absolute intention of not to abide by the terms of it nothing can be more distant from meaning intended to be conveyed by resolution. If there is a possibility of an assurance of our inclination to it, it cannot be conveyed in more or more unequivocal terms than contained in the letter and spirit of the motion now under consideration. In

moment that we find the peace so deserving the general reprobation

received, solemnly to pledge ourselves to see every tittle of it fulfilled, is the most convincing proof that can even of that confidence, friendship, good understanding, which we wish to private with our late enemies, and it is for the mutual interest of all parties concerned to cultivate by means of friendly intercourse; so every argument that can be urged is principle must imply an absurdity in common sense to coun-

ter were this resolution not so immediately necessary for establishing foreign peace, it would be indispensably so for preserving internal consistency. By

vote of last Monday (see p. 377) we ordered ourselves to take into our farther consideration the papers upon the table: for what purpose, if not to pass an

on upon them, as the result of our resolutions? These papers [meaning Preliminaries and the Provisional

ty] have been the subject of a very is and ample discussion, from whence member of this House must have had an opinion; an opinion the most honorable for Ministers, it being clear to demonstration, that the peace we have pledged ourselves to confirm is most improvident, inconsiderate, and wiser peace than ever this nation was enough to accept. If such then be general opinion, why not declare it?

has likewise been said, that this resolution has been brought forward merely as a contest for power. Is it a contest for power, that we appear desirous of performing our engagements with the nation? Was not the insinuation as perverse as it is contemptible, the character of the noble Lord who moved the resolution, and who has always been known to avoid, rather than to court, official employment, might have saved it from such a pitiful aspersion: an aspersion that if meant to save the First Lord of the Treasury from the disgrace of his measures, there needed not this resolution to pass while the memory of the peace on your table remains in the minds of the people; or, if it supposes that putting aside this resolution would be a means of preserving the present system, he trusted it was too generally known that the resolution before the House was not necessary to pull down an administration already fallen.

Here Mr. Fox took occasion to express his regret for the desertion of some of his friends. He was sure Sir Cecil Wray must have totally misunderstood the principle of the resolution, or the cable of friendship which had long held them together could never have been parted. What that gentleman has said goes equally against forming any administration, and it shews that he has not been much used to making of Ministers.

The coalition of parties too has been severely censured by an honorable gentleman [Mr. Powys] on the other side of the House, but, he hoped, very undeservedly. If ever the situation of this country required a coalition of parties that could preserve the constitution inviolate from the attacks of an individual, it was the present. I am free to boast, said Mr. Fox, of being connected with a set of men whose principles are the basis on which the state has for a long time past been supported. It is to the virtues of those men that I have surrendered my private opinions, to prevent my falling into those errors which the prejudices, the passions, the perplexities of human nature, at times, occasion. Those whose virtues claimed my respect, and whose abilities excited my admiration, could not but prove the best directors of a conduct which, alone, might fall by intemperance, or be lost by temptation. But the sentiments that have fallen from gentlemen of whom I had flattered myself to have possessed their friendship and good opinion, has forced me to review my conduct with a severity of retrospec-

which I could scarcely have endured, had I been conscious of acting a dishonourable part. As no inquisition can be so formidable to sensibility as that which our own reflection holds on our actions, the result of my enquiry has been attended with an increase of pleasure proportioned to the pain I felt for its necessity, and fear lest I should have found myself deserving of what I have this night so painfully experienced; I mean the forfeiture of friendship, support, and confidence, where I have always sought its enjoyment. It is only from such characters as have my esteem, that I have sought support. However, I have found myself deserted this evening by those whom I thought never to have given a pretence for losing their esteem, and the regret I feel on the occasion, would be insupportable indeed, were it not that I am conscious of its being undeserved. And this conviction is, in a great measure, confirmed by what I have seen since I receded from that administration in which there was no principle of stability and connection to support it. That we were justified in our receding from such an administration, has been daily evinced by those who since followed our example. There can be no greater demonstration of the propriety and principle of our conduct than seeing others receding, one by one, from a connection which has betrayed every principle on which their confidence was founded; not that I would disavow my having an ambition to hold such a situation in office as may enable me to promote the interest of my country. I will confess that I am desirous of enjoying an eminence which must flatter my ambition, promote my convenience, and enable me to exert myself in my country's service: nor do I think, in confessing this, that I can be said to grasp at a trust to the duties of which I am utterly unequal. I flatter myself that, during the short time I held my respectable place in administration, I gave no reason to deter me from offering myself a candidate for a share in that new arrangement which the neglectful conduct of the First Lord of the Treasury has rendered indispensable.

From this digression in favour of himself, he returned to reply to what had been said by those on the opposite side. What Capt. Keith Stewart had advanced, relative to the weak state of our navy, and what had been said in the *Upper House* on the same subject, he combated by asking, If it had yet appeared that our

navy had been inadequate to any service on which it had been employed? If there had been any one offensive or defensive measure declined in consequence of our navy being incompetent to the duty? If this can be proved, then, he

A said, he should most cheerfully consent to lose the resolution; but while he was confident that no such instance could be adduced, he must contend for the necessity of the resolution. He added, that the assertion was not only destitute of evidence and veracity, but of gratitude.

B Would the noble Lord [Keppel] have been so ready to resign his employment because he disapproved of the peace, had he been so sensible of our naval inability for war? He must have seen the folly and danger of such a conduct, from the knowledge of the destruction it might

C bring on his country, and the disgrace it would consequently bring upon himself. But, not to multiply arguments to controvert assertions founded only in error, malice, and ingratitude, the bare recital of a single fact will serve to establish the truth incontrovertibly. Whatever information the hon. member [Capt. K. S.]

D may have received concerning the superiority of the enemy's fleet, all the world knows, that in the course of last year our navy increased seventeen, while that of the enemy decreased thirteen, ships of the line; a difference this, in our favour, E of thirty ships of the line. By this augmentation Adm. Pigot would have had

54 ships of the line by this time in the W. Indies; while we at home should have had 34. If such then was the state of the navy, can there be a pretence for vindicating the necessity of those enormous cessations which lie upon your table?—He next went over the beaten field of argument that had been urged upon the consideration of the Preliminaries and Provisional Treaty; and pointedly remarked, that, while they contained every mark of humility, ignominy, and disadvantage to this country, they evidently displayed the triumph and superiority of our enemies. F We may represent our own debility, he said, to prove the necessity of peace; but it ought to be proved that our enemies were in a better situation before we approve of the peace before us. If our finances were straitened, were not those of the enemy equally exhausted? Without resource

G for her own exigences, France could have no power to grant subsidies to others. It was, therefore, most clearly apparent that we had every right to expect a more advantageous peace than what is now under

under consideration. He then adverted to what Mr. Powys had said in justification of the peace, "that it not only deserved our approbation, but had virtually received it; for that in our second resolution we have pledged our endeavours to cultivate the *blessings* of that peace which we mean, by this fourth resolution, to censure and condemn." I wish, said Mr. Fox, the Hon. Gent. had annexed the word *blessings* to this peace with the least propriety; but he must pardon me in saying that he misrepresents the words and meaning of this second resolution. The word *blessings* is connected with the general idea of peace; but my noble friend could never have so much mistaken this peace as to have annexed *blessings* as its consequence.

And here, he said, he could not avoid obviating the attempt made to impose this peace upon our credulity and judgement, as being negotiated on the principle of the *uti possidetis* , and not upon that of *general restitution* . These two principles he thus explained: general restitution directs and governs a negotiation for peace, when the belligerent powers have equal desire and reason for concluding a war, and when they find it their interest to reconstitute each other reciprocally in the possessions they have lost; the *uti possidetis* , when either are the conquerors. It is then the vanquished find themselves obliged to submit to such terms as the conquerors please to prescribe for them. But was this the case? In the present negotiation we have all the dishonour of the *uti possidetis* , and all the disadvantage of partial restitution. Never was a peace so negligently, disgracefully, and injuriously concluded for this nation. Nothing can account for it so clearly as a retrospect of the Minister's conduct and consequence with those with whom he was to negotiate. It is thus we have learnt the foreign character and estimation of the Minister; and it is thus we have received a foreign lesson to teach us domestic caution. It is urged, in proof of our weakness, that the general system of the war has been more of a defensive than offensive nature. Happily it was so; for, had it been successfully directed against forts and castles, the more we had conquered, the greater would have been the national disgrace in the restoration. Had our operations been confined to ships, instead of forts and castles and islands, we should have retained what we had taken. The Minister could not have given them up. Who, that views the articles of

peace, will not blush for the national character? Who could have supposed that the successes of 1782 would have produced the treaty of 1783?

A Having now replied to all that had been said in justification of the peace, he proceeded lastly to vindicate the conduct of his friends. It had been urged by an Hon. Bart. [Sir Edward Astley] "that we had not enquired into those shameful unmerited pensions granted by the administration we succeeded, because we had lavished large sums of the public money in the same wasteful manner." As far as the pensions the honourable member alludes to relate to his conduct, he was free to confess that he did not altogether approve of the necessity or the principle of those pensions. They were not granted to those who merited our regard, but to the friends and adherents of those who were known to profess sentiments totally distinct from what we had adopted, in compliment to the humanity and liberality of one of the ablest and most virtuous Ministers that ever did or ever will direct the State. The characteristic features of the Marquis of Rockingham's disposition was attention to the merits and necessities of those who differed from him. He retained the attachments of his friends, not by mercenary benefits, but by a nobler quality, that of commanding their affection by the goodness of his heart.

Another imputation he had yet to remove, and that was, retarding the conclusion of the treaty by the decision of last Monday, which had alarmed the fears of the foreign ambassadors as inimical to the general peace. This is, indeed, specious: but would it not have been more candid to have imputed their backwardness to the real cause, that of suspending their commissions till they should see an administration so firmly established as to give due and proper validity to the negotiation? It would surely be blameable conduct in them to seize the very instant of vicissitude to finish the important business of ratification.

G He concluded a long and animated speech with again vindicating the principles of the coalition; by which, he said, it would appear what the situation of the empire must be, which could unite men of such different descriptions as himself and the noble Lord [North.] But he trusted, the cause, principle, and consequence of the coalescence would be seen in the salvation of the country.

H Mr. Chancellor Pitt, in reply, entered very fully and pathetically into his own justification

justification, and that of his colleagues. He began with lamenting the power of those great talents, which the *rt. hon. Gent.* who had just far down possessed, to inflame the passions and mislead the judgment. The *rt. hon. Gent.* had said, he did not envy him the triumphs of a day, a language that as ill became the *rt. hon. Gent.* as his present principles. The triumphs of party with which the *rt. hon. Gent.* seemed so highly elated, should never seduce him to any inconsistency at which the busiest suspicion should presume to glance. He would never engage in political enmities without a public cause; he would never forego such enmities without the public approbation; no would he be questioned and cast off in the face of that House by one virtuous and dissatisfied friend. These, the sober and durable triumphs of reason over the weak and profligate inconsistencies of party violence; these, the steady triumphs of virtue over success itself, should not only be his in his present situation, but through every constitution of his life; triumphs which no length of time should diminish, which no change of principle should ever fully.

The fatal consequence of Monday's vote, which he then deprecated and foretold, was already manifest in this House, and it had been thought on all sides requisite to give a new stability to the peace, which that vote had already shaken. But was the proof which the present motion was about to establish, "that we are determined to abide by this peace," a declaration that we had examined the terms, and found them inadequate? Still less consistent was this extraordinary motion with the language of Monday. It was then urged that no sufficient time had been allowed to determine on the articles before them; and in the short space of two days they were ready to pass a vote of censure on what they declared they had not had leisure to discuss. This was the first monstrous production of that strange alliance which threatened once more to plunge this devoted country into all the horrors of another war.

It was not an exception to any single article, it well-founded exceptions should really exist, that ought to determine the merits of this treaty. Private interests had their respective advocates, and subjects might be easily found for partial complaints; but private interests must bend to the public safety—what these complaints may prove was yet indeed unknown, for whilst the *rt. hon. Gent.* alone

was describing with so much confidence the distresses and dissatisfactions of Trade, She herself was approaching the throne with the effusions of gratitude and affection. The *rt. hon. Gent.* had fairly stated the terms by which the merits of this peace were to be decided—the relative strength and resources of the powers at war. He would immediately meet them on this issue.

He then went into a most elaborate detail of the state of our navy, denying that the authority of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, great as it was, and as it confessedly ought to be, was that which he would submit to, as the criterion of the cause in question. He said, that noble Lord had acted in a manner which the House ought to know. When called upon to state the French navy with a view to negotiation for peace, it had to happen that he had generally magnified the number of ships and their strength. When desired to give the state of their marine, in order to guide and direct others in their plans of war, he had then considered their navy in another light, and reduced their number considerably.

After this, Mr. Pitt went into a description of the disposition of the marine of the House of Bourbon. He said they had sixty sail of the line in the bay of Cadix, and several at Brest, and from their known intentions previous to the peace, it was not to be doubted that they would prove superior in maritime strength to us in the West Indies, superior in the East Indies, and, allowing for the ships the Dutch could send out, superior to us at home. What were the feelings of every one who heard him! (what were his own feelings it was impossible to describe) when that great man, Lord Howe, set sail with our only fleet; inferior to the enemy, and under a probability of an engagement on their own coast! His apprehensions on that occasion, however great, were mixed with hope; he knew the superiority of British skill and courage would outweigh the inequality of numbers. But in another quarter, and in the same instant of time, his apprehensions were intermixed with a ray of comfort; the Baltick fleet, almost as valuable as Gibraltar itself, for it contained all the materials for future war, was on its way to England; and twelve sail of the line had been sent out from the ports of Holland, to intercept it. Gibraltar was relieved by a skill and courage that baffled superior numbers.

bers; and the Baltick fleet was miraculously preserved. One power indeed the rt. hon. Gent. has omitted in his detail—But the Dutch had not been disarmed by the humiliating language of that gentleman's ministry. See vol. LII. p. 260. They were warmed into more active exertions, and were just beginning to feel their own strength. They were not only about to defend themselves with effect, but to lend ten fail of the line to the fleets of France and Spain.

Should the Ministers have persevered from day to day to throw the desperate die, whose success had won us only a barren, tho' glorious safety, and whose failure in a single cast would sink us into hopeless ruin? However fondly the ideas of national expectation had diffused themselves amongst the people, the Ministers could entertain no rational hopes. Those columns of our strength, which many honourable gentlemen had raised with so much fancy, and decorated with so much invention, the Ministers had surveyed with the eye of sober reason.

He would next, in submission to the right hon. Gent. who presides in that department, state, in a few words, the situation of the army. It was notorious to every gentleman, that new levies could scarcely be torn on any terms from this depopulated country. It was known to professional men how great was the difference between the nominal and effective state of that service, and, astonishing as it may appear, after a careful enquiry, three thousand men was the utmost force that could have been safely sent from this country on any offensive duty; but he was told troops from New-York would have supplied us with a force equal to the demands of every intended expedition.—The foreign troops in that garrison we had no power to embark on any other than American service: and in contradiction to the rt. hon. Gent. who spoke last, no transports had been prepared, or could have been assembled, as he had heard, for their immediate embarkation. Where could they have directed their course when they were at length embarked, but into the hazard of an enemy's fleet, which would have cruised with undisputed superiority in every part of the Western world?

No pressure of public accusation, nor heat of innocence in its own defence, should ever tempt him to disclose a single circumstance which might tend to humiliate his country. What he was about

to say would betray no secret of state; it was known, for it was felt throughout the nation. There remained at that instant, exclusive of the annual services, an unfunded debt of thirty millions. Taxes, the most flattering, had again and again been tried, and, instead of revenue from them being had, frequently produced a failure in others which they had been found to sympathise. But here he was told by the rt. hon. Gent. that other nations would have felt an equal distress. Good God! to what a consequence did the rt. hon. Gent. lead?—Would he have dared to have advised the continuance of a war which endangered the bankruptcy of public faith; a bankruptcy which would almost have dissolved the bonds of Government, and have involved the state in the confusion of a general ruin? Would he have done this, because one of the adverse powers might have experienced an equal distress?

The rt. hon. Gent. had amused the house with stating the different principles of *uti possidetis* and *restitution*. The principle of those statements was not founded. Did his great naval friend acquaint him with the respective values of Dominique and St. Lucia—that noble Lord, who in his Majesty's councils had advised, and perhaps wisely, a preference of the former? The value of Dominique was better known to our enemies; and the immense sums employed by them in fortifying that island proved as well its present value as their desire to retain it. The rt. hon. Gent. has, on all occasions, spoken with approbation of the last peace. Was St. Lucia left in our hands by that peace? or was St. Lucia really so impregnable, when in the enemy's hands, as to endanger all our possessions at the commencement of the present war?

It would be needless, he said, to remind the rt. hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] of any declarations he had made in a preceding session; but he would venture to request consistency for a single week, and should remind him of his declaration in Monday's debate, "that even this peace was preferable to a continuance of the war." Would he criminate Ministers by the present motion, for preferring what he himself would have preferred? or how would he prove that, if better terms could have been obtained, it was less our interest than our duty to have obtained them? Was this peace concluded with the same indecent levity that the rt. hon. Gent. would proceed to its condemnation? Many days and nights were laboriously employed

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by his Majesty's Ministers in such extensive negotiations; consultations were held with persons the best informed on the respective subjects; many doubts were well weighed and removed; and weeks and months of solemn discussion gave birth to that peace which the House was required to destroy without examination; that peace, the positive *ultimatum* from France, and to which he solemnly assured the public there was no other alternative, but a continuance of war.

Could Ministers, thus surrounded with scenes of ruin, affect to dictate the terms of peace? There was indeed a time when Great Britain might have met her enemies on other conditions; and if an imagination, warmed with the power and glory of this country, could have diverted any member of his Majesty's councils from a painful inspection of the truth, he might, he hoped, without presumption, have been entitled to that indulgence. He felt, at that instant, how much he had been animated in his childhood by a recital of England's victories. He was taught by one whose memory he should ever revere, that at the close of a war, far different indeed from this, she had dictated the terms of peace to submissive nations. This, in which he placed something more than a common interest, was the memorable era of England's glory. But that era was past; she was now under the awful and mortifying necessity of employing a language that corresponded with her new condition. The visions of her power and pre-eminence were passed away.

They had acknowledged American independence. That indeed was a needless form—the incapacity of the noble Lord, who had long conducted our affairs, the events of the war, and even a vote of this House, had already granted what it was impossible to withhold—They had ceded Florida—They had obtained Providence and the Bahama islands—They had settled the boundaries of the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland; and had established an exclusive right to the most valuable banks—They had restored St. Lucia, and had given up Tobago—They had regained Granada, Dominique, St. Kitt's, Nevis and Montserrat, and had rescued Jamaica from her impending danger.

In Africa they had ceded Goree, the grave of our countrymen; and we possess Senegambia, the best and most healthy settlement.

In Europe they had relinquished Mi-

norca, kept up at an immense and needless expence in time of peace, and never tenable in time of war—They had permitted France to repair the harbour of Dunkirk—which no art or expence would enable to receive ships of the line.

In the East Indies they had restored what was useless to ourselves, and scarcely tenable in a continuance of the war.

But they had abandoned the unhappy Loyalists to their implacable enemies.

Little were those unhappy men befriended by such a language in this House; nor would it give much assistance to their cause, or stability to the reciprocal confidence of the two states, if they already imputed to Congress a violence and injustice, which decency forbids us to suspect. Would a continuance of the war have been justified on the single principle of assisting these unfortunate men! or was it certain that a continuance of the war would have procured them more solid advantages? Their hopes must have been rendered desperate indeed by any additional distresses to Great Britain—their hopes are now revived by the timely aid of peace and reconciliation.

Were these the ruinous conditions, so much complained of, to which Great Britain was reduced to accede by four powerful states in solemn league against her, without the assistance of one single ally to add to her support?—Were these the humiliating concessions to which Ministers thought it advisable to accede, for the dissolution of the most formidable alliance that ever combined together for the demolition of any state? But he feared he had too long engaged the attention of the House to no real purpose. He too plainly could see the public safety that day risked, without a blush, by the malice and disappointment of faction. The *rt. hon. Gent.* had declared in fact, that because he was prevented from prosecuting the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon to the satisfaction of public justice, he would heartily embrace him as his friend. So readily did he reconcile extremes, and embrace the man whom he wished to prosecute. With the same spirit he supposed he would cherish this peace too, because he abhorred it.

But I will not hesitate a moment to surmise, says he, from the obvious complexion of this night's debate, that it originates rather in a settled design to force the Earl of Shelburne from the Treasury, than in any real conviction that Ministers deserve censure for the concessions they have made; concessions, which,

which, from what has been said, were the obvious result of an absolute necessity, and imputable not to much to those of whom the present Cabinet was composed, as to that Cabinet of which the noble Lord in the blue ribbon was a Member. The present First Lord of the Treasury, like every other person eminent for ability, and acting in the highest department of a great State, is undoubtedly an object of envy to some, as well as of admiration to others. The obloquy to which his capacity and situation have raised him has been created and circulated with equal means and address; but his merits are as much above my panegyric, as the arts to which he owes his defamation are beneath my notice. I know him well; and dismiss him from the confidence of his Sovereign and the business of the state when you please, to his transcendent consolation he has a title which no accident can invalidate or efface; it is the glorious reward of doing well, of acting an honest and honourable part. By the difficulties he encountered on his accepting the reins of government, by the reduced situation in which he found the state of the nation, and by the perpetual turbulence of those who thought his elevation effected at their own expence, he has certainly earned it dearly; and with such a solid understanding, and so much goodness of heart, as stamp his character, he is in no danger of losing it. Nothing can be a stronger proof that his enemies are eager to traduce, than the frivolous grounds on which they affect to accuse him. An action, which reflects a lustre on his attention to the claims of merit, has yet been improved into a fault in his conduct. A Right Hon. Gent. [Col. Barré] who has exhausted his strength in the service of the state, and to whose years and infirmities his absence from Parliament can only be attributed, owes to the friendship and interference of the noble Earl a pension, which, however adequate to all his necessities and convenience in the evening of life, is no extraordinary compensation for the public spirit which has uniformly marked his parliamentary conduct. Surely the abilities and virtues of this veteran soldier and respectable senator deserved some acknowledgement from that community in which they have been so often and so manfully exerted. Surely his age entitled him to a little repose in the lap of that republic to whose welfare his youth had been dedicated. Surely that principle

of humanity, which stimulates those in power to commiserate in this manner the situation of neglected merit, possesses a nobleness, a generosity, a benevolence, which, instead of incurring the censure of any, ought to command the admiration and praise of all.

My own share in the censure, pointed by the motion before the House, against his Majesty's Ministers, I will bear with fortitude, because my own heart tells me I have not acted wrong. To this Monitor, who never did, and I trust never will deceive me, I will confidently repair, as to an adequate asylum from all the clamour which interested faction can raise. I was not very eager to come in; but I will at the same time imitate the *re. hon. Gent's* candour, and confess that I too have my ambition. High situation and great influence are desirable objects to most men, and objects which I am not ashamed to pursue, which I am even solicitous to possess whenever they can be acquired with honour, and retained with dignity. But even these objects I am not beneath relinquishing, the moment my duty to my country, to my character, or my friends, renders such a sacrifice indispensable. Then I hope to retire, not disappointed, but triumphant; triumphant in the conviction that my talents; humble as they are, have been earnestly, zealously, and strenuously employed, to the best of my apprehensions, in promoting the truest welfare of my country; and that, however I may stand chargeable with weakness of understanding or error of judgement, nothing can be imputed to my official capacity, which bears the most distant connection with an interested, a corrupt, or a dishonest intention. I will march out with no warlike, no hostile, no menacing protestations; but hoping that the self-created and self-appointed successors to the present Administration will have no other object in view than the real and substantial welfare of the community at large; that they will bring with them into office those truly public and patriotic principles which they formerly held, but which they have abandoned, in opposition; that they will save the state, and promote the great purposes of public good, with as much steadiness, integrity, and solid advantage, as I am confident it must one day appear the Earl of Shelburne and his co-leagues have done. I promise them beforehand my uniform and best support on every occasion where I can honestly and conscientiously assist them.

In short, whatever appears dishonourable or inadequate in the peace on your table, is strictly chargeable to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, whose profusion of the public money, whose notorious temerity and obstinacy in prosecuting the war, which originated in his pernicious and oppressive policy, and whose utter incapacity to fill the station he occupied, rendered peace of any description indispensable to the preservation of the state. The small part, Sir, which fell to my share in this ignominious transaction, was divided with a set of men whom the dispassionate public must, on reflection, unite to honour. Unused, as I am, to the factious and jarring clamours of this day's debate, I look up to the independent part of the House, and to the public at large, if not for that impartial approbation which my conduct deserves, at least for that acquittal from blame to which my innocence entitles me. My earliest impressions were in favour of the noblest and most disinterested modes of serving the public; these impressions are still dear, and I hope will ever remain dear to my heart. I will cherish them as a legacy, infinitely more valuable than the greatest inheritance. On these principles alone I came into Parliament and into place; and I now take the whole House to witness, that I have not been under the necessity of contradicting one public declaration I have ever made, I am, notwithstanding, at the disposal of the House. You may take from me, Sir, the privileges and emoluments of place, but you cannot, you shall not, take from me those habitual and warm regards for the prosperity of Great Britain, which constitute the honour, the happiness, the pride of my life; and which, I trust, death alone can extinguish. And with this consolation, the loss of power, Sir, and the loss of fortune, though I affect not to despise, I hope I shall soon be able to forget,

Laudo manentem; si celeres quatit

Pennas, resigno quæ dedit—

— — — *probamque*

Pauperiem sine dote quero.

Sir Cecil Wray, in reply to Mr. Fox, apologised for the confusion he felt when last on his legs. His words were, that he would not support any administration in which the noble Lord in the blue ribbon bore a part. He said, he had been for these fourteen years in constant opposition to his Lordship's Administration, because he had high prerogative principles; and because he frequently heard him accused for want of

wisdom. His opinions were not lightly taken up, and would not be rashly eradicated. It is true, he said, he had never been in the habit of making ministers. His life had been spent in pulling them down. But if I, said he, had the power to make them, my right hon. friend should be the first. His constitutional principles, activity, and wisdom, well deserve it. He should remember that by one imprudent connection he has singed his fingers; by a second imprudent connection he may burn them.

Lord North rose, to make some reply to that part of the debate which particularly related to his Lordship and those with whom he acted. A great deal had been thrown out, he said, on his supposed criminality, and those imaginary artifices to which, it is alleged, he owed his safety. The right hon. gentleman, whose amazing eloquence so deeply affected every member in the House, did him the honour to single him out as the object of his thunder; but it was no small presumption of his innocence that he could bear his thunder without being dismayed, and even listen with a mixture of astonishment and delight. The charges of criminality, said his Lordship, affect not me. I defy the tongue of malice to say that I ever abandoned, in a single instance, either my character, my connections, or my political principles. I call the whole House to witness that I have ever been ready, fairly and honourably, to meet the most scrupulous enquiry into the ministerial actions of my life; that I am even now ready to stand forth and bid every species of such investigation defiance; and that, conscious of my own innocence, I am under no apprehension of either incurring censure, or deserving punishment. He then entered into a defence of the coalition, and concluded a long and warm panegyric on the virtues and abilities of his colleagues, with hailing it as an auspicious circumstance in his country's favour, that those who were divided by her hostilities are now cemented by her peace. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last (continued his Lordship) roundly charges me with high prerogative notions. I do not know on what premises he forms this very logical conclusion. I certainly have fully and frequently asserted the prerogative of Parliament to bind the Colonies, which were then united to this country by every tie of duty and obedience. But I defy him or any other Hon. Gent. to specify a single instance in which I ever submitted to the Crown any other prerogative.

tive than is vested in it by the Constitution, and acknowledged by every sound Whig: and however loudly, at one time especially, the clamour against me had been raised, as a minister desirous of ruling by the influence of the Crown, I flatter myself it has already been found a charge totally untrue.

After all, said his Lordship, whatever opinion may be formed of that coalition to which gentlemen have so frequently alluded, the noble Lord, and those connected with him, know me too well to expect that I should sacrifice my public principles, or do any thing in the smallest degree incompatible with my pretensions. In Monday's debate I asked if Congress, unable to raise a farthing for carrying on the war at home, could be supposed to contribute largely towards extending hostilities abroad? What then had we to fear from their offensive exertions? I then likewise stated, that they were so determined not to grant the Loyalists what it was our duty to insist on in their behalf, that they would have rather suffered a continuance of the war than complied. I have since had an opportunity of satisfying myself more fully of the fact, and have found my information authentic in every respect. In most of the States they refused to pay the tax levied by Congress for the service of the war; and in Rhode Island they even rose upon the officers sent to collect it.

The very disgraceful Treaty of Utrecht was not, by any means, so disadvantageous as the present peace. Not all the eloquence of the rt. hon. Genl. [Mr. Pitt] great as it is, will ever be able to satisfy the publick that her interests have not been sacrificed to an inadequate and premature accommodation. Possessed of this idea, it will not be easy to shew that I should depart from my former declaration; nor does it appear to me a just consequence that carrying the question should necessarily drive the rt. honourable Gentleman in my eye [Mr. Pitt] from the service of the publick. The noble Lord who made the motion offers to adjourn the debate, if his Majesty's Ministers will say, that, by the production of papers, they can throw further light on the subject in their favour. This is so fair a proposition, that the Minister who rejects it deserves to be left in a minority.

Mr. Sec. Townshend observed, that, after what the noble Lord had just asserted, that Congress was so determined not to grant the Loyalists what it was our duty to insist upon in their

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favour, "that they would rather have suffered a continuance of the war than complied;" it was needless for him to say a word more on the subject. Peremptoriness on our part was then an open declaration of a continuance of hostilities. And he submitted to the judgement of the House, whether such a measure could have been justified. Had the war been continued another campaign, there would have been reason to fear for Quebec. To contend against so many confederated powers, was not like contending against one only, and the negotiation was proportionably difficult. Add to this, we were unallied, and had the fears of a large armed Neutrality upon us; which, in the course of things, must have operated against us. [Something having dropped, in the course of the debate, relative to the protection of the W. India Islands, and that reinforcements might have been sent from the army at New York, the Right Hon. Secretary stated to the House the reasons of Government for not pursuing that measure.] Part of the troops at New York, he said, were the subjects of a foreign prince, and could not be commanded upon any service that had not been agreed upon at the time of contracting. Another part was provincial troops, and were not eligible to the service; these two descriptions of men taken away, left the number few of British; and if these had been ordered on the service, there were at that time sufficient reasons to be alarmed for their safety. And, besides, if there had been troops sufficient for the service, there were no transports to transport them. Add to this, that Sir H. Clinton and others had been consulted on the subject, and all their advices had been against it. The noble Lord on Monday agreed to the peace; that is, he admitted the necessity of it; he then acknowledged himself unprepared to speak fully on the subject. It would be curious to know how his lordship had since collected his information, to enable him to speak decidedly on the subject now. He thought the resolution a mere pretence, founded in malice, which he was sure did not originate with the noble Lord who moved it.

Mr. Fox confessed, that when he was in administration he had done wrong with respect to the troops at New York; and his successors in office had also done wrong in following him. If the troops in the first agreement were restrained from acting out of America, Administration ought to have applied to the Land-

grave to extend their service. As to the want of transports, Mr. Fox assured the House, from the highest authority, the authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that there were the means of transporting them, if the measure had been advised.

Mr. Sec. *Townsend* declared, that, let the authority be ever so high, the fact was otherwise. He stated, that he himself had written to the princes whose troops were at New York; but that Sir Guy Carleton had sent word home, that if there were no other reasons against their removal from New York, there were no transports to convey them.

Mr. *T. Pitt* declared, that he never had felt so much uneasiness in the course of his parliamentary conduct as on that day. The House had heard a direct avowal of the deepest sitem of party that had ever been acknowledged within those walls. What was the country, gasping for her existence, to expect, when men of the first abilities, instead of turning their attention solely to promoting her interest, were engaged in a struggle for power, and had no other purpose in view but the building up a new administration on the ruins of that to which the nation was under the greatest obligations for having restored to her the blessings of peace? The noble Lord's speech, he said, reminded him of a story he had heard when a boy, and which, if he recollected right, was said to have happened at the town of Bury. The story was, that one brother, from motives of the basest self-interest, assassinated another, and left him, as he thought, for dead; when lo, after the villain had reached his home, and been there about two hours, he was struck with the horrible sight of his mangled and bleeding brother, yet alive, who had reached the house, and was crawling into the room where he sat with some company. The humanity of those present had the wounded man put to bed, and his wounds dressed; but at midnight the savage barbarian went alone to his brother's chamber, tore off the dressings from his wounds, and left him in the agonies of death; and, when put to his trial, had the astonishing hardness to plead not guilty to the charge of cutting and mangling, agreeable to the statute, resting his defence on the villainous plea that his intention was to murder*. So the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, after hav-

ing mangled and maimed his country, and left her just expiring, has the daring effrontery, in the face of this House, to rite and plead not guilty on the same plea.

Mr. *D. Hartley* rose, and charged the Chancellor of the Exchequer with exposing the weakness of the country, and rendering our situation contemptible. He said, our force was still great, and our resources by no means exhausted. He voted for the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply said, such a declaration came with an ill grace from a gentleman, who, the first day the Provisional Treaty, &c. was brought down, expressed his gratitude to Ministers for having rescued their country from absolute and, apparently, immediate ruin.

Mr. *Pitt* was called to order by Mr. Fox, for advertising to what had fallen from the honourable gentleman on a former occasion.

Mr. *Pitt* insisted that what he had said was strictly in order, and perfectly consistent with the rules of the House to establish it as indisputable, from former reasoning, that the motion was quite ill-founded.

Col. *Onslow* rose in warmth, to reprehend the Hon. Gent. [Mr. *T. Pitt*] for his harsh and severe attack on *Ld North*. Such language and such application were unparliamentary, and could never be justified by the most strenuous opposition. He would venture to maintain that his noble friend was as able and upright a minister as ever conducted the affairs of a great nation. He approved of the coalition. From the violence of the one, and the moderation of the other, much good might be expected to follow.

Mr. *Martin* declared this political junction unnatural, and calculated to destroy what was nearest his heart, the rights and privileges of the constitution.

Mr. *Wilmot* rose, and, with great acuteness and force of argument, placed that part of the Provisional Treaty which had been most exclaimed against in quite a new light. He paid the highest encomiums to the American Loyalists, as persons of the highest merit; persons with whom he would share the last shilling and the last loaf; and for whom, were the British Legislature not disposed to do them justice, he would be the first to open a subscription, and commence it by subscribing a moiety of all he was worth in the world. But here he begged leave to make a distinction. He could by no means concur in opinion with those who maintained the practicability of sub-

* See the trial of this Cook in the State Trials. The latter part of the story is untrue. *Crispe* lived several years after. *Edm.*

duing America by force, and who were clamorous in reprobating American independence, blending their own political prejudices with the consideration of what concerned their country; neither did he presume to censure their opinions grounded on their own conviction; but, if there was any blame, it was due to those who listened to them, and suffered themselves to be convinced by them on a subject of which they were incompetent judges, because they were parties. This error in judgement, if it was one, he did not think culpable. But there are only one part of the American Loyalists, of which there are two, both agreeing in their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government; the one under the protection of the State; the other, by far the more numerous, inhabitants of the United States, and absolutely in the power of their enemies; surely it is something to have secured protection for all those persons from future confiscation and prosecutions by reason of the part which they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property. Here he could not help asking, What would have been the consequence if America had been, according to the plan of one Right Hon. Gent. declared, *ipso facto*, independent by an act of parliament! or if, according to the suggestion of a noble Lord, there had been no mention at all in the treaty of the Loyalists? Would not all those persons (suppose one-fifth of the whole people, instead of four-fifths, as some have asserted) have been at the absolute disposal of their enemies, without the least hope of redress? With regard to the other Loyalists, namely, those who have borne arms against the United States, there is certainly no direct and positive stipulation in their favour, so that they can be restored to the immediate possession of their estates; yet there are some provisions in the treaty, which have not been adverted to, which will prove that all the care has been taken of them that could reasonably be expected. The circumstances of their not being restored to their estates he looked upon as one of the most lamentable though inevitable consequences of the war; but there is another consequence, he said, which seems to be almost forgotten, and which is still more lamentable, because it is without remedy, and that is, the independence of America, which is agreed to with as much acquiescence by those who have expended one hundred millions to prevent it, as by those who have frequently declared themselves well-wishers to that resistance which produced it. It was hardly to be expected that, at the end of a successful rebellion, the victors should give up to the vanquished the estates and possessions of those with whom they had been contending. On the contrary, he understood it was the intention of Government to make some solid provision for those who shall not be relieved by the treaty itself; but surely it is not consistent with prudence and economy, which seemed some time ago the darling favourite of this House, to pay the debts of others before we see what chance there is of their being discharged by the debtors themselves. But it has been said, that better terms have been made for those who have not borne arms than for those who have. Those gentlemen who complain of this distinction, and load it with so many odious epithets as treacherous and ungrateful, would do well to recollect, that if, from the nature of the case, we were unable to make our enemies provide for those who deserve best at our hands, that is no reason why we should not make the best stipulations in our power for the great body of our friends, that we may the more easily and more amply provide for the rest ourselves. But the truth is; that the number of those who have borne arms, and who have any estates to confiscate, is made better than what is generally imagined. There are two express stipulations which will be of great service to the Loyalists in general, and these are, that "Creditors on either side shall be at liberty to recover their debts in sterling money;" the other, "That all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall be at liberty to prosecute their just rights." He must add, he said, that it is come within his own knowledge, that persons of both descriptions expect to derive benefit from both these provisions.—Having now made out what he proposed, that there were some provisions in the treaty which have not been adverted to, and that every thing has been done for the Loyalists that could be reasonably expected; and having rescued his country from the imputation of treachery and ingratitude; he concluded a very sensible speech by saying a few words on the other parts of the peace, which, a few months ago, he was confident every man would have leaped for joy

to have obtained. Thinking, therefore, as I do, said he, that, upon the whole, the peace is a desirable one, I can see the resolution in no other light than as casting a reflection upon Ministers when, in my opinion, they deserve the thanks of the nation.

Mr. Hill rose, and, by the poignancy of his remarks, and his quaint manner of expressing them, turned the serious debate into a laughing fit. He compared the new coalition to one of those strange mixtures of an acid and an alkali, which, in chemical process, generally produce a neutral. He said, it was like Herod and Pontius Pilate mixing together; therefore, having so bad an opinion of the two descriptions of the men who opposed the peace, he should vote against the motion.

It being past three o'clock in the morning, the members became impatient, and the Speaker put the resolution, "That the concessions made to the adversaries of Great Britain by the said Provisional Treaty and Preliminary Articles are greater than they were entitled to, either from the actual situation of their respective possessions, or from their comparative strength." The House divided, Ayes 207, Noes 190. Majority for censuring the peace 17.

February 24.

Mr. Duncombe presented the Yorkshire petitions, an immense volume of parchment, for a more equal representation of the people. (See p. 264.)

February 25.

The Lord Advocate rose, and moved, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Friday next.—It was not unknown, he said, to gentlemen, that arrangements were now making for a new administration; and it would be proper that the House should adjourn for a few days, to give time for completing them.

Earl Nugent opposed the motion. He said, a bill of the greatest magnitude that ever came before the House was to be referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow; and gentlemen must see the impropriety of putting off a business affecting materially so great a part of the empire, merely that ministerial arrangements might be made, when the bill had nothing to do with Ministers. It was the great work of the people of England.

Lord Advocate declared himself a friend to the adjournment for the very reason that moved the noble Lord to oppose it. It was of too much consequence to be agitated during what may be called a mi-

nisterial interregnum. It ought to have the sanction of the ablest administration.

Earl Nugent said, that nothing was further from his wish than that it should be carried through parliament by ministerial influence. Nothing could do more honour to this nation, or give more satisfaction to Ireland, than that the bill should originate, and be carried through, by a conviction in the minds of the people of England, that the bill was founded in justice, policy, and equity; nothing could satisfy the people of Ireland but the idea that the people of England, with one voice, agreed to the passing of this bill, from a conviction that it was fit it should be passed; and therefore it was to the people of England, and not to Ministers, that Ireland looked up.

Gen. Smith spoke against the adjournment on another ground, because little had been done in the business of Sir Thomas Rumbold for a fortnight past. The question, however, was put. The House divided, for adjourning 49, against it 37.

February 28.

The Secretary at War stated, that £1,300,000. having been already voted on estimates for the army extraordinary, there still remained 1,616,000. to be voted. This, he said, though a considerable sum, was less by 800,000. than the estimates for the year 1781; a saving which, he was sure, the Committee must feel infinite satisfaction in being made acquainted with. He concluded with moving for the above sum, which passed without a debate.

Mr. Burke rose, and acquainted the House that, in order to establish the facts on which his bill for regulating the Pay-Office was grounded, it would be necessary to call Mr. Bambridge to attend; but that he would not do, unless Government intended to object to the principle of the bill; he wished, therefore, that some person in office would rise, and give him information on that point.

Mr. Secretary at War believed the principle would not be objected to; but still there were parts in the bill which, in his opinion, were objectionable, and which might be amended in the committee.

Mr. Burke then moved for the second reading of the bill on a future day.—That business over,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, in which he moved, that a sum, not exceeding one million, be raised by loan or exchequer bills.

bills; which was agreed to without opposition.

The House was then resumed; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill for abolishing certain sinecure and patent places in the Customs, and for making a compensation to those who might suffer by the abolition of such places. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. *Burke* declared he was no friend to the idea of the reformation the bill held out.

The Chancellor expressed a wish that the debate, which would regularly take place on the second reading, might not be anticipated.—He then informed the House, that he had a subject to speak to that was of the greatest consequence. During the short time that he had been in office, he had discovered that sums to a very great amount had been issued from the Exchequer to public accountants, for the expenditure of which no account whatever had been given; and, what was more surprising, some of these sums had been issued so far back as during the last war. It was possible, that the vouchers for the expenditure of the greatest part of the money might be in being; it was possible they might not. At all events, it was proper that the publick should know how their money was expended; and, with that view, he would move for accounts of all sums issued to public accountants for the last 24 years; and also for an account of the balances remaining in the hands of such accountants, or their representatives.

Mr. *Burke* immediately rose to ask, Whether these motions were intended to extend to such accountants as had made out their accounts?

The Chancellor replied, that he had no other view than to make those account who had hitherto given no account; and he made no doubt but the House would be greatly surprised indeed, when they should hear that the sums, for which not a single voucher had ever been produced, amounted to 50 millions sterling.

Mr. *Burke* expressed his surprise and consolation to hear that there were fifty millions of public money in somebody's hands; but he feared it would be like the miraculous draught of fishes that were too heavy for the nets to hold.

The Chancellor hoped that an idea would not be suffered to go abroad as if he had said that there were fifty millions due to the publick. For what he knew, the whole might be fairly, justly, and honestly expended. All he wished was,

that vouchers might be produced to prove it.—The motion then passed without a negative.

Earl of *Surrey* rose, to remind the Rt. Hon. Chancellor of his promise to repeal those prohibitory laws that stood in the way of the commercial interests of this country. He understood, he said, that very large orders had been sent to the manufacturing towns for goods to be sent to America, but they could not be embarked, by reason of those prohibitory laws.

The Chancellor assured the noble Lord, that he had the matter of complaint as near his heart as any man; that the bill alluded to by his Lordship was, at this hour, before the law lords; and, he hoped, would be ready to lay before the House on Monday.

The Solicitor General confirmed what the Chancellor had said.

Visc. *Beauchamp* started another commercial point of great importance, which required the immediate attention of Government. He said, the produce of the three islands of St. Kitts, St. Vincent, and Dominica, was now upon the footing of the produce of all foreign countries, with respect to the duties payable at our custom-houses; but as these islands were to be restored to us by the peace, it was but just that the planters should be on the same footing with those of Jamaica and the other British islands. If Ministers should think with him on this subject, they could not be too expeditious in taking their measures.

The Chancellor agreed entirely with the noble Lord, and measures were taken accordingly.

March 3.

The Secretary at War moved the army estimates.

Mr. *D. Hartley* opposed the motion, so far as related to the German troops, because he found the estimates for the other troops were only for 121 days (to which he had no objection); but those for the German troops were for the whole year, against which he had the strongest objection, as it might excite jealousies in our new American friends, that England was not quite sincere in her concessions. He understood, he said, that the troops of the Pr. of Hesse were to be paid till they shall have reached the frontiers of that Prince's dominions, and for one month after. He therefore thought it sufficient for Parliament to vote them pay for six months, and not for the whole year, whereby all jealousy on the part of Am.

rica would be removed. The question was put, and the House divided. For Mr. Hartley's motion, 10. For the motion as it originally stood, 185.

The House in Committee of Supply.

Sec. at War stated the different descriptions of the corps in the army, with the sums necessary for their subsistence for 121 days, but stating the whole year's pay for the Germans, dating from the 24th of Dec. last. Then enumerating the whole together, he said the number of men voted for the land service last year amounted to 186,220; but as the independent companies ordered to be raised in 1780 had not been completed, they had been taken off the establishment, by which reduction there would be fewer by 9 or 10,000 to provide for this year than there were last year; but as four regiments had been lent by Ireland, and were put upon the English establishment, the saving would be for the present year of the pay of between 5 and 6000 men. He concluded with moving the following sums, for the following services:

456,904l. 19s. 9d. for guards and gar-
risons.

310,623l. 16s. 6d. for troops in plan-
tations.

15,961l. 17s. 2d. expence of British
Staff.

15,074l. 10s. King's troops in the E.
Indies. This sum to be reimbursed by E
the Company.

165,418l. 10s. for militia and four
fencible regiments in North Britain.

41,146l. 16s. 2d. for four regiments
from Ireland.

22,126l. 3s. 1d. for provincial troops
in N. America.

66,719l. 7s. 11d. Chelsea college.

28,017l. 11s. 3d. Hanoverians at Gib-
raltar.

367,203l. 9s. 10d. for the Hessians.

65,152l. 12s. 8d. for troops of Ha-
nau.

36,747l. ditto Brunswick.

1,749l. 11s. 3d. ditto Waldeck.

51,501l. 19s. 3d. Brandenburg

23,818l. 14s. 2d. Anhalt Delft.

Total for foreign troops 647,146l.

15. 30.

Sir P. J. Clarke rose, and asked the
Secretary at War if the provincial troops
of North America were to be put upon
the British establishment?

Sec. at War, in reply, said, they were.

Sir P. J. Clarke objected to that mea-
sure, because the officers in the corps
would be entitled to rank and to half pay.

Mr. Sec. Townshend thought it but
just that those who had fought our
battles, and risked both life and fortune
for us in the present war, should have
some recompence. There were, he said,
only three of those corps, Col. Tarle-
ton's, Col. Simcoe's, and Col. Fan-
ning's; the last of these gentlemen had
served since 1757 at the head of four
different regiments.

Gen. Smith foresaw one inconvenience
in that regulation. If the Provincial
troops, serving in America, should be
put upon the establishment, the Colonels
Humberstone's and Fullerton's should
likewise be put on the same. All or none.

Mr. D. Hartley was for addressing his
Majesty to withdraw the German troops
from New York, as there was now no
Ministry to pledge themselves they should
be withdrawn soon. New Ministers
might be for renewing the war.

Sec. Townshend hoped the Hon. Gent.
would think better. From the moment
the preliminaries were signed, measures
were taken to withdraw the troops, but
when the Hon. Member reflects on the
quantity of tonnage required to bring
home an army, artillery, stores, &c. and
the Loyalties and their families, he must
see that such a removal must be a work of
time, which no man could say when it
would be accomplished.

Chanc. of Exchequer was as willing
to withdraw the troops from America as
any gentleman in that House could be;
but that must be a work that could not
be done in haste.

Mr. Sheridan owned that the evacua-
tion of New York must be a work of
time, which could not be undertaken till
America had fulfilled her engagements.
He ventured, however, to declare, that
those who were likely to come into
office had no mind to renew the war.
The nation has already had enough of
an American war. The resolutions on
the army estimates were agreed to. And
the House being resumed,

Chanc. of Exchequer presented his Bill
for opening a commercial intercourse
with America, which was read once, and
the House adjourned.

March 4.

Mr. Ord brought up the report of the
Committee of Supply on the army esti-
mates.

Sir P. J. Clarke again expressed his
dissatisfaction at the idea of putting the
Provincials on the establishment, to the
prejudice of so many of our own officers
who had deserved so well of the public.

By

ch a measure some of the Provincial
s would soon be promoted to the
over the heads of many of our own
sels, and we may soon hear of a
Gen. Simcoe, a Maj. Gen. Fanning,
ough those gentlemen have no rank
land.

at War was surprised that any op-
on should be made to the placing the
cial regiments on the establishment,
ose who have zealously interested
selves in their cause. Those troops
put upon the establishment, the
s would of course become entitled
k and half-pay; and as the nation
l be under the necessity of making
vision for those gallant Loyalists,
ought half-pay more decent and
more eligible than a pension. As
idea of Col. Simcoe being made a
General, he believed that when
an event should take place, the army
not be displeased at it; for a better
or a better man did not, he believ-
ist in the service.

Hussey remarked that some regi-
were raised upon the express con-
that the officers should not have
or half-pay after they were disband-
He wished therefore to be informed
ing Provincials on the establish-
was to be made a precedent for
troops likewise?

at War, in reply, said, there was
ch intention.

Smith did not object to the half-
only to rank being given to the
cials, unless it was agreed upon,
they were raised, that they should
rank.

at War, in reply, said, they always
aim to rank, and looked for it.

G. Onslow opposed the rank, and
l that the resolution relative to the
cials should be re-committed.

Cecil Wray seconded the motion,
expressed his surprise that such a
should be thought of.

Hussey was shocked at the incon-
y that had found its way into the
—that gentlemen should one day
ain that too little had been done
e Loyalists; and the next, that they
en rewarded too much.

House divided on the motion for
nmitting. Ayes 37. Noes 76.
ity for giving rank 39.

e resolution for voting the pay of
eign troops for a year came again to
sidered, and was again opposed by
D. Hartley, on the same ground
had done the day before, and that

he might have an opportunity of voting
the pay to a shorter day, he moved the
resolution to be re-committed.

Sir Cecil Wray seconded the motion,
which, he said, was the more necessary
as he had heard it said, yesterday, that
the troops were to be kept at New York
till the terms of the Provincial treaty
should be fulfilled; or, in other words,
to enforce the conditions. This would
produce another war, for he was con-
vinced that America would not proceed
to fulfill the conditions while we had an
army in America.

Chanc. of Excheq. in reply, said, that
whatever the Hon. Baronet might hear,
no such report ever originated with him,
or any with whom he had the honour to
act. He believed such an idea was ex-
ploded by every man in every part of the
House. The true reason for moving
for the whole year's pay was, to prevent
the increase of next year's extraordina-
ries. Should the troops, by unavoid-
able accident, be retarded so as not to
be able to reach their own country within
the time for which the pay was voted,
then of course Ministers must come to
Parliament the next session to make up
the former deficiency; a mode of all others
he most disliked. Were he to continue
in office, every thing should be voted on
estimate, so that Ministers should not
have it in their power to spend the pub-
lic money without the knowledge or
sanction of Parliament.

Lord North followed the Right Hon.
Member, in disclaiming every the most
distant idea of keeping the troops in A-
merica for any hostile purpose. The war
was at an end, and those troops must be
brought home, and that as soon as possible.

Col. Hartley said, it did not look as if
Ministers intended to bring home the
troops speedily, by their paying off the
transports daily, instead of hiring more.

Mr. Brett replied, that none had been
paid off but such as were unserviceable.

The question was put for re-commit-
ting, and passed in the negative without
a division.

Lord Advocate acquainted the House,
that on account of the circuits, the
counsel for the Bill against Sir Thomas
Rumbold could not attend for some time,
and therefore moved that the further
hearing be adjourned to March 31.

Mr. Baker wished to know if the
learned Lord was serious in prosecuting
the Bill, so as the House of Lords might
have time to decide upon it before the end
of the session.

The *Lord Advocate* was hurt by that question. He answered hastily, He was serious from the beginning; he was serious now—and should continue so till he should bring the business to conclusion; nor should it be retarded an hour by any unnecessary delay. The motion for adjourning the proceedings till the time mentioned passed.

March 5.

The order of the day for going into committee on the Bill for securing to Ireland the exclusive right of legislature and judicature was called for.

Mr. *Perceval* took the opportunity before the Speaker left the chair, to observe, that as the clause for securing to Ireland criminal as well as civil judicature did not seem to meet the general concurrence of the House, he did not mean to press it, because he wished that nothing should be proposed that the House did not unanimously approve.

Lord *Newhaven* thought the clause necessary, and therefore moved, that it should be an instruction to the committee that they should have power to receive the clause (see p. 193). His Lordship at the same time expressed his dislike to the bringing in the Bill when there was no constitutional Government in this country.

Earl *Nugent* opposed the motion, as of more difficulty than gentlemen were aware of; for as the act of 35 Hen. VIII. was that under which this country claimed to try persons in England for treason, &c. committed in Ireland, that act was repeated and confirmed in Ireland, and accepted as a statute of the realm. Now the clause proposed could not place Ireland out of the operation of the act referred to without repealing the Irish act, which he knew the noble Lord had no mind to do.

Mr. *Herbert*, in confirmation, read the statute itself. And

Mr. *W. Grenville* at the same time adduced it as a proof that the claim of Ireland to an independent legislature was not new; and that Ireland at that time did not think herself bound by the English acts.

Mr. *Perceval*, though he had declined making his intended motion, which, however, had been now made by a noble Lord, yet he frankly declared he had heard nothing to convince him that the clause was either improper or unnecessary. The Irish act, cited on this occasion, went no farther than the act of Hen. VIII. whereas long before that

act were many persons had been brought from Ireland and tried and punished in England, for crimes committed in that of kingdom; and therefore as the claims England were long antecedent to *temp. Hen. VIII.* so she might still keep them up unless those claims should be destroyed by a specific act or clause.

Mr. *Eden* rose, not to object to the principle of the Bill, but to the wording of the clause that declared the right of deciding in appeal from Ireland never to have been in this kingdom, but had always been in Ireland. This was a declaration not founded in fact; for England had enjoyed that right for ages undisturbed.

Lord *Newhaven* agreed to withdraw his motion for the present, reserving to himself the right of renewing it on any future occasion.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and no objection was made to any one clause of it.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Bantoon, June 19.*

IT is through your useful Magazine I shall be glad to have a phenomenon accounted for by some of your philosophical correspondents, viz. Why the generality of ash and oak trees in the hedge rows have put forth their leaves at the top of them this spring, whilst the under branches of them at this time are not yet in leaf, but wear a winter-like aspect, which I cannot tell what to ascribe to, unless it be from the coldness of the earth this year, by the frosts remaining so long on it. Yours, &c. F. Y.

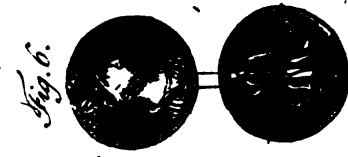
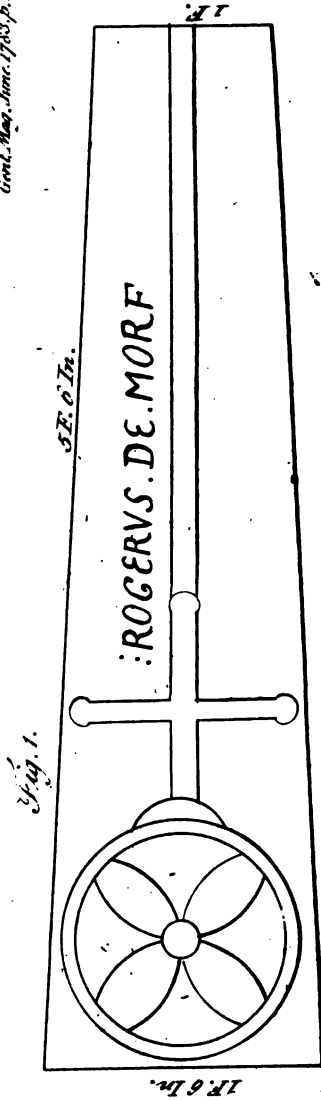
MR. URBAN, *June 21.*

IN the cellars of a house situated eight or ten furlongs from the sea, and above the level of low water-mark, the water frequently rises one or two feet, and continues some hours, has remained at the same height for days; it is brackish, and therefore supposed to proceed from the sea, but is influenced in a singular manner by the tide, as when it is high water the cellar is quite dry, and when the tide goes out it rises in the cellar; the spring tides have no particular effect, nor always the common tides, neither does a land flood cause it; and sometimes for several months there is none at all. Some information on this subject will oblige,

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

P. 306, col. 2, l. 51, after "Osborn," r. from Mr. Cook. P. 374, col. 1, l. 40, and col. 2, l. 27, for "Stourmouth," r. "Stour-port;" and col. 2, l. 28, for "12 or 14," r. "14 or 16."

EXPLA.



EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

THE stone from which the drawing of fig. 1. was made, was found in digging a grave in Enville (or Enfield) church-yard, in the county of Stafford. Its dimensions are five feet six inches long, one foot six inches wide at the top, and one foot wide at the bottom; it lay about five feet under the surface. The drawing was made in 1762. The stone was dug up a few years before.

The two following articles, found among the papers of a late antiquary, are submitted to the elucidation of our readers by a gentleman who promises some future communications from the same collection.

Fig. 2. is an impression of a brass seal found in digging a well near the ruins of Godstow nunnery, about nine feet deep in the ground.

Inscription, CAPVT JOH'IS IN DISCO.

Fig. 3. is from a ring in the Museum at Oxford.

Fig. 4. is an inedited token, issued by "George Carey in Corsley, 1666." [near Warminster, Wilts.]

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, May 13.*

IN 1782, the inclosed medal (see fig. 5.) came into my hands, in the common circulation for a farthing, much incrustated with rust; and has obtained its present metallic and legible appearance only by wearing in the pocket. Assist me in presenting it to the public.

I have since had an opportunity to purchase the smaller coin (fig. 6.) dug up yesterday in a garden, close to the town, a few years ago called the Horse Fair, where soldiers were exercised, and open to all diversions, being a common thoroughfare, except one corner paved and set apart for a bowling-green, and rented of the corporation; who since have enclosed all of it, and it is now tenanted as a garden.

You may judge by the rust running round the extremity, except where they seem to have tried its complexion, that it has not been long above ground; though the finder and his friends have taken some pains to make its metallic hue emerge. The characters are Saxon, yet it has as masterly and perfect a male profile as a new guinea, the letters unimpaired, and a female whole-length figure on the reverse very complete. I intend for the future to encourage discoverers of coins, &c.

GENT. MAG. *June, 1783.*

N. B. Your reviewer might take cognizance of the errata and bad paper of church prayer books of late years, and the various spellings, readings, and definitions in the rival editions of Dileworth's and Fenning's Spelling-books, sold promiscuously.

And might caution the younger clergy not to run over the church-service as a school-boy's repetition, but to pray themselves, and allow time to others to use the same privilege. W. B.

WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE, confrater-curate of St. Martin's and All Saints, and a master at the public grammar-school in Leicester.

P. S. Your correspondent (p. 87.) might have acknowledged, that he copied the scheme of the registers in Leicester for 1782 from the Leicester Journal, under my signature, who have promised to publish them annually.

He just mentions a portrait of K. Charles I. in the church of St. Martin, but omits to give you its particulars in a verbal portrait; as his attitude, the colour of his mantle, stockings, shoes, and shoe-strings, with the hue and shape of his beard and hair, with a large group of accompaniments rebustical and emblematical, which are rather interesting, and furnish an ample field for poetical description.

—And how could "Saucheverill his armes," embossed on the right wall of the north gate of the outgoing of the chancel in the said church, over the words in the said quotation, escape him?

The Leicester registers for 1781 had this P. S. "From the present state of these registers we might readily infer, that population greatly decreases. But when we observe no sensible difference in the tenure of houses, only that the spirit of building is slackened, and house and land-rents are rather on the decline; we may conclude, that though the war has made large draughts, they have not been much felt in a county over-peopled by the artificial support of manufactory; and which, though abounding with corn and cattle, cannot subsist its inhabitants without additional supplies from other counties."

This Writer's laconic Epistle to the Earl of D. is too personal for us to insert.

• We with Mr. Bickerstaffe had himself described these particulars: they would have ornamented our "Picture Gallery." EDITOR.

482 Sanders, the Writer, his Case.—An ancient Inventory in Ely Cathedral.

MR. URBAN,
I Was well acquainted with poor Sanders, of whom you have given some memoirs in p. 311. They are, on the whole, very authentic; except that the Doctorate was a self-creation. The History of Bible-making will be illustrated by the following authentic Narrative, which was circulated in print by Mr. Sanders; whose address, to obviate objections, was previously left at the New England, St. Paul's, and New Slaughter's coffee-houses.

Yours, M. GREEN.

"In the year 1773, I was employed by Mr. **** to write a Commentary on the Bible; but, as I was not a clergyman, consequently, my name could not be prefixed to it. Application was made to several clergymen for the use of their names; and, at last, Henry Southwell, LL.D. granted his. The success that attended the work was great indeed, and superior to any that had ever gone before. As my thoughts, in my own weak opinion, became more improved, and my reading more extensive, I proposed publishing a second Commentary on the Bible, on a more enlarged plan than any that had ever yet been printed. I engaged with Messrs. **** and ****, as the proprietors, at the rate of two guineas per number, and the next thing to be done was, to procure a clergyman's name, as the ostensible author. At my own expence, which was never yet repaid, I went twice to Deptford, to solicit Dr. Colin Milne for his name; but he honestly told me, that, although he had no doubts concerning my abilities, yet he would not have his name to what he was not to write. I next made application to Dr. ****, who offered his name for one hundred guineas, but the proprietors rejected his proposal. The third application was to Dr. Cruick, and then fourthly to Mr. Sellon, of Clerkenwell, but both proved ineffectual. At last, I procured the name of Mr. Henries, and they paid him twenty pounds. After this, the publication of the work was so long delayed, that all the booksellers in London heard of it. At last the first number was published, and received with general approbation. It was necessary for me, as the author, to ask the proprietors for some books to send me; but, when I sent for them, they tore my letters, and said I was IMPERTINENT. I was of course obliged to purchase the books myself, for

which I paid upwards of five pounds, and, when I sent in my bill, they refused to look at it, telling me, at the same time, that they had no farther occasion for my services, and even denied me my week's wages. For these reasons, this is laid before the public, that they may know that no part of the work, after No 13, is written by me.

HISTORICUS."

MR. URBAN,
IF the following curious remain of antiquity be thought worthy a place in your work, it is much at your service. The spelling is a true copy.

A CONSTANT READER.
An Inventory of the Plate, Jewels, and Ornaments of the Cathedral Church at Ely, which were left in the Custody of Mr. Robert Wells, Guardian there, after the Surrender of the Monastery into the King's Hands (made Nov. 20, 31 Henry VIII.), exclusive of what had been taken away for the King's Use. From a MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Miscell. 20. p. 34r.

In the Vestrye, Jowells.

Gilt Plate.—Imprimis, a pair of gret candlesticks gilt weying 80 unces. Item, a pix gilt weying 17. A standing monstrall for the sacrament, with in a pyne of tre in the bottom, 124. A crofs gilt, with a fote of copper, 94. One crofs with a staff, weying 175 un. Another crofs, without Mary and John, with a staff, 25. A gilt chalice, with a patent enamelled, 73. Six other chalices with patents, 124. 3 pair of tenfers with chaynes, white, 123. Two gilt crewets, 13. A crymatory of lether, with 3 boxes of silver not weyd. A ball, silver and gilt, 14. A chalice and two crewets gilt, 37. Gilt and White.—A hole water-pot with a stick, weying 51. A peyr of candlesticks, with a peece of wode on the foot of one of them, 71. Two white batons, 80. Two crewets, 13. A slip, lacking a cover, 11. In all, 1155 unces.

Ornaments in the Vestrye.

Imprimis, A sute of rede tissewe, with 3 coopes. Item, a sute of courie tissewe, with thre coopes futable. A sute of rede velvet, imbrodred with flowers. A sute of rede velvet, with small beere of perle, with 2 coopes futable. Four coopes of rede fiske tail of ymaginie. A sute of old bawdkyn, red and grene, with 8 coopes futable. 4 coopes of old bawdkyn. A sute of white damaske imbrodred with angels,

and 11 coopes futable. A sute of old white silke with garters, and two coopes futable. A coope of white silke with jessy rooles and prophetes. A coope of white bawdkyn with birds of gold. 2 copes of old white bawdkyn with offers of red tissewe. A sute of old white bawdkyn mixt with flowers, and one coope futable. A sute of blew velvet imbrodred with flowers, and 3 copes futable. A coope of blue bawdkyn, with lyons of gold and unicorns white. A sute of old grene bawdkyn, with 2 copes futable. A cheafable of blue. A red pall for the sepulture. 2 vestments of white damaske with crosse. A sute of black velvet with egles. 20 albes with their apparels. 3 corporasse cases, with one corporasse. One old coope of diaper silke. Four copes of blue damaske with flowers. A sute of blue bawdkyn, with birds and beasts of gold. An old coope of red velvet, with 2 tinnicles. A sute of old yellow silke. 2 old copes. A sute of crymisse velvet, Bishop West's gift. An altar-peice of blew velvet, imbrodred with arch angels. A front of white damaske with roses. A front of crymisse velvet, white lyons of perle. A front of yellow silke with gold. 8 old stooles, and 5 phannans. An old vestment of red tissew, imbrodred with gold. A sute of red velvet, with offers and spred egles. Two white tinnicles of damaske, with flowers of gold. A single vestment of grene velvet. Two tinnicles of bawdkyn, lyn'd with yellow silke. 37 albes with th' apparels. 20 albes without apparels. A grete tappett of red to lye afore the altar, with white roses and pomegranetts. Another old blew tappett. A front of red and grene bawdkyn, with swannes of gold. Five old single albes. A tinnicle of blew farsew. Five tinnicles, and a cheafable of bawdkyn of divers colors with strakes. 7 grate chestes.

In Bythope West's Chaple.

Item, a single vestment of clothe of gold. A vestment of clothe of gold damaske wurke. A single vestment of clothe of tissewe. An altar clothe, and a fronte of clothe of gold. A corporasse, with 2 cases of red and yellow bawdkyn. An herseclothe of black damaske with a white crosse. A single vestment of blew silke.

In Bythope Alcock's Chaple.

An altar clothe of bawdkyn. A gilted table upon the altar. A cheafable of purple lacy, with a crosse of rede

velvet, and scalope shelles. A single vestment of grene velvet with flou-de-luccs. A single vestment of blew tissew, with a red crosse of tissew. A single vestment of white bawdkyn, with a crosse of blew. An altar clothe of rede bawdkyn. A single vestment of white damaske imbrodred with lilly potts.

In the Quyer.

Two paer of organs, and 6 lether stoles with iron to sit upon in the quyver. 4 great laten candlesticks before the base altar, and 2 other of iron. Two altar frontes, one of blew bawdkyn, the other of grene bawdkyn.

To the Highe Altare.

A fronte of bawdkyn imbrodred with swannes. Thirteen altar clothes good and bad. Two rede tappets to lye afore the altar, with roses and flowers, and other of blew. A pall of silke for an altar. A standyng lecture of laten with an egle. Two grete candlesticks of laten, and 2 litle candlesticks of laten.

In Bythope Redmanne's Chaple.

A single vestment of grene damaske, with an albe. An old dyaper altar clothe. A front of rede silke, with a litle cheste.

In the Lady Chaple.

A paer of organs, with 2 laten candlesticks. An altar front of rede counterfete bawdkyn. Two old tappetts, one rede, th' other white. A paer of litle laten candlesticks. A vestment of white bawdkyn. An altar pillow of tinfon, and 2 old quythins.

In the Ladie Chaple Chamber.

A folding table, 2 forms, 3 chestes, one chair, 2 old quythins anderson, and a paer of tougs. Two pullies of brass, with 2 iren pyennes. An old bassyn and ewer of pewter, and an hanginge laver of laten. 2 quythins of old silke. A single vestment of blew velvet, with the offers of gold. A vestment of olde damaske with lilly potts, and an altar front of the same. A vestment of white bawdkyn with lilly potts. Four cheafables of white silke with an albe. A vestment called the Lent Vestment. Certeyn lymmen clothes for the Lent. Five white altar clothes, 2 towels, one of diaper. A fronte for the altar of white bawdkyn, with a frontlet of the same. 4 albes with th' apparels. Two corporasses, with cases imbrodred. Certain ferings and p—ms. A sawter-booke with claipe of silver. A payuted hanging for the altar with a fringe. A grete cheste, and a hanginge lamp.

* * * SCRUTATOR (p. 602, last vol.) may be assured, that the late Lord Fairfax of *Widdow* was the "Scotch baron," and not the "Irish v.——" *Edw.*

MR. URBAN,

MR. Hutchinson seems to be mistaken in his Note upon Xenophon de Cyri Exped. 8vo. Oxon. 1745, p. 217, concerning the time that the Greeks staid near the river Zabatus; and Xenophon himself does not appear to have expressed himself fully as to that matter; but the number of days may be collected from his narration. He says, they came to the river Zabatus, and staid there *three* days; during which time, says he, there were jealousies, but no evidence of treachery, p. 151. Clearchus therefore resolved to have a conference with Tissaphernes. He staid with him one night; and the *next* day returned, and persuaded some of the generals and captains to go with him to Tissaphernes; in consequence of which the generals were seized, and the captains cut to pieces, &c. This, Mr. H. says, was the *first* day; but it certainly must have been the *fourth*; for Xenophon says expressly, the Greeks staid *three* days, *during which time there were jealousies, but no evidence of treachery.* *ἡμερᾶς τρεῖς ἐν δὲ ταύταις υποψίας μὲν ἦσαν, φασὶν δ' οὐδὲμία φάνητο ἐπιβουλῆς.* But when the generals were seized, the captains cut to pieces, and all the Greeks killed that were met with by the Persian horse scouring the plain, there was evidence of treachery with a vengeance.

As Mr. H. has thus mistaken the *fourth* day for the *first*; so the *fifth* day he has divided into *two*, and made the *second* and *third*. On the *second* he supposes the Greeks were overwhelmed with grief and astonishment; and chose new generals. But the former was in reality on the evening of the *fourth* day, p. 177; and the latter was done early in the morning of the *fifth*, p. 195. On the *third* day he supposes the generals assembled the army, made speeches, &c. But all this, with the burning the carriages, the treacherous friendship of Mithradates, &c. happened on the *fifth* day. While they were at dinner (*ἀριστοποιουμένων δὲ αὐτοῖς*, p. 215.), Mithradates came; and when they had dined (*ἀριστοφάγους*, p. 216.), the army passed the river Zabatus, and marched that day, being harrassed by their friend Mithradates with the Persian horse, only twenty-five stadia. A great deal of business may seem to be crowded into a small compass, if the Greeks did all this in *one* day, the *fifth*, as I reckon it,

from their coming to the river Zabatus. This is most certainly true; but Xenophon had roused them, and expedition, considering their perilous situation with regard to the Persian army, was absolutely necessary.

But there yet remains a difficulty or two to be cleared up, which I will not promise I shall be able to do. "Nicarchus, an Arcadian, came flying from them, being wounded in the belly, and bearing his bowels in his hands," p. 162. "By coming in this manner they debauched not only the soldiers, but Nicarchus, an Arcadian, one of the captains, who deserted to them that night, with about twenty men," p. 216. The first question is, Whether this is the *same* person? In *both* places he is called an *Arcadian*, in the *second* only a *captain*. The second question is, *When* he went off? Xenophon says, p. 216; *ὥστε αὐτὸν νύκτος*; which Mr. Spelman translates "who deserted to them *that night*." If that was the case, he must have marched with the Greek army 25 stadia, and marched back again, or at least part of the way, in the night. For I think it is very plain the Greeks staid only *one* night in their camp after the treachery to their generals. If the same person is meant in both places, he does not seem to have been in a very good plight of body for *marching*; which perhaps might be one reason for his *deserting*. But possibly *νύκτος*, in the *night*, may mean *the night before*; for by coming in *this manner*, &c. it is not necessarily implied that Nicarchus's desertion was in consequence of Mithradates's treacherous visit *that day*; for *the day before*, immediately after the treachery to the generals, he, Arizus and others, had come upon a like errand, p. 162. It seems clear to me, that Nicarchus must either have deserted the night after the generals were seized, or that he must have left his countrymen in the night after their first day's march of 25 stadia. J. B.

* * A SUBSCRIBER'S private Letter is considered as a particular favour; but our Reviewers hold it to be their particular privilege not to review their own reviews; more especially as our Correspondents, by purchasing the Subjects of their Review, may so easily obtain the desired Solution.

The Contributors to our Miscellany are requested to direct their FAVOURS to J. Nichols, Printer, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street.

MR. URBAN,
THE Gothic practice of duelling seems growing upon us every day. The news-papers overflow with recitals of these savage encounters. But I protest it shocked my sensibility when I read the account of the solemn funeral honours with which a young officer, lately slain in one of these premeditated single combats, was interred in Westminster-Abbey (see p. 443). If a military man of very high rank had fallen in the cause of his country, he could scarcely have been entombed with more soldier-like pomp. I mean not to wound the feelings of a parent or a family, who, I doubt not, have lost an amiable relation. But in the mode of losing him, there was surely something that would have well warranted the sober and more chastened woe of a private interment. Let him have descended to the vault of his ancestors amidst the tears of his mourning relations and his sorrowing friends; but when the state had lost the life of a soldier, the voluntary sacrifice of himself and his antagonist in single combat, I can see no one justifiable reason for his pall being supported by a number of general and field officers, who are paid for fighting the battles of their country, not for *revenging to the death* an affront perhaps received during the moments of convivial merriment.

Another remarkable and unaccountable circumstance in the above rencounter is, that the father of the deceased hero should in some measure be accessory to his fate, by forwarding to him the challenge*, and only providing some good surgeons (as the fact is related), instead of availing himself of the opportunity which chance afforded him of saving his son's life and honour too, by applying to the commander in chief, and having both the combatants put under an arrest. To this let me add, with concern, the very unusual and shocking thirst for blood that displayed itself in the other hero, even when he thought himself just breathing his last, when every claim even of honour would have been more generally applauded by discharging his pistol in the air, having stood the fire of an antagonist, *that* being deemed all that honour demands; more than this is revenge, and is therefore disclaimed by the brave and heroic.

To suppress duelling altogether is

* Our Correspondent is probably unacquainted with the *nice honour* to which military men are restricted; or he would have spared this remark.

perhaps impracticable. But surely to have those borne to their graves, who fall the victims of a cruel necessity, in a parading sort of pomp and pageantry of military woe that could with propriety only be exercised at the funeral of warriors and conquerors, is carrying the point of delicacy in matters of honour to a most extravagant height.

Yours, &c. A. O. W.

P. S. It may be worth observing, that several of these military mourners appeared *the same evening*, with their crapes, at Ranelagh;

Bearing about the mockery of woe,
To midnight revels, and the public show.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last year's Obituary, p. 503, the late Lady Folkstone cannot, strictly speaking, be termed the grandmother of the present Earl of Radnor; for she was the second wife of the first Viscount Folkstone; and his lordship by his former wife (Mary, daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew Clarke, of Roehampton, in Surrey) had issue, among other children, William Earl of Radnor, father of the present Earl. Lady Folkstone left only one son, the hon. Philip Bouverie.

In p. 504, the article respecting the late Countess of Denbigh, the name *Cotton* ought to have been added to Sir John Bruce. The following words placed in a parenthesis (the last male heir of the illustrious *Amiquary*) point out this omission. P. T.

MR. URBAN,

THE account that Mr. Stewart gave of the sheep of Thibet in the Phil. Trans. for the year 1777, recalls to my memory a method used by the Ancients of procuring fine wool, by cloathing their sheep; before cotton and silk were introduced into Greece and Italy from the East, fine wool was an article of so great value amongst the Ancients, that any expence and trouble they might be at in procuring it was amply repaid.

The earliest account of this practice occurs in the life of Diogenes, who observed, as he travelled to Megara, that he would rather be a sheep in that country than a child, because the inhabitants cloathed their sheep, and suffered their children to go naked. "Εἰ Μεγαρίων ἰδὼν τὰ μὲν πρόβατα τοῖς δερμασὶν ἐκπαλισμένα, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας αὐτῶν γυμνοὺς, εἶπε, λυσιτελιστικὸν ἐστὶ Μεγαρίως εἶναι πρὶν ἢ νῦν." Diogenes Laertius, Lib. 6. p. 147. The cynic would not have made this remark had the custom been general in Greece. Though sheep are

486. *Curious Account of the Eastern Manner of treating Sheep.*

the offices of the shepherd are so often mentioned in the Bible, yet it does not appear that the Jews had this custom, unless it is supposed to be alluded to in the parable by which Nathan reproved David.

Cato, who lived near two centuries before the Christian æra, does not mention clothed sheep, so that it is probable the practice was not then known in Italy.

Virgil seems not to have been acquainted with this management; if he alludes to it at all, it is in this passage:

— Quamvis Milesia magno
Vellera mutantur, Tyrios incocta rubores.
Georg. iii. 306.

It is to be regretted, that this part of rural œconomy is not preserved in a full display of his elegant numbers.

Horace says,

Dulce pellitis ovibus Galeæ
Flumen. 2 Od. vi. 10.

The following are the remarks of the authors who have written professedly on husbandry.

Varro's directions concerning them are:

"Pleraque similiter faciendum in ovibus pellitis, quæ propter lane bonitatem, ut sunt Tarentinæ et Atticæ, pelibus integuntur, ne lana inquinetur, quo minus vel infici rectè possit, vel lavari, ac parari." Lib. 2. cap. 2.

In Columella's time, who lived about the middle of the first century, these sheep seem to have become so delicate, probably from having been for some ages tenderly reared, that he discourages any attempt at raising them, unless they are constantly under the eye of the master.

"Græcum pecus, quod plerique Tarentinum vocant, nisi cum domini præsentia est, vix expedit haberi; siquidem et curam et cibum majorem denderat. Nam cum sit universum genus lanigerum cæteris pecudibus mollius, tum ex omnibus Tarentinum est molliissimum, quod nullam domini, aut magistrorum inertiam sustinet, multoque minus avaritiam; nec altus, nec frigoris patiens. Raro foris, plerumque domi alitur, et est avidissimum cibi; cui si detrahatur fraude villici, clades sequitur gregem." lib. 7. cap. 4.

Pliny only mentions that the practice remained in his time.

"Ovium summa genera duo, testum et colonicum; illud mollius, hoc in pastu delicatius." Hist. Nat. L. 8. C. 72.

Palladius, it is probable, refers to this kind of sheep, when he gives the following directions:

"Græcas oves, sicut Asiaticas, vel Tarentinas, moris est potius stabulo nutrire, quam campo, et pertusis tabulis solum, in quo clauduntur, insternere; ut sic tuta cubilia, propter injuriam pretiosi velleris, humor reddat elabens." Lib. 12. tit. 13.

The practice seems to have been totally laid aside before the time of Constantine, for in the *Geoponica*, a collection made by his order from several writers on husbandry, sheep are largely treated of, but no notice taken of this custom.

In the curious account* which W. Bowles sent to P. Collinson concerning the migrating sheep of Spain, there are many conjectures relating to the proper methods of procuring the finest wool, some of which contradict the directions above mentioned.

It is probable Mr. Bowles's remark, that the fineness of the wool is occasioned by the equal temperature of the air in which the migrating Spanish sheep always live, is well founded, as it is known that in extreme hot or cold climates wool degenerates into hair. However, this does not agree with Mr. Stewart's account of the cold at Thibet: his words are "at *Chamwanning*, where Mr. Bogle wintered, although it be in latitude 31° 39', only 8° to the northward of Calcutta, he often found the thermometer in his room at 29° under the freezing point by Fahrenheit's scale, and in the middle of April the standing waters were all frozen, and heavy showers of snow perpetually fell." This description of the cold is equivocal, for the thermometer is often in England at 29 within doors, that is, 3 degrees below the freezing point; but if the expression "at 29 under the freezing point" means 29 degrees below the freezing point, which is 3 above zero, it is a degree of cold equal to that of the winters of Russia or Norway, where such sheep as survive are covered with wool as coarse as hair.

Whether the salt that is given to the Spanish sheep assists towards refining the wool, or is only a preservative against distempers, at present remains undetermined.

The grass on the barren mountains of Thibet, according to Mr. Stewart's account, must be very short and fine, and the air wonderfully dry and piercing,

* *Gen. Mag.* 1764, pp. 203. 256.

to preserve flesh in the manner there mentioned; and though in our island we have no land nearly so much elevated, yet we find our finest wool comes from the driest soil and shortest pasture; for instance, the downs of Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Sussex, which are all beds of porous chalk, through which water runs as through a sieve.

It may be collected from what has been said, that there is great room for experiments, to be made towards attempting to discover the properest methods to improve the fineness of wool, and they would be particularly expedient at this time, when the falling off of the price of coarse wool has occasioned so much distress.

If gentlemen who have flocks of sheep would order a few to be clothed, and keep an exact account, under their own eyes, of the result, it might lead to some discoveries that would be found advantageous. If it was practicable for every *poor man* in the kingdom to *nourish an ewe* in his cottage to advantage, the national benefit would be inestimable; even though the trial itself should not answer in point of expence, yet in an affair of such consequence as the staple of wool, it is hardly possible that any experiment should be totally fruitless. Gentlemen who make this essay should be above regarding the idle remarks of their ignorant neighbours. If Franklin had not gone out with his little boy to fly a kite, the greatest discovery of the present age had been still unknown.

Yours, &c. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,
IN Dr. Warton's second volume of his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope," p. 255, he has the following note: "Strange as it may seem, yet I believe we may venture to assert, that there is not a painted ceiling or stair-case in this kingdom that we should not be ashamed to shew to an intelligent foreigner." It is surely remarkable, that our ingenious essayist should have forgotten the observations of his learned and amiable friend Mr. Spence in his eighteenth dialogue of that admirable work "Polymetis;" wherein, speaking of the ceiling in the banquetting-houle at Whitehall, as one of the most capital performances of Rubens, he adds: "If this work be so faulty in the allegorical part of it, as I imagine it to be, I am the more sorry for it; because it is certainly one of the

finest paintings, as to the beauties of the colouring, the happiness of the pencil, and the judicious management of the lights and shades, in the whole world; and deserves to be much better known, and much more regarded among us, than it has generally been. Were it in Italy, instead of England, I doubt not but several of our travellers would willingly have gone a hundred miles out of their way on purpose to see it; who, perhaps, have now never seen it at all, because it is just at their own doors."

In p. 257, a passage in the "Guardian," No. 17, might have been cited as illustrating the lines of Pope:—"I remember about thirty years ago an eminent divine, who was also most exactly well bred, told his congregation at Whitehall, that if they did not vouchsafe to give their lives a new turn, they must certainly go to a place which he did not think fit to name in that *courty* audience." This "Guardian" was published in March 1713.

Though Dr. Hurd, pp. 263, 4, rather too confidently asserts, that "there are in English *three* dialogues, and but three, that deserve commendation;" Mr. Melmoth, in the last of Fitzosborne's Letters, considers also Mr. Spence's Dialogues upon the Odyssey, and Mr. Coventry's Philemon and Hydaspes, as "master-pieces of the kind, and written in the true spirit of learning and politeness." As to Mr. Spence, see your last volume.

In p. 303, we are told, "that Addison is said to have largely corrected and improved Budgell's translation of Theophrastus." [See Gent. Mag. for 1782, p. 385, note *h*.] The following extract from a quarto pamphlet printed for Osborne in 1739, compared with the concluding paragraph of the Preface to Theophrastus, will add to the credibility of Dr. Warton's account. The title of the pamphlet is, "A Discourse on Ancient and Modern Learning; by the late Right Hon. Joseph Addison, Esq. Now first published from an original MS. of Mr. Addison's." Speaking of Theophrastus, he says, that "his discourse, like a glass set to catch the image of any single object, gives us a lively resemblance of what we look for; but at the same time returns a little shadowy landscape of the parts that lie about it." The very same idea occurs in the following words of Budgell's Preface: "A character in Theophrastus may be compared to a looking-gl-

that is placed to catch a particular object; but cannot represent that object in its full light, without giving us a little landscape of every thing else that lies about it."

In p. 385, *note*, we should read "Jof. Scaliger;" whose character of Ennius is to be found in the "Prima Scaligeriana." M. Mounoye's correction of the passage here quoted occurs in Baillet's "Jugemens des Savans," iii. 157, 4to. Amst. 1725.

In p. 422, Hall's Satires are mentioned as published in six books in 1597. From pp. 134, 135, of the first volume of "Observations on Spenser" by our ingenious author's ingenious brother, it appears that Hall's first three books were printed in 1597, 1598; and the three last in 1598, 1599. There is an edition also of the first three books in 1602, 12mo. It is rather unfortunate, that the elegant edition of the whole, by an Oxford bookseller, in 1753, was not printed from the copy "corrected and amended, with some additions," noticed by Mr. Warton.

In p. 430, l. 5, we should read, according to the letter referred to, "equal almost any thing."

What is said of the Duke of Argyle in the *note*, p. 431, corresponds with the account given in your volume for 1781, p. 359. But his grace's declaration was not "on occasion of some of Pope's Satires," if the report at the time were true; which attributed it to the licentious freedom of *Paul Whitehead's* "Manners, a Satire." This declaration, however, alarmed Pope, whose complimentary lines were the consequence of it.

Some of your numerous correspondents will perhaps inform me in what part of Mr. Walpole's Works the extract in p. 446 is to be found.

ACADEMICUS.

P. S. The History and Legend of *St. Cecilia*, the Patroness of Music, referred to by you in p. 47, col. 2, *note*, would be an acceptable article, in a future Magazine, to many of your readers*.

MR. URBAN,

IN Grey's Abridgement of the Codex, p. 319, it is said, "that any minister entering into possession, or meddling with the profits of an ecclesiastical benefice, before he compounds for the first-fruits, shall pay to the King double the value of the first-fruits, 26 H. VIII. c. 3."

In this case I make no doubt but that many clergymen have been led into a mistake, and incurred very unnecessary expences. For example: A. B. rector of C. in the county of D. neglects to pay his first-fruits, which are 20*l.* In a few months he receives a letter from the under-sheriff, requiring the immediate payment of 40*l.* The money is instantly remitted; a receipt is returned; and the account is supposed to be finally adjusted; for A. B. hears no more of the first-fruits.

Whereas a return should be made by the under-sheriff of 20*l.* deducting only the fees of office.

As I suppose many poor clergymen have been in this situation, and lost considerable sums by the fraudulence of under-sheriffs, or their own inadvertency, your inserting this in your Magazine will be of great importance to those whom it shall concern. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

THE commemorating all praise-worthy actions I highly applaud, a late instance of which you have given by perpetuating the very laudable donations† of Mr. Betham, fellow of Eton College. Such gifts not only do honour to the memory of the benefactor, but also excite others by their example to *go and do likewise*. Too much praise cannot be given to such liberal-minded men, who, differing from those whose parsimony offend mankind, do thereby such infinite honour to human nature. Mr. Betham [like the late Mr. Hetherington, an Etonian also] is a single gentleman; yet avarice might have dictated a fear of want, as it does to many equally ill-founded, and prevented such liberality in his life-time. Memoirs of such men will ever enrich your collection. And I cannot help thinking, the tribute you pay to the deceased in your well-styled Obituary, equally an acquisition to the public. Biographical accounts will ever please; and I could not help (as an old correspondent) paying this tribute to your many endeavours to please and instruct your readers. F. P.

MR. URBAN,

Apr. 20.

I AM at a loss to guess why in your last volume, p. 602, the excellent author of *Elfrida* is styled "our famous *Archæological* poet‡; perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me. I could wish also to see some memorials of Smart the poet, and of Jago the author of "*Edge Hill*." Yours, F. E.

† See p. 85; and again p. 442.

‡ Probably because the writer supposes him the author of the Epistle styled to Dean M. Bait.

Edm.

to Poems, continued from p. 400.

WHEN I left Dalmaiy the last time,
I requested Mac-Nab to send after
such Erse poems, as he might after-
wards collect: in consequence of which,
I closed a Song called Urnigh Ofsian,
Ofsian's Prayers, in the following

S I R,
I Send you this copy of Ofsian's
Prayers. I could give you more
now, if I had time to copy them:
when I gave you was partly com-
piled, when they went from their
place (in Cromgleann nam
och) that is Glenlyon Perthshire,
hunted to Ireland—I have some good
ones, I mean Poems, on Fingal's
jour to Lochlann or Denmark;
herein the Danes was defeated,
and their women brought captive to
Ireland—The bearer hurries me to
include, I am, Sir, in haste,

Your most humble Servant,
"ALEX. M'NAB.

Barbassan, 27th June, 1780.

P. S. Please to write if they over-
take you."

In this letter, Mac Nab seems to im-
agine that the Fingalians divided their
country between Ireland and Scotland;
though the Songs themselves mention
Erin or Ireland its peculiarities and
conditions. The following Song called
Ofsian's Prayers, which indeed is in
Irish respects the most curious of any,
is so the only one he gave me which
mentions Scotland or Allabinn. He
never related to me the History of
his Song; a copy of which has been
published by Smith in his *Galic Anti-
quities*, under the title of *The Fall of
Erin*; likewise mentioning Scotland,
containing some other remarkable
particulars: on which account I shall
take the liberty of inserting it. It dif-
fers in many circumstances, from the
one in Smith; though the leading
features are similar.

Mac Nab, being on some excursion, a
man called Garrell† took the oppor-
tunity to set fire to one of their castles,
in which it seems they had many in-
habitant places. This castle stood in
the Isle of Skye, and their women were

confined in it: "for," said Mac Nab,
"they kept many women like the
"Turks." The castle being burnt
down by this means, the women, un-
able to escape, were all destroyed to-
gether. The Fingalians were at that
time sailing on the coast, and saw the
fire: but, though they used all the
speed in their power, they arrived too
late to prevent the mischief.

The above story, thus simply related
by Mac Nab, agrees with what he says
in his letter about the Danish women
being brought captive to Scotland by
the Fingalians; and with the known
manners of barbarous nations. It does
not so well agree with the representation
of Macpherson and Smith.

Glenlyon, which Mac Nab in his
letter speaks of as one of the principal
abodes of the Fingalians, lies in the
western part of Perthshire, on the bor-
ders of Argyleshire, near Loch-Tay.

Throughout this country are many
ruins of rude stone walls, constructed
in a circle; the stones of which are very
large: these are said by tradition to be
the work of Fingal and his Heroes.
One of these ruins is close by Mac Nab's
house. The Pictish houses are build-
ings of this sort.

Many places in the country, as
glens, lochs, islands, &c. are denomi-
nated from the Fingalians. The larg-
est cairns which abound here are said
to be their sepulchral monuments: in-
deed all striking objects of nature, or
great works of rude and ancient art, are
attributed to them; as other travellers
have already informed the world. The
zeal of Fingalianism has, however, in
one instance, bestowed these titles im-
properly. The great cave of Staffa,
which Sir Joseph Banks calls Fingal's
Cave, is, by the inhabitants, called
The Cave of Twilight. The Erse word
for twilight, is similar to the sound
which we give to the name of Fingal;
and hence proceeded the error.

I am sorry to say, I never received
any more Songs from Mac Nab, after
the Urnigh Ofsian; though I wrote him
an answer, requesting that he would
favour me with any others he pleased:
and urged every persuasive to obtain
them. Money is little used, and there-

See Mag. for December last, p. 571, and for February, pp. 141 and 144, where this
has been already quoted.

Smith calls this man Gara; and represents him as one of Fingal's Heroes, who was
sent home as a guard when the accident happened.

See Magazine for February, pp. 143 and 144.

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fore little esteemed, in the Highlands of Scotland.

Barchastan, from whence he dates his letter, is the name of the house he lives at, in the parish of Dalmaly in Glenorchy.

The following Song, called Urnigh Ossian, or Ossian's Prayers, is the relation of a dispute between Ossian and St. Patrick, on the evidence and excellence of Christianity. The arguments of St. Patrick are by no means those of an able Polemic: but the objections of Ossian carry with them the internal marks of antiquity: they are evidently the objections of a rude Polytheist, totally ignorant of the nature of the Christian tenets; and such as no later Bards in such a rude country would ever have been able to invent, without some original and traditional foundation. Ossian seems to have thought, that hell might be as agreeable as heaven, if there were as many deer and dogs in it. "Why," says Ossian, "should I be religious, if heaven be not in the possession of Fingal and his Heroes? I prefer them to thy God, and thee, O Patrick!" So Purchas relates[†], that, when the Spaniards attempted to convert the inhabitants of the Philippine

isles to Christianity; they answered, that they would rather be in hell with their forefathers, than in heaven with the Spaniards.

According to Mac Nab, Fingal seems to have been the Odin of the Scots: for he said, they had no religion, prior to Christianity, but the reverence of Fingal and his race. This account agrees with the entire deficiency of religious ideas, in the Ossian of Macpherson and Smith; and with the opinions and prejudices expressed in the following poem and in some of the foregoing[†].

The Urnigh Ossian evidently appears, even through the medium of the following rude translation, to be superior in poetic merit to any of the Songs which accompany it. I am very sorry the translation is not entire. The first twenty-one verses and the last verse or thirty-sixth were translated for me at Oban in Argyleshire, by a schoolmaster there; who was procured by Mr. Hugh Stephenson, inn-keeper, at Oban. The remainder of the translation was sent me from Edinburgh, in consequence of Dr. Willan's application[‡]. I wish some of your readers, Mr. Urban, could be induced to supply the deficiency.

U R N I G H O S S I A N.

I.

Aithris fgeula Phadruig
An onair do Leibhigh
'Bheil neamh gu harrid
Aig Uaisliamh na Féinne.

2.

Bheirinnfa mo dheurbha dhuil
O thein nangloun
Naeh bheil Neamh aig t athair
Aig Oicar no aig Goll.

V. 1.

Relate the tale of Patrick, in honour of your ancestors.—"Is heaven on high in the possession of the Heroes of Fingal?"

St. Patrick

2.

I assure thee, O Ossian! father of many children! § that heaven is not in the possession of thy father, nor of Oicar, nor of Gaul||.

'Sdona's

* Pilgrimage Asia Ch. 16. † See Mag. for Jan. last, p. 34, v. 4. ‡ See Mag. for May, p. 399. § This is ever accounted a great honour among Barbarians. See also Mag. for Feb. last. Ossian agus an Clerich, v. 47, p. 141.

|| I copied at Mac Nab's, out of one of his MSS. the following lines, relative to Gaul above-mentioned; which relate an incident remarkably similar to the stories told of Achilles, Hercules, and the Teutonic giant Thor, &c. I observed in the last Magazine, p. 400, that Gaul is generally esteemed one of the greatest of the giants; this extract describes one still mightier than he.

Cho dtagain mo sgian do rioch na do Fhlath
No do dhuin air bith gun amhith no mhath
Naoid guinnuiran do sgun achiure anemfa Goull
'Scho n fhuigin a thri annan biodh mo sgian nam dhonr
Ach dom gan tug luthadh lamh-ada anancean Ghuill anathadh
Gleig e rann bhris e enai g alanceanbum hom a mhuilean ta
Chuir emhala sarafeal mhaoin ean adheud rum h'or
Chuir e salam hors aghuodhi agus enig me air na truighe
Sh'huin adhann don tallamh 'igula bhath belhidi fhaill ann
Farnach deanadh andan ach ball gorm na glas
Se ruda dheanadh an sgian an riach saerachadh abhor

The sense of these lines, Mac-Nab gave me as follows: "Gaul and Urvat had a violent conflict: Gaul had a knife, Urvat had none: Gaul stabbed Urvat nine times."

3.
a Phadruig
a'sa Chlerich
nfa ri cràbha
amb aig Flaith na Fhéiane

4.
Oishein
athra boille
Dia ri 'sga'cto aon'chàs
Labinn Uille

5.
aon' Chath laidir
iunn na Féinne
agh achrabbidh sin
ich.

6.
chubhail chrobhnanach
a Gréine
na Ríogh mhòrdhalach
idh bhile do Sgéithe

7.
bionan e's mac Chubhall
a bha air na Fiananibh
a fir an domhain
lamhian gun iaruidh

8.
a do shuain
e cilt na 'Sailm
lth fdo ràth
cath ri la garbh

9.
mo lùth fmo ràth
ionn cath abh'aig Fhunn
heachd sa's beag mo spéis
diseachd chonfheach leom.

10.
co mhath mo cheòil
mhain mhoir gus anochd
annaghleochd liath
ladh Cliar air chnochd

11.
I mi cliar air chnochd
g is Olc rùn
nit'sa chàin mo chruith
air u guth air thàs.

Offian.

3.
It is a pitiful tale, O Patrick! that thou tellest me the Clerk of: Why should I be religious, if Heaven be not in the possession of the Heroes of Fingal?

St. Patrick.

4.
How wicked is that, O Offian! thou who usest blasphemous expressions: God is much more mighty than all the Heroes of Albion.

Offian.

5.
I would prefer one mighty battle, fought by the Heroes of Fingal, to the God of thy worship, and thee, O Clerk.

St. Patrick.

6.
Little as is the *Chubhail*, or the sound of *Gréini*: yet it is as well known to this Almighty King as the least of your shields.

Offian.

7.
Dost thou imagine that he is equal to the son of Comhal? that King who reigned over the nations, who defeated all the people of the earth, and visited their kingdoms unscathed?

St. Patrick.

8.
O thou Offian! long sleep has taken hold of thee: rise to hear the Psalms! Thou hast lost thy strength and thy valour, neither shalt thou be able to withstand the fury of the day of battle.

Offian.

9.
If I have lost my strength and my valour, and none of Fingal's battles be remembered; I will never pay respect to thy Clerkship, nor to thy pitiful songs.

St. Patrick.

10.
Such beautiful songs as mine were never heard till this night. O thou who hast discharged many a sling upon the hills! though thou art old and unwise.

Offian.

11.
Often have I discharged many a sling upon a hill, O thou Patrick of wicked mind! In vain dost thou endeavour to reform me, as thou first hast been appointed to do it.

his knife: Uvavat said, if he had had his knife, he would not have suffered as much; at last, lifting up his arm, he struck Gaul on the skull, and broke his bone; removed his brow; knocked out his teeth; knocked off his knee; his five toes; all at one blow. The mark of the blow shall remain in the ground. Gaul's knife mentioned here seems to have been a kind of dirk; which, of old, was used by the Gauls, served in these rude times,

either for fighting or for drudging; and when't had stabb'd or broke a head, it would scrape trenchers or chip bread.

verse appears to be erroneously translated; the translator said, he knew not how the words Chubhail and Gréine properly: the third verse also, in which Offian is Clerk, a title, commonly given to St. Patrick, and some few other parts, seem not correct.

and the expressions translated by Macpherson, *The Kings of the World*, are somewhat to these. Fingal is here represented as a Bacchus or Sesostris.

seems to refer to the custom of singing songs at night, a favourite entertainment of the Highlanders: perhaps to this day. In v. 8, Offian seems to be represented as sitting and listening to St. Patrick.

word *Cliar*, here translated sling, may perhaps mean some other weapon.

12.
 Chualas Ceol Osciunn do chedil
 Ge mòr a mhòlas tu do Chliar
 Oedh air nach luigh leatrom laoth
 Faoghar cuile aig an Ord Thilinn

13.
 'Nnuir a Shuig beadh Fiunn air chnochd
 Sheinneneid port don Ord shiann
 Chuire nan codal na Sìdigh
 'S Ochdoin ba bhinne na do Chliar

14.
 Smeorach bheag dhuth o Ghleann smail
 Faghar nam bàre ris an tuinn
 Sheinnemid fein-le' puirt
 'Sbha sinn feith fair Cruit ro bhinn

15.
 Bha bri gaohair dheug aig Fiunn
 Zugradhmed cad sir Ghleann smail
 'Sbabbhetne Glaoghairm air còd
 Na do chlaig a Cleirich chàidh

16.
 Ceid arinn Fiunn air Dia
 A reir do Chliar is do scoil
 Thug e la air pronnadh Oir
 Sen athlo air meoghair Chon

17.
 Aig miadr fhiughair ri meoghair chon.
 'Sri diolagh scol gach aon la
 'Sgun eitheamail thoirt do Dhia
 'Noia tha Fiunn nan Fiannun laimh

18.
 Sgann achreideas me do sgéul
 A Chléirich led leabhar bàn
 Gum bithidh Fiunn na chomh shial
 Aig Duine no aig Dia an laimh

19.
 Ann an Ifrionn tha én laimh
 Fear lin fath bhi pronnadh Oir
 Air son a dhio mios air Dia
 Chairse e'n tighpian fuadh Chron

20.
 Nam bithidh Clanna' Morn' afeach
 'S Clann Oboigé nam fear léun
 Bheiremid ne Fiunn amach
 Nobhiodh an teach aguinn féin

21.
 Cionfheadhna na Halabinn maseach
 Air leasfa gum bamhor am féum
 Cho dtuga sin Fiunn amach
 Géd bhiodh an teach aguibhfein

12.
 Music we have heard that exceeds thine,
 though thou praisest so much thy hymns,
 songs which were no hindrance to our heroes;
 the noble songs of Fingal.

13.
 When Fingal sat upon a hill, and sung a
 tune to our Heroes, which would enchant
 the multitude to sleep: Oh! how much
 sweeter was it than thy hymns!

14.
 Sweet are the thrush's notes, and lovely
 the sound of the rushing waves against the
 side of the bark; but sweeter far the voice
 of the harp, when we touched them to the
 sound of our songs.

15.
 Frequently we heard the voices of our
 Heroes among the hills and glens; and
 more sweet to our ears was the noise of our
 hounds, than thy bells, O Clerk †.

16.
 Was Fingal created to serve God, to please
 the Clerk and his school? † he who has been
 one day distributing gold, and another following
 the toes of dogs.

17.
 St. Patrick.
 As much respect as thou payest to the
 toes of dogs, and to discharge thy daily
 school: Yet because thou hast not paid
 respect to God, thou and the heroes of thy
 race, shall be led captive in Hell.

18.
 Ofsan.
 I can hardly believe thy tale, thou light-
 haired and unworthy Clerk! ** that the He-
 roes of our race should be in captivity, either
 to the Devil or to God.

19.
 St. Patrick.
 He is now bound in Hell, who used to
 distribute gold. Because he was a despiser
 of God, he has Hell for his portion.

20.
 Ofsan.
 If the children of Morni, and the many
 tribes of the children of Ovi, were yet
 alive; we would force the brave Fingal out of
 Hell, or the habitation should be our own ††.

21.
 St. Patrick.
 Valiant as you imagine the brave Scots
 were; yet Fingal they would not release,
 though they should be there themselves.

Coid

* When the Bards sung their songs at night, it seems to have been their custom to pursue them, till they had lulled their audience to sleep: See v. 10 and note: which accounts for the singular effect here attributed to Fingal's Songs. It is related of Alfarabi, whom Abul-feda and Ebn Khabcan call the greatest Philosopher of the Mussulmans, that being at the Court of Seifeddoula Sultan of Syria, and requested to exhibit some of his Poems, he produced one, which he sung to an accompaniment of several instruments. The first part of it threw all his audience into a violent laughter, the second part made them all cry, and the last lulled even the performers to sleep. Herb. Dict. Orient. in voce. Thus also Mercury is said to have lulled Argus to sleep.

† Ofsan agrees with modern hunters, in his idea of the music of a pack of hounds. The bells mentioned in this verse, appear to be an interpolation.

† And Pharaoh said, Who is Jehovah that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not Jehovah. Exod. 5. 2.

§ The word in the original signifies pawning gold: it occurs again in v. 19.

|| What school did Ofsan keep?

** Why was light-hair esteemed an opprobrium? the Erse themselves are a red-haired race.

†† The visit of Hercules to Hell, for the purpose of delivering Theseus, and fetching up
 rus, is strikingly similar to the idea of this verse.

22.
Coid an tain Joghairne fein
Aphadruig a léib has an scoil
Nach co math's Flathinnis De
Ma Gheibhar ann Feigh is Coia.

23.
Bha mise la air Sliabh bold
Agus Coilte ba chruaigh lann
Bha Oskar ann's Goll nan Sliagh
Donall nam fleagh s rón on Ghleann

24.
Fiunn mac Cuthaill borb abhriogh
Bha e na Rìoghos air ceann
Tri mic ar Rìogh os na n sgia
Ba m hor amian air dol a Shealg.
Sa phadruig nam bachoil fial
Cho leigeadh iad Dia os an ceann

25.
Ba bheach leam Dearnad e duibhn
Agus Fearagus ba bhinne Glòir
Nam ba chead leal mi efa n luaidh
A Chleirich nuadh a theid doo roim

26.
Com nach ocad leam u dun luaidh
Ach thoir aire gu luath air Dia
'Nois tha deireadh air tòis
'Scur do d Chaois ashean fhirle

27.
Phadruig mathug u cead beagann
Alabbairt duirn
Nach Aidmich àmas cead le Dia
Flath nan fiann arair' air thus

28.
Cho d tug mise comas duit
Sheanfhir churfa is tu liath
B fhear Mac moire ri aon lo
No duine dtaineg riamh

29.
Nir raibh math sig neach fuin 'Ghréin
Gum b'fhear eifein na mo thrialh
Mac moirneach nach d'eitich Chlar
Scha leige fo Dia ofachian

30.
Na comb'ad 'ufa Duine ri Dia
Sheann fhir le na breathnich e
'S fada on thainig aneart
'Smairfidh se leart Gu brath

31.
'Chomhad innse Fuinn namfleaigh
Ri aon neach asheall sa Ghréin
Cha d carr se riamh ne air neach
'Scho mho dhearr se niach ma ni

* Mac Nab mentioned this verse and the thirty-sixth when I saw him: for he had spoken to me about this poem before he sent it. Though Ossian is generally represented as the son of Fingal, this verse does not seem to speak of him as such.

† Mac Nab said that St. Patrick was Fingal's son. See Mag. for Jan. last. p. 34.

‡ The context here, considerably resembles that at the beginning of *Ossian, agus an Clerich*, (see Mag. for Jan. as above) The Roman Catholics superstition of later times in this passage evidently discovers itself: perhaps the *innocent staff* mentioned in v. 24, may have some reference to the crozier.

§ St. Patrick, Jesuit-like, seem willing to compound with Ossian; and to admit the Pagan songs, provided Ossian, on the other hand, would admit Christianity. Part of this verse is scriptural, "So the last shall be first and the first last, for many are called but few chosen." Matth. xx. 16. and see also Mark ix. 35. Jesus Christ is here meant by the title of God. See verse 28.

|| The opposition of Ossian seems to be considerably weakened in this verse: but he still wishes to see his old superstitions maintain their superiority.

** Ossian seems to have been offended at the gross reproaches which the humility of Christian Apostle here bestows with all the prodigality of one of H—'s heroes: and he swears him with the rough but generous boldness of barbarous

Ossian 22.
What place is that same Hell, Patrick of deep learning! Is it not as good as the Heaven of God, if hounds and deer are found there?*

24.
Fingal the son of Comhal, fierce in action, was King over us. To the three sons of the King of Shields, pleasant was the chase. Generous Patrick of the innocent staff! they would never permit God to be named as their superior †.

25.
Much rather would I speak of Dermid, and Duino, and Fergus of eloquent speech, if you would give me leave to mention them, O holy man who goest to Rome ‡.

St. Patrick. 26.
Why should I not permit you to mention them? but take care to make mention of God. Now the last things are become first. Change thou therefore thy ways, old man with the grey locks §.

Ossian. 27.
Patrick, since thou hast given me leave to speak a little, wilt thou not permit us, with God's leave, to mention the King of Heroes first ||?

St. Patrick. 28.
I by no means give thee leave, thou wicked grey-haired man! The son of the virgin Mary is more excellent than any man who ever appeared upon earth.

30.
Compare not any to God; harbour no such thoughts, old man! Long has his superior power stood acknowledged, and it shall for ever continue.

Ossian. 31.
I certainly would compare the hospitable Fingal to any man who ever looked the sun in the face. He never asked a favour of another, nor did he ever refuse when asked **.

"but all arts and sciences had their dawning in the East, have hitherto travelled westwards, and seem to be still in the same direction; so that should America in some very distant period become the school of Christian knowledge, useful arts, and liberal science, under the countenance and protection of a powerful and independent state—and in such circumstances, should its inhabitants speak of this island, as we do of those countries which once were, and now no longer are, blessed and distinguished with those inestimable improvements of human nature; what could be objected to a dispensation, tending to vindicate the wisdom and justice of the governor of the world, in taking away the light from those, who refuse to walk by its direction, and imparting it to nations and people, that have hitherto been in darkness, but are now perhaps more likely to bring forth the fruits thereof!"

This idea, if pursued, might lead politicians to take a more enlarged view of the subject, rather than hold forth that the British sun must set, whenever the colonies should become independent. It might perhaps be more worth while to enquire whether a want of religious principle is not a much stronger symptom of a falling state; and whether if this principle were revived, and had its due influence, the dismemberment so loudly reprobated may not be a means of greater and more lasting happiness, both to the governors and governed on both sides of the Atlantic.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

IN a late magazine you have given the public an alphabetical account of the persons to whose memory monuments have been erected in the Abbey church at Bath. Permit me to beg your insertion of an epitaph on that erected to the late Rev. Dr. Saunders.

"To the memory of the Rev. Erasmus Saunders, D. D. Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Prebendary of Rochester, who died Dec. 29, 1775, aged 59.

"His life was an example of the most extensive benevolence, joined to the practice of every religious and social duty; his death, a lesson of that composure and resignation which the hope of immortality grounded on a well-spent

life could alone inspire.

"If gentlest manners, sweet good-nature's ease;

If placid virtue with strong sense can please;
Here, reader, pause—nor check the swelling sigh,

Nor stop the tear, which, bursting to the eye,
Will mourn with me, they were no longer given,

To bless the earth, and seek a later Heaven."

Dr. Saunders was educated at Eton, and thence went to the university of Oxford, which lucky circumstance was the means of procuring him his preferment. It happened the learned Mr. Bryant, who was tutor to the Marquis of Blandford, now Duke of Marlborough, was exceedingly ill at Bleinheim, and incapable of attending to his noble pupil, in consequence of which, application was made by the late Duke of Marlborough for a substitute, till Mr. Bryant might recover; and a friend of the Duke's recommended Mr. Saunders, who officiated only for six months; but he in that time acquitted himself so much to the Duke's satisfaction, and conducted himself with such a becoming decency, that they parted with him with regret, nor was his Grace satisfied till he had presented him some preferment which might be worthy his acceptance; and, accordingly, he applied to the Minister for a Stall which was vacant in the Royal Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle. Here the Dr. retired, and filled it with dignity and modesty, inasmuch that he was generally esteemed by the officers of the chapel, as he never exercised any severity, nor did he bring with him any of that acid which too frequently distinguishes those who are bred at college. To the regret of those who were acquainted with him at Windsor, an event happened that deprived them of his example. Mr. Yorke, now Bishop of Ely, a son of the then Chancellor Hardwicke, was to be provided for, and a Stall at Windsor was thought the properest step for so young a man. No death happening to create one, it was proposed to Dr. Saunders to resign, and in consequence of the vicarage of St. Martin's and a Prebend of Rochester, he did so, but nevertheless so great was his attachment to Windsor he purchased him a house near to the town, and here he continued to enjoy himself when he could be spared from

Was he not fellow of Merion? EDIT.

ing, till a sudden decay impaired constitution, and drove him to Bath; he died, as has been mentioned, sadly regretted. The Dr. married the daughter of the late Dr. Kenrick, a member of Westminster, by whom he had two sons and a daughter to deprecate his early death.

MR. URBAN, May 3.
The fifth volume of Doddsley's *Collection of Poems*, are three of considerable merit, viz. "An Epistle to the Elector of Bavaria to the King, after the battle of Ramillies"—"To the Duke of Marlborough"—and "A Poem to the Most Excellent Thomas late Marquis of Wharfedale Lord Privy Seal"—which have appeared anonymous from the first edition of that miscellany to the last in 1782, in which, as it is filled with notes professedly for the use of giving the respective authors due praise, and to satisfy at the time the public curiosity concerning them, I must own I was disappointed in not finding any the smallest intimation, as to who might have written the several Poems in question. The two first, very probably by the hand, I find inserted in the volume of "Poetical Miscellanies," &c. by Richard Steele, (the second of which, printed for Tonson in 1717, is now before me) with an anonymous dedication, to the Lord of Cowper, from which, however, it appears that the author of them was not of the profession of the law; no other circumstances towards the authorship can be collected—it—Yet this particular may be a clue towards finding it out. The poem, viz. that on Lord Wharfedale I do not recollect to have seen here, though undoubtedly Mr. Rowley was not the first publisher of it. Probably some of your correspondents will be able to satisfy my enquiries on this head: If therefore upon turning to volume, you should agree with me in ranking the poems and their authors by what being better known, you will find enough to give this a place in next *Gentleman's Magazine*, which, from its variety and extensive circulation, the fittest vehicle for such communications.

Yours, &c.

B.

NT. MAG. June, 1783.

MR. URBAN, May 18.
YOUR old correspondent, T. Row, has fallen into a most extraordinary error, and I term it so because he is so seldom in that predicament, when he says that the Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great was cut out of a block of marble; on the contrary, it is well known to have been cast, and although not so bulky as his favourite Colossus, it will remain as a monument of singular ingenuity.

I am not altogether inclined to lay so much stress upon the description of that famous wonder by Meursius, whose authority is by no means satisfactory, and which has every appearance of being much exaggerated; neither do I perceive any reason for presuming it to have been fused in one mould. If the dimensions are correctly transmitted to us, I should scarcely hesitate to pronounce such a fusion an utter impossibility: and although my predilection for antiquity borders upon enthusiasm, I have always found myself obliged to admit the great superiority of the moderns over the ancients in the knowledge of mechanical powers. I agree with your correspondent, the Founder, in last month's magazine, that the removal of the prodigious block of granite, which serves as a pedestal for the statue of Peter, is an instance of mechanical ability, which may be put in competition with any performance of the kind ancient or modern. This was in part accomplished by the means of friction balls placed in grooves cut on each side of the roads from the place where this enormous stone was found to the spot where it now stands. The whole process is very ingeniously described by Mr. Walker in his *Lecture upon Mechanics*. It is no uncommon thing to adduce as an instance of the great mechanical skill of our ancestors, the famous druidical monument of Stonehenge. Hear what the learned Antiquary Lambarde says upon this subject: "Although Henry Huntingdon thinketh the Stonage one of the four marvelles of England, yet have not I seen hitherto (though I have seen them often) whereat to marvel greatly. If he supposed the marvel in the hanging of them above ground (as happily thereof the name Stonehenge was first grounded) he was deceived; for they hang with no more wonder than our

put of a house hangeth upon another, seeing that all the stones are let one in another by a mortice and tenaunt as carpenters call them. If he marvelled how they were brought or from whence they came, he might for those have known that by art thinges of greater weight may be removed, especially if a prince be pay-master; and for the other, that there is within the same shyre great store of stone of the same kinde, namely about Marlborow, from whence I thinke they were choien by the greatnesse, for other difference eyther in matter or fashion, I see none."

Topogr. Dict. 314.

I should be glad to be informed upon what authority T. Row asserts that the Rhodians were called Colossians. He does not surely mean the inhabitants of Colossæ in Phrygia to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle.

Yours, &c.

S. E.

MR. URBAN,

June 13.

I shall be much favoured by your permission to ask the following questions of some of your readers, from whom a speedy answer will very much oblige

STUDIO.

In the old translation of the Bible in temp. Eliz. Psalm 68, v. 4. are these words "Praise him in his name, JAH, and rejoice before him."—In the Book of Common Prayer temp. Car I, the words are "Praise him in his name, yea, and rejoice before him." and so I find it in Baskett's 4to edit. in 1724.—the small copies of the Common Prayer Book are all in the words of the former, JAH, &c. I request, before I make any alteration in mine, what is the word in the original, and how it should be translated?

Much has been disputed about the peopling of America; now if we consider that Moses (and we must accept his authority since we have none earlier or more authentic) tells us himself how the other parts of the earth were peopled, that after the deluge none but the family of Noah remained, and that they divided themselves; and the posterity of *Japhet* spread themselves over Europe, that of *Shem* over Asia, and that of *Cham* over Africa:—Now if America was then inhabited by any of the sons of Adam, is there not reason to say, that Moses would have known them, and is it likely that no traces or communication should ever then pass between them? or that they should

never have been noticed by any of the great events which then were said to occupy the world?—If the whole globe was deluged, how came it then that none of Noah's family were sent to America, to re-people that, if America then existed, or had suffered in the general confusion?—I am aware of the common prejudice some have adopted, that America is so near to Asia, that a small strait, and that full of islands, only divides them; and from chance it may be supposed to have been peopled.—This has been overthrown by very late researches, where the difference of the inhabitants, in manners, colour, and language, militate strongly against that account for the peopling.—These queries may occasion a little ingenious amusement to some of the curious, and I hope they will favour me with their answers.

MR. URBAN,

PETER de Clugni, surnamed the venerable, tells us that in a village of Spain, named the Star, there was a man of quality called Peter of Engelbert, much esteemed for his excellent parts and great riches. He entered into the order of Clugni, then erected in France, and often told the holy friars of a vision he had seen in this manner, the General of the order requiring him punctually to relate the particulars to himself and some others.

"At the same time that Alphonso the younger, K. of Spain, heir of Alphonso the great, warred in Castile, about A. D. 1156, against certain rebellious factions, he made an edict that every family in his kingdom should be bound to furnish a soldier; in obedience to which command I sent," says Engelbert, "one of my domestics named Sancius. The wars being ended, and the troops discharged, he returned to my house, where, having sojourned some time, he was seized with a sickness which, in a few days, took him away into the other world. We performed the usual obsequies, and four months were already past, we hearing nothing of the state of the soul: when behold on a winter's night, being in my bed thoroughly awake, I perceived a man, who, stirring up the ashes of my hearth, opened the burning coals, which made him more easy to be seen. Though I found myself much terrified with the sight of this ghost, God gave me the courage to ask him what he was, and for what purpose

he

ie hither to lay my hearth a-
But he, in a very low voice, an-
Master, fear nothing, I am your
rvant Sancius; I am going into
in company with many soldiers,
iate my sins in the same place
I committed them. I stoutly
, if the command of God call ye
, why come ye hither? Sir, said
ce it not amiss, for 'tis not with
vine permission. I am in a state
perate, and wherein I may be
by ye if ye bear any good will
s me. Hereupon I demanded
is necessity was, and what suc-
e expected from me. You know,
, said he, that a little before my
you sent me to a place where
re not ordinarily sanctified: Li-
ill-example, and temerity all con-
against the soul of a poor soldier
as no government of himself. I
tted many outrages during the
ar, robbing and pillaging even
ods of the church, for which I
ievously tormented. But, good
, if you loved me alive, do not
me after death; I ask no part of
reat riches, but only your prayers
ome alms for my sake. My mis-
owes me eight franks, upon a
ring between us; let her bestow
the comfort of my soul which ex-
t for your charities. I know not
found myself (said Engelbert) by
speeches emboldened: but I was
inclined to discourse than to fear
partition, and demanded whether
uld tell me any news of one of
iends, named Peter Dejaca, who
while since: to this he answered,
need not trouble myself with him,
was in the number of the blessed,
he great alms he gave in the last
e had purchased heaven for him.
thence I fell into another ques-
being curious to know what was
e of a certain Judge, who lately
red into the other life. To which
died, Sir, speak not of that miser-
man, for hell possesses him, thro'
orruption of justice, which he,
mnable practice, exercised, hav-
onour and soul saleable, to the
dice of conscience. Now my cur-
y carried me higher to enquire
became of King Alphonso the
; at which time I heard another
come from a window behind me,
g very distinctly, It is not of San-
ou must demand that, because he
t can say nothing of the state of that

prince; but I have more experience
thereof than he: I deceasing five years
ago, and being in an accident which
gave me some light into it. I was
much surpris'd, unexpectedly hearing
this other voice, and turning saw, by the
brightness of the moon in my chamber,
a man leaning on my window, whom
I entreated to tell me where King Al-
phonso was: he replied, he well knew
that in passing out of this life he had
been much tormented, and that the
prayers of good and religious men much
helped him. Having spoken this, he
turned to Sancius, who sat by the fire,
saying, Let us go, it is time to depart.
At which Sancius, making no other an-
swer, speedily rose up, and redoubled
his complaints, with a lamentable
voice, saying, I intreat you once more
to remember me, and that my mistress
perform the request I made you."

From an anonymous Writer ap-
Causin, a French R. Cath. one.

ON FOREIGN TRAVEL.

(Concluded from last volume, p. 231.)

IT remains only to make some obser-
vations on the proper seasons for
visiting the different parts of the Con-
tinent, with regard to which it may be
observed that the climate on this side
the Alps, though much hotter than in
England, may be endured in the midst
of summer; but the excessive heats of
the trans-alpine countries are generally
avoided by the prudent, and by those
who have weak constitutions.

The months of June, July, and Au-
gust, are the hottest in Italy, and there
are such torrents of rain which usually
fall in September, that few care to be-
gin that tour till October.

The enjoyments of a mild winter in
the finest country in the world, whether
considered from its natural beauties, or
the noble works of art with which it
abounds, need not be enlarged upon;
both have been sufficiently described in
the many volumes of travels to be
found in most libraries: hence it is that
to collect anecdotes of eminent men,
which may serve to mark the national
character, seems now to be the chief
object of the traveller; and can there
be a greater satisfaction than to visit the
most celebrated persons in the different
countries?

When *Voltaire* was living, all nations
paid their court to him; that inflexible
admirer of English liberty, Mr. W—

got into his good graces, by pretending to make love to *Mademoiselle Dennis*: Voltaire was ready to die with laughing at the sight of two such homely people affecting the tender passions. *Rousseau*, who had shunned mankind, avoided the importunities of the curious traveller: alas, these two extraordinary men are dead! notwithstanding which, that country affords yet, to the philosophic mind, a singular object of contemplation. Geneva is an independent commonwealth, where all are citizens, all informed, amongst whom there does not exist that class of the human race called *people*. An extensive knowledge of men and books pointed out to them the *Abbé Raynal* as a proper person to be the mediator of their differences in 1780, the year in which that celebrated historian visited Switzerland. When he was at Geneva, his descriptions of men resorted to him, and he received letters from artisans on the subject of legislation, which he declared were worthy of Montesquieu. The *Abbé* kept well with all parties, and though he was amazed at their knowledge, yet he could not help thinking the saying of *Cardinal Richelieu* extremely applicable, "*Si vous voyez un Genevois se jeter par la fenêtre, jetez vous y après; car soyez assuré qu'il y aura deux pour cent à gagner.*" True it is that the people of Geneva, when from home, always assume the name of Swiss.

Switzerland is remarkable for being the only country on the globe where one sees human industry mixed with savage nature; the whole country may be compared to a great city, the streets of which are large and wide, interspersed with lakes and forests, and divided by mountains; the communications between the houses, scattered here and there, have the appearance of modern English pleasure-grounds, and (if it be not arrogant to compare art with nature) they seem to have been the work of a *Brown* or an *Emes*. Any person wishing to visit this delightful country cannot have a better guide than *Mr. Cox's Sketches of Switzerland*.

If a polite court, or easy access to the best company, and a Minister* who does honour to his country by the splendour of his establishment, and his affability to his countrymen, be objects that can please, Tunis may claim some portion of a traveller's time: and if it be a pleasure to see one of the most re-

spectable statesmen in Europe, let the traveller stay some time at Milan: *Count Firmian*, the faithful servant of a distinguished monarch†, is uncommonly polite to all strangers who are recommended to him; besides, Milan is as famous for men ‡ of letters, as it is distinguished for hospitality, and the Milanese now possess the celebrated *Dr. Tissot*, who in the year 1781 accepted the Professorship of Medicine at Pavia, a circumstance which will probably give that university a pre-eminence in the medical line.

In a country like England, where so much wealth is laid out in magnificent buildings, the study of architecture cannot be too much recommended. Vicenza abounds with the works of the chaste *Palladio*; and it is remarkable that *Palladio* and *San Michaeli* of Verona are the only architects in Italy who have preserved the simplicity of the Greeks. *Bartolotti Scamozzi*, a builder of merit at Vicenza, has just published a superb edition of *Palladio*, in four volumes folio, in which he has given plates of all *Palladio's* buildings from their exact measures, which are found to vary in some degree from those in the old editions. He has likewise published a very useful guide to Vicenza, embellished with good engravings of the principal buildings.

The greatest condescension to foreigners, united to lively parts and a strong understanding, mark the character of *Cardinal Boncompagni*, Legate of Bologna; his attachment to every thing that bears the name of English is singular in one of his situation. He entertains the English with *their own* language, which he speaks with great fluency; and *their own* news-papers, which he regularly takes in; in short, his politeness to those who are addressed to him is as flattering as it is improving. Add to these advantages the noble pictures of the school of Lombardy, so much recommended by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and how can one account for the reason why Boncompagni

* *Emperor of Germany.*

† *Marguis Beccaria*, author of *Dei Delitti e delle pene*. *Count Verri*, author of *Meditazioni sulla economia politica*. *Abbé Frani*, author of *Eligio del Newton*, and many philosophical works.

‡ In his discourses on Painting, a book which has been translated into all the European languages.

* *Lord Almoningham.*

seems to have so few charms for the English?

As it was not the intention of your correspondent to recapitulate the observations of other travellers, he has purposely omitted mentioning the more frequented places on the Continent, and has confined himself to urge a few reasons why those which he has mentioned ought not to be run through *post-haste*, as has been lately the custom of English travellers. He takes the liberty of adding a sketch of what is usually called the *grand tour* in foreign posts and English miles*; likewise a scheme† which may perhaps be found of use to those who make local observations as they travel.

X. Y. Z.

APPENDIX. No. I.

	Posts.	English Miles.
London		
To Dover —	—	73
— Calais —	—	21
— Rheims —	33	183
— Besançon —	36½	184
— Pontarlier —	7½	37
— Geneva —	—	36
— Lyons —	19	96
— Avignon, <i>by water</i> , —	—	152
— Nice —	33½	180
— Genoa, <i>by sea</i> , —	—	120
— Parma —	20½	145
— Bologna —	7	60
— Florence —	9	72
— Rome —	23	175
— Naples —	19	154
— Rome, <i>by Capua</i> , —	20	161
— Loretto —	21	160
— Bologna —	17	148
— Ferrara —	5	34
— Venice, <i>by water</i> , —	—	85
— Padoua, <i>by water</i> , —	—	24
— Verona —	5½	50
— Milan —	14	109
— Turin —	12½	94
— Lyons, <i>by Mount</i> —	—	213
— Genis, —	—	205
— Dijon —	38	205
— Paris —	22½	118
— Lille —	28	151
— Ostend —	—	49
— Margate —	—	67
— London —	—	72
Total Miles		3428

* See Appendix, No. I. and Mr. Dutton's *Itinerary*, the most useful book ever published for travellers.

† See Appendix, No. II.

No. II.	Rivers.	Mountains.	Prospects.	Corn.	Olives.	Wines.
Loretto						
To Camerano —	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Ancona —	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Cafabrugiat —	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Penigaglia —	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPLANATION.

Set down the names of all the parts or places where you are to change horses, and opposite to them make columns for what remarks you choose to make; then, by dotting with a pencil as the objects present themselves, you form an exact description of the face of the country; for example, from Loretto to Ancona, in the above table, appears to be a mountainous country, beautiful in prospects, and abounding in corn, olives, and wines.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

IN your Magazine for May, 1782, p. 240, &c. the four last volumes of Mr. Nichols's Select Collection of Poems were reviewed. It might have been mentioned that the lines by Lord Bolingbroke to Mataniasus (vol. VII. p. 68.) with the addition only of the six first, the omission of four after verse 10, and one or two very slight alterations, are the same which the noble writer had before addressed to Mr. Dryden on his translation of Virgil; and may be seen among other commendatory poems prefixed to the first and subsequent editions of that work.

Smith's Latin Poem on the battle of the Boyne in the same vol. p. 115, is likewise printed in the *Muse Anglicana*, vol. III. p. 125. But as it stands in the present Collection, there is a line wanting after v. 14. (the second of those below) which is necessary to complete the sense.

"Maluit his caris accumbere mixtor ulais;
Sed vetat & propriæque obstat non causæ salutis,
Inque suam invicem trahit inscia Nymphæ
ruinam."

The verses on the Honourable Miss Elizabeth Sackville's marriage, p. 434, had before appeared in May 1782, p. 253. But in this second copy the first part, which is unworthy of the truly elegant lines that follow, is enlarged.

Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN,

Market-Harborough, Jan. 27, 1782.

CONSIDERING myself called upon by your correspondent Mr. R. Samson of Grantham, in the Gent. Mag. for January 1780, p. 19, I shall esteem it a favour if you will give the following a place in your useful Miscellany for this month, which I the rather wish for, because my business and engagements would not permit me to take an earlier notice of his genteel letter, as I intended and wished to have done. Mr. Samson supposes me mistaken in the blazon of the arms of Sir Thomas Wynne, which I had given as one example of the bearing of animals *in fesse*, and gives this reason for his supposition; that he had seen an escutcheon in which the eaglets (as he properly enough calls them) were *on a fesse*. Now, Sir, in my turn, this escutcheon, I suppose, contained the arms of Sir Rowland Wynne, of Nostell, in Yorkshire, who bears, Ermine, *on a fesse*, Vert, *three Eagles displayed*, Or.; but my example was the arms of Sir Thomas Wynne, of Boderon, in Caernarvonshire, which are, Vert, *three Eagles displayed, in fesse*, Or.; and which arms (but differently tinctured) are borne also by the Rev. Mr. Wynne, rector of Gumbley, near this town.

Mr. Samson, I make no doubt, will now allow Sir T. Wynne's arms to be a real *bearing in fesse*. To put the matter, however, entirely out of doubt, as well as to gratify his curiosity, who has expressed a desire to revive the object of enquiry, and that of others of your heraldic readers, I have collected and arranged the following instances of *Bearings in fesse*; to which, though pretty copious, perhaps some additions may be made by any person fond of this amusing science, and who has leisure to pursue the search. But I apprehend this collection is, in number and authority, sufficient to satisfy Mr. Samson, and T. E. T. the original enquirer, that neither the *Montagu arms*, nor a *bearing in fesse*, is, as they thought, a rare example. I cannot help observing that this collection, so far as it goes, may be considered as a supplemental article to Glover's Ordinary of Arms; and if the bearings in *Chief*, in *Pale*, in *Band*, &c. were collected, they would make a very useful addition to that valuable work.

I could shew, from a considerable number of writers on the subject, that the numerous instances we meet with of *Lozenges* and *Fusils* being borne *in fesse* were, most probably, occasioned by the painters and glass-stainers breaking or dividing the *fesse dauncette* or *indented* into parts at the several indentings, which would produce figures nearly similar to the Lozenge and Fusil. But I must defer the doing of it, as I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your indulgence.

Yours, &c.

ROWLAND ROUSE.

N ^o	Blazon of the Arms.	Names of the Families, &c. to whom the Arms belong.
1	Arg. five Billers, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab. betw. three Pheons, Gu.	Arrowsmith.
2	Arg. three Pellets, <i>in fesse</i> , cotised Sab. betw. three Cornish-choughs, proper.	Tregonell.
3	Arg. three Torteauxes, <i>in fesse</i> .	Jenynges.
4	Arg. three Torteauxes, <i>in fesse</i> , within a Bordure, Gu.	Meales.
5	Gu. three Annulets, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. two Barrs, Or.	Rikchill.
6	Arg. two Annulets, linked one in the other, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. six Trefoils, slipped, Vert.	Eton.
7	Arg. three Escallop-shells, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab. betw. as many Lions, rampant, Gu.	Ponsford.
8	Per Saltier, Arg. and Az. in pale two Birds, Sab. <i>in fesse</i> , two Escallop-shells, Or.	Lacon.
9	Per Saltier, Or. and Arg. in pale two Moor-cocks, <i>in fesse</i> , two Escallop-shells, Sab.	Moor.
10	Arg. a Pale betw. two Croffes-pattee, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab.	Nandike.
11	Arg. two Croffes-formée, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab.	Honingham.
12	Per Pale wavy, Gu. and Az. three Croffes-formée, <i>in fesse</i> , Or. betw. as many Crescents, Arg.	Godsalve.
13	Arg. three Crofs-crofflets, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. two Barrs gemelles, Sab. within a Bordure of the second.	Reanshope.
14	Sab. eight (another five) Crofs-crofflets, fitchée, <i>in fesse</i> , Or. betw. three Lions rampant, Arg.	Wibery.

No	Blazon of the Arms.	Names of the Families, &c. to whom the Arms belong.
15	Az. three Cross-croissants, fitchée, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. three Eagles displayed, Or.	Lynne.
16	Az. three Mulletts, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. two Barrs, Or.	Basebroke.
17	Arg. three Mulletts, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. two Barrs, Sab. within a Bordure engrailed, Gu.	Wynell.
18	Gu. three Crescents, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. a Chief, Or.	Damerley.
19	Gu. three Crescents, <i>in fesse</i> , Erm. betw. seven Cross-croissants, fitchée, Arg.	Fleming.
20	Sab. three Thatchers Hooks, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg.	Chewne.
21	Arg. three Weavers Shuttles, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab.	Shakerley.
22	Vert. three Needles, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. each ducally crowned, Or.	Company of Needle-makers.
23	Arg. three Skains of Silk, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab. on a Chief, Az. a Silk-thrower's Mill, Or.	Company of Silk-throwers.
24	Quarterly, first and fourth, Gu. three Knives erect, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. their Hafts, Or. second and third, Az. three Scourges erect, <i>in fesse</i> , with three Lashes to each, Or.	The dissolved Abbey of Crowland.
25	Sab. three Combs, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg.	Tunfall.
26	Az. two Combs, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. a broken Lance barwise, one piece in Chief, the head to the dexter side, the other half toward the dexter base point, Or.	Lombe.
27	Arg. three Palmers-staves, <i>in fesse</i> , Gu. pomelled, Or.	Burdea.
28	Arg. three Palmers-staves, <i>in fesse</i> , Az.	Burton.
29	Arg. a Maunch, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab.	Hastings.
30	Gu. a Gate, <i>in fesse</i> , Or.	Portnew.
31	Gu. a Castle betw. two Woolpacks, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg.	Guildford Town.
32	Vert. on a Pile, cotised, Or. betw. two Bee-hives, of the last, <i>in fesse</i> , an Anchor, in pale, Az. cabled, Gu.	Fenouillet.
33	Gu. three Buckles, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. nine Trefoils, slipped, Or.	Wettya.
34	Arg. three Bird-bolts, <i>in fesse</i> , Gu.	De Boulton.
35	Sab. two strung Bows endorsed in pale, Or. garnished, Gu. betw. two Bundles of Arrows, <i>in fesse</i> , three in each, Or. barbed and headed, Arg. and tied up, Gu.	Benbow.
36	Erm. three Bows bent, <i>in fesse</i> , Gu. stringed, Sab. on a chief, Az. a Swan, proper, betw. two Leopards-heads, Or.	Bows.
37	Gu. a Sword, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. a Helmet and three Garbs, Or.	Cholmeley.
38	Bendy of six, Az. and Arg. a Sword, <i>in fesse</i> , of the second, Hilt and Pomel, Or. betw. two Lions, counterpassant of the last.	Carongea.
39	Or. three Swords, <i>in fesse</i> , Az.	Choughton.
40	Sab. three Swords, <i>in fesse</i> , points in chief, Arg. Pomels, Or.	Ensing.
41	Sab. three Swords, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. Hilts and Pomels, Or.	Rawlins.
42	Gu. three Cutlasses, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. hilted, Or. two points to the sinister, the other between to the dexter side.	Hoggeson, or Hodgson.
43	Arg. three Spears-heads, <i>in fesse</i> , Gu. a chief, Az.	Rice.
44	Az. a Tilting-spear, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. the point to the dexter side betw. three Boars-heads, erased, Or.	Gordon.

No	Blazon of the Arms.	Names of the Families, &c. to whom the Arms belong.
45	Az. three Halberts, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg.	Hall.
46	Gu. three Battle-axes, <i>in fesse</i> , Arg. betw. as many } Semi Fleurs-de-liz and three Mulletts, Or.	Tregold.
47	Per fesse, Arg. and Sab. two Fleurs-de-liz lying } each to the other, <i>in fesse</i> , betw. three Mulletts, } counterchanged.	Coggeshall.
48	Sab. a Hawke's Leure, feather, Arg. garnished, } Or. betw. two Fleurs-de-liz, of the last, <i>in } fesse</i> , in chief, two Falcons, of the second, } Beaks, Legs, and Bells, of the third, in base, } a Falcon, as in chief.	Woven.
49	Per pale, Sab. and Arg. two Flaunches and three } Fleurs-de-liz, <i>in fesse</i> , counterchanged.	Robyns.
50	Gu. three Trefoils, slipped, <i>in fesse</i> , Or. betw. as } many Escallop-shells, Arg.	Acres.
51	Erm. three Cinquefoils, <i>in fesse</i> , Sab. pierced, Arg.	Kelton.
52	Erm. on a Pale, betw. two Roses, <i>in fesse</i> , Gu. a } Calvary-cross, Arg.	Moyse.
53	Per Saltier, Gu. and Or. two Garbs, in pale, of the } last, <i>in fesse</i> , as many Roses, proper.	Hilborne.
54	Arg. three Roses, <i>in fesse</i> , Gu. betw. six Cross- } crosslets, Sab.	Caltes.
55	Or. betw. two Pales wavy, Sab. three Acorns, <i>in } fesse</i> , Vert.	Snode.
56	Az. two Ears of Wheat (sometimes called Big), } stalked and bladed, <i>in fesse</i> , Or.	Bigland.
57	Arg. three Ears of Wheat, <i>in fesse</i> , Vert.	Verney.
58	Or. two Flaunches, Gu. <i>in fesse</i> , three Ears of } Wheat counterchanged, betw. two Billets ly- } ing fesse-wise, of the second.	Freze.
59	Az. two Bars, humetty, Gu. betw. two Flaunches, } of the second, three Garbes, <i>in fesse</i> , counter- } changed.	Fryer.
60	Per Chevron, Arg. and Az. betw. a Slip of Oak, } Vert. fruited, proper, and a Rose, Gu. stalked } and leaved, of the third, a Book, of the fourth, } Edges, Ornaments, and Clasps, Or. charged on } the Center of the Cover with a Fret, of the last, } in chief, and in base, an Eagle rising, the whole } <i>in fesse</i> .	Evans.
61	Quarterly, first, Arg. two Bundles of Reeds, <i>in } fesse</i> , Vert. second, per fesse, Or. and Az. two } Swans, <i>in fesse</i> , proper, third, per fesse, of the } two last, one Swan, <i>in fesse</i> , proper, fourth, } Arg. a Bundle of Reeds, <i>in fesse</i> , Vert.	Janßen.

NOTES on the foregoing COLLECTION.

- No 24. This coat contains two instances of *bearings in fesse*, and is for that reason a rare one.
25. Tunstall.—The first person of note of this name is said to be *Barber* to William the Conqueror, in memory of which office his descendants have borne, amongst others, the arms blazoned above at this number. Mark Noble's 2d Dissert. upon the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal Palat. of Durham, 4to. p. 73.
28. Several other families bear a *single Maunch*, as the Grosby's, Conyers's, &c.
30. Very numerous are the bearings of *single artificial charges, in fesse*, both civil and military. Such as Scythes, Ploughs, Mill-clacks, Mill-rinds, Shuttles, Boats, Bridges, Drums, Trumpers, Culverins dismounted, and Ordnance mounted on their Carriages, Phoons, Helmets, Castles, &c. &c. &c.
61. This is a very extraordinary coat, all the four quarters of it being differently charged, *in fesse*.

90. *A Second Appendix to Mr. Malone's SUPPLEMENT to the last Edition of the Plays of SHAKESPEARE: Containing ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS by the Editor of the SUPPLEMENT. 8vo.*

A COPY of this unpublished pamphlet having accidentally fallen into our hands, we are enabled to give our readers some account of it.

Mr. Malone has shewn, in the work before us, that since the publication of his SUPPLEMENT to the last edition of Shakspeare, he has very diligently studied our great dramattick poet, having pointed out some variations in the old copies of his plays, and, by his industrious researches into our ancient writers, thrown many new lights upon his author.—In a short Advertisement prefixed, he apologises for these supplemental annotations by observing, as he had done on a former occasion, that “till Shakspeare's whole library shall have been discovered, till the plots of all his dramas shall have been traced to their sources, till every allusion shall be pointed out, and every obscurity elucidated, somewhat will still remain to be done by the Commentators on his works.”

The admirers of this delightful poet are certainly much indebted to Mr. Malone, whose diligence and sagacity have, in the present work, illustrated some obscure passages that had escaped the notice of former critics, and some controverted ones that had not been satisfactorily explained.

We have selected the following notes, as containing somewhat of novelty.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

VOL. II. p. 28. Sir, make me not your story.] I have no doubt that we ought to read—

“Sir, mock me not:—your story.

So in *Marbeth*: “Thou com'st to use thy tongue:—thy story quickly.”

In *King Lear* we have—“Pray do not mock me.”

“I beseech you, Sir, (says Isabel) do not play upon my fears; reserve this idle talk for some other occasion;—proceed at once to your tale.” Lucio's reply, [“'Tis true,”—i. e. you are right; I thank you for reminding me;”] which, as the text has been hitherto printed, had no meaning, is then pertinent and clear.

What *Isabella* says immediately afterwards, fully supports this emendation:

“You do blaspheme the good, in mocking me.”

I have observed that almost every passage in our author, in which there is either a broken speech, or a sudden transition without a connecting particle, has been corrupted by the carelessness of either the transcriber or compositor. See a note on *Lear's Labour Lost*, act II. sc. 1.

“A man of,—sovereign, peerless, he's esteem'd.”

And another on *Coriolanus*, act I. sc. 4.

“You shames of Rome! you herd of—Boils and plagues

“Plaster you o'er!”

AS YOU LIKE IT.

VOL. III. p. 310. His acts being seven ages.] One of Chapman's plays (*Two wise Men, and all the rest Fools*) is in seven acts. This, however, is the only dramattick piece that I have found so divided. But surely it is not necessary to suppose (with Dr. Warburton) that our author alluded to any such precise division of the drama. His comparisons seldom run on four feet. It was sufficient for him that a play was distributed into several acts, and that (long before his time) human life had been divided into seven periods. In *The Treasury of Ancient and Modern Times*, 1613, Proclus, a Greek author, is said to have divided the lifetime of man into SEVEN AGES; over each of which one of the seven planets was supposed to rule. “THE FIRST AGE is called *Infancy*, containing the space of foure yeares. The SECOND AGE continueth ten yeares, untill he attaine to the yeares of fourteene: this age is called *Childhood*.—THE THIRD AGE consisteth of eight yeares, being named by our ancients *Adolescence*, or *Youthhood*; and it lasteth from foureteene till two and twenty yeares be fully compleate.—THE FOURTH AGE paceth on, till a man have accomplished two and fourete yeares, and is termed *Young Manhood*.—THE FIFTH AGE, named *Mature Manhood*, hath (according to the said author) fiftene yeares of continuance, and therefore makes his progress so far as six and fifty yeares.—Afterwards, in adding twelve to fifty-six, you shall make up sixty-eight yeares, which reach to the end of the SIXTH AGE, and is called *Old Age*.—THE SEVENTH and last of these seven ages, is limited from sixty-eight yeares, to far as four-score and eight, being called weak, declining, and *Decrepitate Age*.—If any man chance to goe beyond this age, (which is more admired than noted in many) you shall evidently perceive that he will returne to his first condition of *Infancy* againe.”

Hippocrates likewise divided the life of man into SEVEN AGES, but differs from Proclus in the number of yeares allotted to each period. See BROWN'S *Vulgar Errors*, fol. 1686, p. 173.

GENT. MAG. June, 1783.

91. *Travels in the Two Sicilies.* By Henry Swinburne, Esq. In the Years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. Vol. I. 4to.

MR. SWINBURNE is well entitled to the praise of an accurate, judicious, and learned observer, and, in some instances, to that of an agreeable and interesting writer. The scene of his travels is a corner of the world which has often attracted the attention of mankind by its moral, political, and physical revolutions; and never more than at this moment, when the great agents of nature, fire and water, have operated a considerable change on the face of this part of the globe, and interested the world in the inexpressible sufferings of thousands of unhappy mortals. Several parts of the present volume are well fitted to afford entertainment, while there are others which, though not so generally interesting, yield both amusement and instruction.

"On an excursion from Naples (Mr. Swinburne observes) he visited Nola. The ruins of its ancient edifices are almost obliterated. Nothing remains of the two amphitheatres but some brick walls, the marble casing having been taken away by an Earl of Nola to build his palace. Here died Augustus, at the age of 75 years. He was said to have been poisoned, in a dish of figs, by Livia, upon his betraying a return of tenderness towards his own family; but our author thinks that old age and infirmities were sufficient causes for his death. His faithful friend, and fortunate general, Marcus Agrippa, expired a few years before him in the same place."

The following is a very pleasing description of Neapolitan manners and customs, and particularly of the Lazarones, or lowest class of the people; who, in the delicious and benign climate of Naples, make a shift to live, not uncomfortably, under all the disadvantages of a despotick government, without houses, with meagre clothing, and almost without any labour.

"The fishermen of Santa Lucia are the handsomest men in Naples; they have the true old Grecian features, and such well-proportioned limbs, that they might serve for models in any academy of design; they are the most substantial and best-lodged portion of the Neapolitan populace. It is true, as most writers assert, that the house-room of this metropolis is very inadequate to the population, which, according to authentic accounts, amounted, at the close of the year 1776, to three hundred and fifty thousand sixty-one souls; and that numbers of these are destitute of house and property. Yet it is not equally a fact, as they assert, that both

in winter and summer these houseless inhabitants pass their lives in the open air, and sleep in all weathers in the streets. In summer it is very pleasant so to do, but in winter not even a dog could bear the inclemency of the weather, not so much on account of cold as of wet. When the rainy season sets in, it commonly lasts several successive weeks, falling, not in such showers as we are acquainted with in England, where we have rain more or less every month in the year, but by pailfuls, an absolute water-spout, that carries all before it, and almost drowns the unfortunate passenger who is caught out of doors by the storm. The quantity of rain at Naples is much more considerable than that which falls on the same space of ground in England. Whole months of drought are compensated by the deluge of a day: and, besides, the South winds are frequently so boisterous in winter, as to burst open the bolts of both doors and windows. At that rainy time of the year, few are so wretched and helpless as to lie in the street; but most of the vagrants resort to the caves under Capodi Monte, where they sleep in crowds like sheep in a pinfold. As they are thus provided with a dwelling, for which no rent is exacted, they also procure food without the trouble of cooking or keeping house. The markets and principal streets are lined with sellers of macaroni, fried and boiled fish, puddings, cakes, and vegetables of all sorts; where, for a very small sum, which he may earn by a little labour, running of errands, or picking of pockets, the lazaro finds a ready meal at all hours; the flaggon, hanging out at every corner, invites him to quench his thirst with wine; or, if he prefers water, as most of them do, there are stalls in all the thoroughfares, where lemonade and iced-water are sold. The passion for iced-water is so great and so general at Naples, that none but mere beggars will drink it in its natural state; and I believe, that a scarcity of bread would not be more severely felt than a failure of snow. It is brought in boats every morning from the mountains behind Castellamare, and is farmed out at a great rent: the Jesuits, who possessed a large capital, as well as the true spirit of enterprize, had purchased the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with it.

"Very little suffices to clothe the lazaro, except on holidays, and then he is indeed tawdrily decked out, with laced jacket, and flame coloured stockings; his buckles are of enormous magnitude, and seem to be the prototype of those with which our present men of mode load their infants. The women are also very splendid on those days of show; but their hair is then bound in tiffue caps and scarlet nets, a fashion much less becoming than their every-day simple method. Citizens and lawyers are plain enough in their apparel, but the female part of the family vies with the first court ladies in expensive dress, and all the vanities of modish coquetry."

peries. Luxury has of late advanced, with gigantic strides, in Naples. Forty years ago the Neapolitan ladies wore nets and ribbons on their heads, as the Spanish women do to this day, and not twenty of them were possessed of a cap; but hair plainly dressed is a mode now confined to the lowest order of habitants, and all distinction of dress between the wife of a nobleman and that of a citizen is now entirely laid aside. Expence and extravagance are here in the extreme.—The great families are oppressed with a load of debt; the working part of the community always spend the price of their labour before they receive it; and the citizen is reduced to great parsimony, and almost penury, in his house-keeping, in order to answer these demands of external show: short commons at home whet his appetite when invited to dinner; and it is scarce credible what quantities of victuals he will devour. The ability in general are well served, and live comfortably; but it is not their custom to admit strangers to their table; the number of poor dependents who dine with them, and must not properly be introduced into company, prevents the great families from inviting foreigners: another reason may be, their sleeping after dinner in so regular a manner as to undress and go to bed. No ladies or gentlemen finish their toilet till the afternoon, on which account they dine at twelve or one o'clock. The great officers of state and ministers live in a different manner, and keep sumptuous tables, to which strangers and others have frequent invitations.

"The establishment of a Neapolitan gentleman's household is upon a very expensive plan; the number of servants, carriages, and horses would suffice for a sovereign prince; and the ardour of their wives is formed upon the same magnificent scale; yet it is a fixed rule, that all ladies whatever, be the circumstances of their husbands affluent or circumstanced, have a hundred ducats a month, and no more, allowed them for pin-money. At the birth of every child, the husband makes his wife a present of a hundred ounces, and some valuable trinkets, according to his fortune. Marriage portions are not very great in general; it does not cost a nobleman more to marry his daughter than it does to make her a nun; for a thousand pounds will not delay the expence of the ceremonies at her reception and profession; she must have a cushion settled upon her, and reserves, besides, a power over her inheritance, in case she should arrive at any dignity in the content, and wish to enrich it with buildings, plate, or vestments.

"Servants and artificers of the city give from fifty to an hundred ducats with their daughters; peasants and country workmen no as far as three hundred. Females at and near Naples are esteemed helpless and indolent, and therefore have always twice or

thrice as much fortune as their brothers, who have greater resources in their strength and activity. A girl would scarce get a husband if her lover did not expect to be reimbursed by her portion the sum he had paid away with his own sisters. In the plains, it is customary for a peasant, on the birth of a daughter, to plant a row of poplar trees, which are cut down and sold at the end of 17 years, to make up a fortune for her.—The proverbial benediction of *Figli maschi* (male children), which a Neapolitan gives a woman when she sneezes, is founded on the great facility with which the common people provide for their sons; as soon as they can run about they are able to earn their bread, while their sisters remain idle at home, or beg till they are old enough to attract the notice of the men."

92. *An Attempt to balance the Income and Expenditure of the State.* By John Earl of Stair. 8vo.

THE Earl of Stair has, for several years, been inculcating observations tending to the same purpose with those which he now lays before the publick. He perseveres in the opinion, that the revenues of Great Britain cannot be brought much to exceed the sum of twelve millions yearly; and evinces, by a probable calculation, that the public expenditure, including the interest of the debt already funded, the unfunded debt of every description, the increasing civil list, and the peace establishment, cannot be less than sixteen millions three hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-six pounds.

The greater part of this pamphlet is employed in elucidating and confirming the general propositions above-mentioned; after treating of which, his Lordship breaks forth into the following sarcastic invective:

"But what right have I to expect attention from great ministers? What reason has a man of so bounded intellectual powers as not to be able to make more than four of two and two, to expect great statesmen and orators, such as Greece and Rome never saw, will lose a sublime thought in listening to such a poor wretched arithmetician? Men who, having lost to the publick, reputation, empire, kingdoms, provinces, and islands, have yet overpaid the same publick by substituting in their place about an equal number to the provinces lost of volumes of most excellent parliamentary debates, of which, the first fire of novelty being past, no man is abandoned enough of heaven ever to have read a page.

"And now, almost all being lost but our liberties, and an excellent constitution, they

Having collected together a considerable quantity of provisions of all kinds, they had begun, while the viceroy was employed in transporting their countrymen, to fortify themselves as well as they were able, and to block up the narrow passes by which the Spaniards must approach. But, besides being utterly destitute of military skill, they were extremely ill furnished both with arms and ammunition; and the folly of their attempt quickly appeared in the feebleness of every effort which they made to repel the attacks of the enemy. The viceroy having sent against them the flower of the regular forces, under the command of Don Agustín Mefica, who had acquired considerable military experience and renown in the wars of Flanders, a great part of them were compelled to surrender, through the want of water, from which Mefica had found means to cut them off; and, soon after, the rest were beaten from their intrenchments, and put to flight.

"In the pursuit no mercy was shewn, either to the aged or to the women and children, though rolling in the dust, and imploring mercy, by the savage conquerors. Upwards of three thousand perished. The number of those who had surrendered was two and twenty thousand, who were all soon after transported to Africa, except the children under seven years of age, whom the soldiers were permitted to sell for slaves. The king decreed, that, after a certain number of years, they should be set at liberty; but, as many of them were sent to foreign countries, there is ground to suspect that the decree was not attended with the desired effect.

"Another order of the king, which he published at this time, proved more effectual. Besides the Moreos who were killed or taken prisoners, a considerable number, distrustful of the Spanish faith, or prompted by an unconquerable attachment to their native country, had dispersed themselves among the woods and rocks, where they hoped to elude the notice of the Spaniards. Philip put a price upon the heads of these unhappy men, and the soldiers were sent out to hunt for them, as for beasts of prey. Hardly any of them were able to escape. Some of them chose rather to die of cold and hunger than surrender themselves to the Spaniards; and at length their leader, who with his wife and children had concealed themselves in the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, was taken and carried alive to Valencia; where, after suffering much mockery and insult for having allowed himself to be elected king of the insurgents, he was, by a solemn sentence, condemned and put to death."

In the Vth book (1629—1639) we are acquainted with the great plan of Henry IV. of France, finally frustrated by his infirmities; with the restless ambition of Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, which prompts him to invade

Montferrat, but which is checked by the governor of Milan; with the war in Germany, siege of Wesel, and success of the Spaniards; the engagement between the Marquis of Spinola and the Duke of Savoy; the reduction of Montiglio, and siege of Vercelli; the tragical fate of Marshal d'Ancre and his lady; the rise of Albert de Luines; the characters of Marshal Lesdiguières and the Duke of Ossuna; the war between the Austrians and Venetians; the Spanish conspiracy against Venice; character of the Marquis of Bedmar, &c.

Book VI (1618—1621) contains the internal policy of Spain; account and tragical end of Don Roderigo de Calderona, Count of Oliva; the fall and character of the Duke of Lerma; origin of the thirty years war in Germany, which terminated with the peace of Westphalia; the origin and progress of the Reformation; revolt of Bohemia; embarrasment of the Emperor Matthias; his death, and the succession of Ferdinand; the acceptance of the crown of Bohemia by the Elector Palatine; the treaty of Ulm; the battle of Prague; the rebellious designs of the Duke of Ossuna; their defeat; and, lastly, the illness, death, and character of Philip, with a review of his reign.—His character, being short, shall close our extracts:

"The pliant, mild, and religious disposition of this prince would have well entitled him to the praise of *pious and good*, if the natural benevolence of his temper had not been controlled, in many important instances, by the bigotry, and his piety deeply tinctured with the follies, of superstition. His amiable and inoffensive manners would have adorned a private station; but he was averse to the trouble, and destitute of the talents for governing a great kingdom."

91. *The Progress of Refinement. A Poem. In Three Parts. By Hen. Jas. Pye, Esq. 4to.*

THE 1st part of this elegant poem traces man from a state of nature, and his original barbarism, through the warm climates of Arabia, Asia, and Egypt, the first seats of the arts, to Greece, particularly Sparta and Athens; describes the luxury and corruption of the Athenians, the consequences of their opulence and REFINEMENT; the Macedonian conquest, and contests of the successors of Alexander; the rise, original roughness, and increasing power of the Romans; their acquisition of the

fine arts from Greece; the splendor, wealth, luxury, and corruption of Rome; the age of Augustus; the effects of despotism; the excess of vice, luxury, and effeminacy under the later emperors; the total enervation of the mind; irruption of the barbarous nations; and the relapse of mankind into rudeness and ignorance.

Part II. sketches the Northern barbarians; traces the origin of the feudal system, of chivalry, crusades, and romance; describes the revival of arts in Italy, and the introduction of Greek learning on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks; laments that event; describes the encouragement given to learning by Leo X.; the invention of printing; the happy effects which the Reformation had, even on those countries which retained their old religion; the age of Elizabeth; the flourishing state of the arts, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, till checked by the civil war; the age of Lewis XIV.; the profligate reign of Charles II. and its bad effects on taste in England; the short and turbulent reign of his successor; the little or no encouragement given to the arts by King William; the age of Queen Anne; the flourishing state of science and literature; the neglect of them by the first George; the patronage of arts by his present Majesty; gardening cultivated, but poetry not encouraged; and concludes with a general view of the present state of REFINEMENT among the European nations, France, Britain, Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany, Russia, Greece, Asia, China, Africa, America, the newly-discovered Islands, and European Colonies.

Part III. compares ancient and modern manners; paints the peculiar softness, humanity, and politeness of the latter; investigates the causes, of which the principal are, the purity of the Christian religion, and the abolition of slavery in Europe; points out some remaining effects of chivalry; contrasts the behaviour of Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Poitiers, with a Roman triumph; remarks the tendency of fire-arms to abate the ferocity of war; the happy effects of the society of women; the consequent prevalence of love in poetical compositions; the softness of the modern drama; the admiration, but not imitation, of Shakspeare; the diffusion of superficial knowledge; the pre-

valence of gaming in every state of mankind, and the peculiar effect of the universal influence of cards on modern times; enquires why luxury does not threaten Europe now with the fatal consequences it brought on ancient Rome; observes, that indolence and gluttony are checked by a free intercourse with women; that they dislike effeminate men; and that the frequent wars among the European nations keep up a martial spirit; points out the peculiar situation of Britain, the effects of commerce when carried to excess, and the danger when money becomes the sole distinction. The poet then addresses men of ancient and noble families, and the ladies, the decline of whose influence, he observes, is a sure fore-runner of selfish luxury; and, with a recapitulation, concludes.

Interesting and important as are the subjects here discussed, the author has done them ample justice. We are sorry our limits will admit no more than the lines in which he laments the little encouragement given to his favourite art.

“But ah! while thus the Arts inferior train

Thrive in the sunshine of a George's reign,
Sweet Poetry! whose sacred powers exceed
The sculptor's chisel, and the painter's reed,
Whose pen has virtue's moral shape defin'd,
And drawn th' immortal image of the mind;
Whose magic sounds to melody dispense
The flowers of fancy, and the force of sense!
Sweet Poetry! neglected and forlorn,
The feeble rays of patronage must mourn.
By wealth or wisdom plac'd in happier state,
Though a bold few disdain to court the great;
Though Mason frame the warm descriptive lay,

[GRAY;
Or strike the lyre with PINDAR, and with
Though list'ning Harmony, with raptur'd ear,
Attentive stand, th' enchanting notes to hear,
As, sailing on the rainbow-tinctur'd wings
Of chaste imagination, HAYLEY sings;
In plaintive strains, at sighing Friendship's call,
Thoughtless! SEWARD mourns her ANDREA's fall,

And wrap the felon cord that clos'd his breath
In radiant Glory's amaranthine wreath;
Though WARREN, young ey'd Fancy's favourite child,

On whose auspicious birth the Muses smil'd,
And taught his glowing colours to portray
The rural landscape, and the vernal day,
With classic art his flowing numbers fill,
And join the critic's to the poet's skill;
Yet as with streaming eye the sorrowing Muse
Pale CUATTON's untimely urn bedews,
Her accents shall arraign the partial care
That shielded not her son from cold despair:

And

And many a hard, by frowning Fortune led,
To abject interest bows the venal head,
Compell'd to point with cruel wit the dart
That, win'd by malice, rives the blameless
heart,

Or id or pride by slavish notes to raise,
And cast to swine the precious gems of praise.

"O let, Imperial Greece, the Muses
share

The kindly dews of thy parental care!
Too oft has Poësy, with servile aim,
By tyrants favour'd, sung a tyrant's fame;
O let one monarch wake her nobler rage,
And consecrate to truth her holy page!

Rais'd by thy hand, I see on Albion's plain
The seeds of Grecian glory bloom again!
See Genius plume once more her eagle wing,
Hear other Homers, other Shakspeares sing!
And while their voice down Time's eternal
flood

Waits the clear honours of the wise and good,
Ages unborn shall bless the just decree,
And future heroes owe their fame to thee!"

The poetical Trio that Mr. Pye so
justly celebrates, MASON, HAYLEY,
and SEWARD, will, we doubt not, to
adopt a line of their master Pope, on a
similar occasion,

"With open arms embrace one poet more."

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THE speculations of Bishop Watson *inter sylvas academi* have met with no mean opponent in his fellow-collegian, that ingenious dramatist and able politician Mr. Cumberland. This "reformed placeman" (as he styles himself), unwilling to see the reform which has obtained in the State introduced into the Church, levels his arguments, with great spirit and address, both *ad hominem* and *ad rem*, against the motives and the matter of the Bishop's publication. *Ad hominem*, by suggesting that "it would have been more respectful in the junior bishop of the bench to have communicated his ideas to his senior Brethren in a matter of ecclesiastical arrangement materially affecting the interests of the whole hierarchy, or to have made public his opinions through his own organs in that senate to which he belongs, rather than through the press, unless his proposals had been rejected." In discussing the motives, Mr. Cumberland passes this eulogium on the English clergy:—"Whether we speak of them individually, or collectively, it is not possible to say too much in their praise: the State is indebted to them as

to subjects of the most valuable sort, and they have a claim upon its protection in a peculiar degree: no honest man can envy their revenues, no prudent man would wish to see them diminished; by their manners they ornament society, by their morals they amend it. When I compare them with the illiterate, lazy swarm that I have met with in countries of another profession of faith, I have felt a national pride of heart in the comparison: when I see their children spread through all the liberal professions, when I have met them in our fleets and armies, in our public offices and senate, I cannot but consider every thing that threatens their prosperity as a danger in which every good subject has an interest."—Let it be remembered, by the way, that Mr. C. is a bishop's son, and, what is more, a Bentley's grandson, and that this is not the first time of his entering the lists, on advantageous ground, with one of the episcopal order, having, in the year 1767, rescued his "ancestor" (as he styles him) from the undeserved censure of another more distinguished prelate. But to return. Among the preferments which our author would have excepted from being held in *commendam*, besides the cure of souls he would include the care of education, or masterships of colleges, thereby evidently glancing at two learned prelates in his own university, one of them the master of his own college*, and also professorships, of which it is well known, the prelate whom he addresses holds one with his see. Besides "the beck of a minister," or gratitude for his favours received or expected, which may prevent the independence of the bishops in the House of Lords, Mr. C. suggests other kinds of parliamentary attachment, viz. "the partiality of gratitude to private patrons and benefactors;" and, on the whole, as to the proposal of equalising the bishopricks, questions, 1. "Whether his lordship's proposed bill would induce the bishops to a cloister residence;" 2. thinks it certain, that, "if it did, they would reside in their dioceses with infinitely less effect than they do at present;" and, lastly, affirms, that "it is a contradiction in terms to suppose that a bishop will maintain and improve his place of residence upon a reduced income better than he will upon an extended one."—To the second proposal,

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stripping the deans and chapters, distributing the better part of their ne among the parochial clergy," uthor also objects, on the plea that great fund is rolling for the augmentation of their revenues, and a vast lies ready in hand, at public interviewing for purchases, and accounting in the mean time," and also ch his lordship has not mentioned) "lands have been and are continuing improved by inclosure and other- particularly in the northern and d counties; and for these and other s is bold to say, that the church ngland is not so destitute of ree as to make it necessary to resort : lordship's scheme of reduction for support of its poorer ministers."—In r of the present bench of bishops it served, that, "upon the vacancy anterbury, more than one prelate ound who declined the offer of the cy of all England: and a bishop een raised to that high station who his elevation to his merit." And swer to a remarkable paragraph in ishop's letter, in which it is affirm- hat by the pernicious effects of the influence on parliament for a course urs "the brightest jewel of his Ma- crown is now become tarnished, he strongest limb of the British e rudely severed from its parent " with the following quotation the drama :

the curse of kings to be attended
ives, who take their humours for a
warrant,
ho, to be endeared to a king,
it no conscience to destroy his honour;"

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which we shall not repeat; and
, in his turn, the following quo-
:

the curse of kings to be insulted
n, who grow presumptuous on prefer-
ment;
ho, to be endeared to the people,
it no conscience to arraign their
master!"

g, that "the question here *stirred*
complicated to be understood, ex-
y those who are furnished with an
ite knowledge of the proceedings,
great impartiality, and acute dis-
ent;" or, in other words, that it
red.—Another striking paragraph,
ich "more is meant than meets
r," is the following :

"If I am well informed, there is an egg
in the nest, and one is brooding it, who will
hatch a cockatrice; the time may be at
hand when your lordship, with the rest of
your brethren, may fly to your nursing-fa-
ther the king, the supreme head of the
church, and seek protection under that fos-
tering influence which you now arraign :

"Is this the honour you do one another?

"'Tis well there's one above you yet.

Shakespeare's K. Henry VIII.

"Depend upon it, my lord bishop of Lau-
daff, these speculations of yours will breed ;
and though inefficient, and for that reason
innocent in themselves, their progeny may
be less inert ; the graft may bear fruit,
though the stock is but a thorn "

What this "egg" may be, and who
"is brooding it," time must discover.—
On the whole, this pamphlet seems
fraught with sound sense and shrewd
reflections.

96. *Russia: or, A Complete Historical Account
of all the Nations which compose that Em-
pire. Volume IV. 8vo.*

OF the three former volumes of this
authentic compilation accounts have
been given in vol. I. p. 87, and vol. LI,
p. 128. The present describes the other
Mongol nations, viz. the Kalmucs, the
Burats, the Mongols, Derbetan and
Torgetan princes, together with Tza-
ritzin and its confines, the Colony of
Sarepta, the Caspian Sea, Towns and
Fortresses between Tzaritzin and Astra-
chan, Astrachan, the Volga, the Arme-
nians, &c.—This volume is also adorn-
ed with twelve plates, illustrative of the
manners of the country, and a chart of
Capt Cook's new discoveries in the
Northern Ocean. A complete Map of
the Russian empire is engraving, to be
published separately.

The reader, we believe, will not be
displeased with the following extracts.

"Several Armenian families, about the
middle of the last century, settled at Kasan ;
but these being soon after reduced to seven
by an epidemical distemper, they took with
them all their effects, and removed to Astra-
chan; where, by the opportunities of gain
afforded them by Peter the Great, and in
consequence of severe oppressions in Persia,
numbers of their countrymen joined them at
various times; some settling as merchants on
their own bottoms, and others travelling to
and fro, as factors to Persian employers.
Many of them again dispersed themselves
abroad; some from Astrachan, and others
from Persia, Georgia, Armenia, and the
Krima, went to Orenbourg, Kizlar, Mos-
cok, Moson, St. Petersburg, and several other
cities."

And many a hard, by frowning Fortune led,
To abject interest bows the vernal head,
Compell'd to point with cruel wit the dart
That, win'd by malice, rives the blameless
heart,

Or id ot pride by slavish notes to raise,
And cast to swine the precious gems of praise.

"O let, Imperial Greece, the Muses
share

The kindly dews of thy parental care!
Too oft has Poesy, with servile aim,
By tyrant's favour'd, sung a tyrant's fame;
O let one monarch wake her nobler rage,
And consecrate to truth her holy page!
Rais'd by thy hand, I see on Albion's plain
The seeds of Grecian glory bloom again!
See Genius plume once more her eagle wing,
Hear other Homers, other Shakspeares sing!
And while their voice down Time's eternal
flood

Waits the clear honours of the wise and good,
Ages unborn shall bless the just decree,
And future heroes owe their fame to thee!"

The poetical Trio that Mr. Pye so
justly celebrates, MASON, HAYLEY,
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to subjects of the most valuable sort, and they have a claim upon its protection in a peculiar degree: no honest man can envy their revenues, no prudent man would wish to see them diminished; by their manners they ornament society, by their morals they amend it. When I compare them with the illiterate, lazy swarm that I have met with in countries of another profession of faith, I have felt a national pride of heart in the comparison: when I see their children spread through all the liberal professions, when I have met them in our fleets and armies, in our public offices and senate, I cannot but consider every thing that threatens their prosperity as a danger in which every good subject has an interest."—"Let it be remembered, by the way, that Mr. C. is a bishop's son, and, what is more, a Bentley's grandson, and that this is not the first time of his entering the lists, on advantageous ground, with one of the episcopal order, having, in the year 1767, rescued his "ancestor" (as he styles him) from the undeserved censure of another more distinguished prelate. But to return. Among the preferments which our author would have excepted from being held *in commendam*, besides the cure of souls he would include the care of education, or masterships of colleges, thereby evidently glancing at two learned prelates in his own university, one of them the master of his own college*, and also professorships, of which it is well known, the prelate whom he addresses holds one with his see. Besides "the beck of a minister," or gratitude for his favours received or expected, which may prevent the independence of the bishops in the House of Lords, Mr. C. suggests other kinds of parliamentary attachment, viz. "the partiality of gratitude to private patrons and benefactors;" and, on the whole, as to the proposal of equalising the bishopricks, questions, 1. "Whether his lordship's proposed bill would induce the bishops to a closer residence;" 2. thinks it certain, that, "if it did, they would reside in their dioceses with infinitely less effect than they do at present;" and, lastly, affirms, that "it is a contradiction in terms to suppose that a bishop will maintain and improve his place of residence upon a reduced income better than he will upon an extended one."—"To the second proposal,

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of "stripping the deans and chapters, and distributing the better part of their income among the parochial clergy," our author also objects, on the plea that "a great fund is rolling for the augmentation of their revenues, and a vast sum lies ready in hand, at public interest, waiting for purchases, and accumulating in the mean time," and also (which his lordship has not mentioned) that "lands have been and are continually improved by inclosure and otherwise, particularly in the northern and inland counties; and for these and other causes is bold to say, that the church of England is not so destitute of resource as to make it necessary to resort to his lordship's scheme of reduction for the support of its poorer ministers."—In favour of the present bench of bishops it is observed, that, "upon the vacancy of Canterbury, more than one prelate was found who declined the offer of the primacy of all England; and a bishop has been raised to that high station who owes his elevation to his merit." And in answer to a remarkable paragraph in the bishop's letter, in which it is affirmed, that by the pernicious effects of the royal influence on parliament for a course of years "the brightest jewel of his Majesty's crown is now become tarnished, and the strongest limb of the British empire rudely severed from its parent stock," with the following quotation from the drama :

"It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, who take their humours for a
warrant,
And who, to be endeared to a king,
Make it no conscience to destroy his honour;"

Mr. C. has some pointed animadversions, which we shall not repeat; and offers, in his turn, the following quotation :

"It is the curse of kings to be insulted
By men, who grow presumptuous on preferment;
And who, to be endeared to the people,
Make it no conscience to arraign their
masters."

adding, that "the question here *stirred* is too complicated to be understood, except by those who are furnished with an intimate knowledge of the proceedings, with great impartiality, and acute discernment;" or, in other words, that it is *begged*.—Another striking paragraph, in which "more is meant than meets the ear," is the following :

"If I am well informed, there is an egg in the nest, and one is brooding it, who will hatch a cockatrice; the time may be at hand when your lordship, with the rest of your brethren, may fly to your nursing-father the king, the supreme head of the church, and seek protection under that fostering influence which you now arraign :

"Is this the honour you do one another ?

"'Tis well there's one above you yet.

Shakspeare's K. Henry VIII.

"Depend upon it, my lord bishop of Laud, these speculations of yours will breed; and though inefficient, and for that reason innocent in themselves, their progeny may be less inert; the graft may bear fruit, though the stock is but a thorn."

What this "egg" may be, and who "is brooding it," time must discover.—On the whole, this pamphlet seems fraught with sound sense and shrewd reflections.

96. *Russia: or, A Complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire. Volume IV. 8vo.*

OF the three former volumes of this authentic compilation accounts have been given in vol. L. p. 87, and vol. LI, p. 128. The present describes the other Mongol nations, viz. the Kalmucs, the Burats, the Mongols, Derbetan and Torgetan princes, together with Tzaritzin and its confines, the Colony of Sarepta, the Caspian Sea, Towns and Fortresses between Tzaritzin and Astrachan, Astrachan, the Volga, the Armenians, &c.—This volume is also adorned with twelve plates, illustrative of the manners of the country, and a chart of Capt. Cook's new discoveries in the Northern Ocean. A complete Map of the Russian empire is engraving, to be published separately.

The reader, we believe, will not be displeased with the following extracts.

"Several Armenian families, about the middle of the last century, settled at Kafan; but these being soon after reduced to seven by an epidemical distemper, they took with them all their effects, and removed to Astrachan; where, by the opportunities of gain afforded them by Peter the Great, and in consequence of severe oppressions in Persia, numbers of their countrymen joined them at various times; some settling as merchants on their own bottoms, and others travelling to and fro, as factors to Persian employers. Many of them again dispersed themselves abroad; some from Astrachan, and others from Persia, Georgia, Armenia, and the Crimea, went to Orenbourg, Kizlar, Moscow, Nischni, St. Petersburg, and several other cities."

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"The Armenians are stout and robust, seldom large, and commonly lean. They have black hair and eyes, and the tawny colour of their meagre visages gives their countenance a melancholy appearance, and a Jewish look. The women are generally handsome, and many of them would pass for beautiful Jewesses. They have a great aptitude to all arts and professions, to which they apply themselves with much dexterity, but are not fond of very hard work, if they can avoid it. Traffic is what they passionately pursue, in which they shew themselves industrious, acute, and very greedy of gain. Their whole life is spent in troublesome journeys for the sake of profit. They are by no means enterprising in their commerce, but rather increase their interest into large by delaying the profit.

"They have a language of their own, written in an alphabet peculiar to them. The Armenian has nothing in common with the other oriental languages, except its generic formation. They have good schools; but the pursuit of merchandise and the love of lucre absorbs all their faculties, and therefore they have no remarkably learned men among them. There is an Armenian printing-office at Venice, and another was opened at Trieste in the year 1774. They are both supported chiefly by printing books translated from other languages.

"In their own country the Armenians dwell in small, light, wooden huts; but in Russia they build their houses either of timber or brick, in the European manner. Their household economy is frugal, and cleanliness and frugality prevail among them.

"The men wear their beards, and the hair combed over their foreheads. Their shirts have no collars, so that they go quite bare-necked all the summer; but in winter they put on a stock, or cravat. The Armenian dress is much in the Eastern style, only not so long, and their garments are buttoned before with a great number of little buttons.

They seldom wear shoes, but in general either buskins or slippers.—The women dress nearly in the same manner with the men, adding only a few feminine ornaments about their heads. There is no difference between the clothing of the matrons and the maidens. The females are in general very handsome; besides a good person and a fine shape, they have rosy cheeks, black eyes and hair, and yellow nails. Their ruddy complexion, however, is generally artificial, as they paint their cheeks very much. Their black pomatum is made of grease, tinking oil, burnt gall-nuts, sulphur, and verdigris. They smear their eye-brows also with this pomatum, or with the coal of a burnt almond. For blacking their eyes they buy a black powder, very fine, at a high price, and have it blown into their eyes through a quill. After a little time this practice is attended with no pain, though at first very troublesome. They colour their nails with fresh balsam leaves bruised, alum, and goose-dung.

"Their table is very simple and cleanly, light, wholesome, and well-tailed. They are likewise very moderate in their drinking, and are enemies to waste and superfluity on all occasions.

"They are great lovers of gardens, but confine themselves to fruits and flowers, cultivating only what is necessary and useful, and the proper production of the place. Convenience is their object, and pleasurable is an accidental circumstance.

"Their interments are encumbered with numerous formalities. The corpse, after being well washed, is carried, commonly on the day after the decease, in great ceremony to the church, in a coffin ornamented according to the circumstances of the descent, accompanied by the deacons, bearing torches, with the bishop and all his clergy, clothed in their pontifical habits, and likewise the friends and relations of both sexes. The procession being arrived at the church, they burn incense, and say prayers for the dead; and the rest of the day is spent in eating and drinking. On the morrow, all the company repair to the house of the deceased, and from thence proceed in procession to the church, where the priests sing and pray again, and then the body is carried to the place of burial with much ceremony, but accompanied only by men. A few days after they go and bewail the dead at his grave, returning every day, for six weeks, to repeat masses for the departed soul of all the faithful. To say prayers for the dead, and to have mass for departed souls, and yet not to admit the doctrine of purgatory, must appear very contradictory to those who are ignorant that the Armenians are of opinion that mankind will not be punished or rewarded till the day of judgement; and that, in expectation of that great day, the souls in a separate state sit about in the regions of air.

“The marriages of the Armenians are no less burthened with ceremonies than their funerals. The future husband quits his house in the evening, and resorts, with a great train of invited guests, to the house of him that does the office of father in the nuptial rite. The march is begun by two singers, accompanied by instruments of music. These are followed by a man bearing on his head a great square tea-board, on which are two large flaggons of brandy, and between these a small silver vessel of rose-water for sprinkling the guests as they approach the house. The board is likewise adorned with small lighted tapers, stuck among comfits and fruits of various kinds. Next come the guests, with each a torch in his hand, and in the midst of them the bridegroom; who, when all the company are arrived before the father's house, and are sprinkled with rose-water, enters the last. After the whole troop have waited without for the space of half an hour, singing and regaling themselves with the fruits and comfits, they return, in the same order they came, back to the bridegroom's house, where several people come out to meet them with a great tree of wax bearing all kinds of flowers, composed of the same kind of matter, artificially coloured. While the supper is preparing, the company remains before the house, most commonly under tents, and pass the time in drinking and singing; these diversions are also generally accompanied by firing of guns. When all within is ready, they sit down in a chamber with a carpet on the floor, and now begins a festival indeed. The place of honour, somewhat raised above the rest, is filled by the future husband, who holds in his hand a naked scymetar, and over-against him is placed the great wax-tree, the board of fruits, &c. When all have eaten their fill, the singing, drinking, and dancing, begin again; during which a servant presents vermillion to the future bridegroom and his father, with which they colour their hands.

“In the midst of all this mirth the father of the girl appears, to acquaint them that his daughter is ready to go and receive the nuptial benediction at church. They all jump up in an instant, seize the musical instruments, snatch up the great board and the tree, and run with all expedition to the house of the betrothed. The priest, the father of the bridegroom, and the bridegroom himself, hasten to find the bride. The former blesses the new couple, and repeats a prayer, puts a ribbon across the shoulder of the bridegroom, in the form of those worn by the order of knighthood, and ties a very fine thread about his neck, joining the extremities in a knot. This is to signify that the young man is not allowed to consummate the marriage till the priest is come, three days afterwards, to untie the thread as he repeats the accustomed prayers. Which done, the new-married couple give each other their hand, and thus

proceed to church; the company taking care to make frequent halts by the way, for the purpose of eating and drinking. When arrived, the priest begins again his prayers, makes the couple walk in a circle about him, and concludes the ceremony by repeating mass.”

Some specimens of Kalmuc poetry shall be given in a future Magazine.

97. *Observations on such nutritive Vegetables as may be substituted in the Place of ordinary Food in Times of Scarcity. Extracted from the French of M. Parmentier.*

THE Society of Arts and Agriculture in London has excited a laudable spirit of philanthropy throughout Europe, and societies have been instituted in almost every great city, to reward useful discoveries, and to promote and encourage improvements that tend to the general happiness of mankind. With this view the Academy of Besançon, in 1777, seeing the distresses of the poor for want of bread, proposed a premium for the discovery of other nutritive vegetables to be used instead of bread-corn, which was obtained by M. Parmentier. In consequence of the promised reward, many experiments were tried, and the virtues of many vegetables explored; but it should seem, that, amidst all the vegetable tribe, potatoes were found the most nutritive, and the most within the power of the people to purchase. To the introduction of this vegetable for food M. Parmentier seems to have directed his chief attention. By a long train of experiments he found that potatoes, in their natural state, contained 3 distinct and essential principles, viz. a dry powder resembling the starch contained in grain; a light, fibrous matter, of a grey colour, and of the same nature as that contained in the roots of pot-herbs; and, lastly, a mucilaginous juice, which has no peculiar properties, but may be compared to the juice of other succulent plants.

He then tried another set of experiments, and, by distilling potatoes in a retort, they gave out an immense quantity of water, which, towards the end of the process, became more and more acid: next there passed a light and heavy oil, resembling that generally obtained from the parts of plants. A pound of these roots leaves scarce 36 grains of earthy residuum, which has all the characters of vegetable earth.

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He then tried another set of experiments, and, by distilling potatoes in a retort, they gave out an immense quantity of water, which, towards the end of the process, became more and more acid: next there passed a light and heavy oil, resembling that generally obtained from the parts of plants. A pound of these roots leaves scarce 36 grains of earthy residuum, which has all the characters of vegetable earth.

By prosecuting his experiments still farther, he found that *boiling* combined

those different principles; so that by macerating, grating, and putting them under the press, it was impossible to express from them a single drop of water, or to precipitate a particle of starch.

Upon the whole, from the result of all his experiments he ventured to pronounce, that the vegetable kingdom affords no food more wholesome, more easily procured, or less expensive, than the potatoe. Persuaded therefore, that, in the form of bread, they would be an useful supplement in times of scarcity of grain, he has given the following receipt for the composition:

"Take any quantity of potatoes, well crushed and bruised; mix them with leaven* prepared the evening before, in the usual way, with the whole of the flour designed for making the dough, so that one half may consist of pulp of potatoes, the other of flour; knead the whole with the necessary quantity of warm water; when the dough is sufficiently prepared, put it in the oven, taking care not to heat it so much as usual, nor to shut it up so soon, but to leave it longer to soak. Without this essential precaution, the crust would be hard and short, while the inside would have too much moisture, for want of being soaked enough."

M. Parmentier recommends boiling and peeling the potatoes, and reducing them into the form of a glutinous paste, as a previous preparation, preferable to every other method, of which he mentions two; one, grating them raw; the other, cutting them in slices, baking them, and reducing them to powder; but the bread, in both these cases, is dark-coloured, close, and ill-tasted.

M. Parmentier has likewise given a receipt for making starch of potatoes, which may serve as a model for making it of any other vegetable;

"Wash the potatoes clean; grate them over a sarse, or hair sieve; empty it when full into a larger vessel. The grated potatoes afford a liquid paste, which grows darker coloured as it is exposed to the air: pour some water on this paste, and stir it about with a stick, and then pour the whole into a sarse placed over another vessel; the turbid water that passes through, carries the starch along with it, and deposits it at the bottom of the vessel; the reddish water is to be poured off and thrown away, and fresh water added till it is no longer tinged. The precipitate, when well washed, is to be taken out, divided into parcels, and set upon sarses

or boards, exposed to the sun, in order to dissipate the excess of moisture. As it dries, the dirty grey colour changes to a shining white; this substance is real starch, and, by being sifted through close sarses, acquires a tenuity equal to that of the finest starch of wheat. What remains on the sarse, although deprived of starch, may serve like bran for feeding cattle."

The excessive price to which grain has been advanced of late years, forms a remarkable æra at which the beneficial qualities of potatoes have begun to be tried in many places. An officer of distinction, while improving his estate, grew a great quantity of potatoes; but, being well acquainted with the stubbornness of rustic prejudices, he was aware that the eloquence of example would be infinitely more persuasive than whatever he could say. He had five dogs, a yard well stocked with poultry of every sort, two cows, and twenty pigs to feed daily. He explained to his servants his intention of feeding all the animals with potatoes alone; by which means the grain which they would have consumed might be employed for the service of man. His orders were punctually obeyed, because the punishment of disobedience was the dismissal of the first who was guilty of it. Pretending afterwards, that the potatoes were difficult of digestion, he forbade his servants to eat them. These contrivances produced the expected effect; and thus he made this root an object of attention in his neighbourhood.

In this useful little treatise is a list of such farinaceous seeds and roots as may be used entire for food.

98. *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in The British Museum hitherto undescribed: consisting of Five Thousand Volumes; including the Collections of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. and about Five Hundred Volumes bequeathed, presented, or purchased at various Times. By Samuel Ayscough, Clerk. 2 Vols. 4to.*

AFTER the ample account of the plan of this work which is in our volume for 1781, pp. 69, 117, it will be unnecessary to enlarge on the contents of a Catalogue. The researches of the student, however, are so much facilitated by this very useful assistant, that we cannot but warmly recommend it to the attention of the curious. In the preface are some interesting anecdotes of Dr. Birch, in addition to his life in the "Biographia Britannica," and a variety of useful observations. The whole is a production of no small labour.

* Instead of using leaven, put yeast, as for any other bread; and the above receipt, minutely followed, will make most excellent bread, as the writer of this note has long experienced in a large family.

O D E
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
JUNE 4, 1783.

By W. WHITEHEAD, *Efq. Poet Laureat.*

AT length the troubled waters rest,
And, shadowing ocean's calmer breast,
Exulting Commerce spreads her woven wings:
Free as the winds that waft them o'er,
Her issuing vessels glide from shore to shore,
And in the bending throuds the careless sea-boy sings.

Is Peace a blessing?—Ask the mind
That glows with love of human kind,
That knows no guile, no partial weakness
Contracted to no narrow sphere, [knows,
The world, the world at large, is umpire here,
They feel, and they enjoy, the blessings peace bestows.

Then, oh! what bliss his bosom shares,
Who, conscious of ingenuous worth,
Can nobly scorn inferior cares,
And send the generous edict forth;
To distant sighs of modest woe
Can lend a pitying list'ning ear,
Nor see the meanest sorrows flow
Without a sympathizing tear.

Tho' rapine with her fury train
Rove wide and wild o'er earth and main,
In act to strike, tho' slaughter cleave the air,
At his command they drop the sword,
And in their midway course his potent word
Arrests the shafts of death, of terror, of despair.

When those who have the power to bless
Are readiest to relieve distress,
When private virtues dignify a crown,
The genuine sons of freedom feel
A duty which transcends a subject's zeal,
And dread the man's reproach more than the monarch's frown.

Then to this day be honours paid
The world's proud conquerors never knew;
Their laurels shrink, their glories fade,
Expos'd to reason's sober view.
But reason, justice, truth, rejoice,
When discord's baneful triumphs cease,
And hail with one united voice
The friend of man, the friend of peace.

SONNET

From the Italian of Father BETTINELLI,
on his Niece's taking the Veil.

FIRST of our race, dear Niece, I steer'd
away [o'er,
From life's tempestuous sea; my voyage
Not all the summer-gales that smiling ply,
Those faithless gales, could tempt me from
the shore. [more,
But though to life's dire storms expos'd no
With terror still I bear the wild affray,
Nor, mid the dark drear night, the tem-
pest's roar,
Behold one kind star shed a cheering ray.

To this sure port then haste thee; nor, the
while

That virtue aids thy efforts, fear to fail;
And peace and safety shall reward thy toil:
Then haste, that in the altar's holy pale,
Moor'd to its base, we, safe from ev'ry gale,
Together at the storms of life may smile.

W. J.

SONNET, FROM THE ITALIAN.

BLITHE sings the sailor, as he rows a-
long,

And heeds not, as he sings, the slavish toil:
Blithe at his work the ploughman tunes his
song, [soil:

And, singing, parts with ease the yielding
The lonely captive, in his grated tower,
Sooths, with soft song and sweet, confine-
ment's stings: [sheaf sings,
The reaper o'er the new-bound wheat-
And, singing, heeds not noontide's sultry
hour.

Blithe sings the dusky smith at peep of day,
And, blithesome as he tunes the jocund
strain, [play:
To wield his ponderous hammer seems but
So I, to sooth the torturing pangs of pain,
Which Fortune sometimes, sometimes Love
may bring,

To calm those woes, and not for fame, I sing.
W. J.

MR. URBAN,

OF all the errors of humanity *selfishness*
is the most unnatural: can I then
doubt the writer of the following elegant
verses will not pardon me for presuming to
send you a copy of them to communicate to
your friends? It would be ungenerous. They
are, I find, Sir, written by Miss Scott, the
ingenious author of the "Female Advocate";
and addressed to her friend, a lady
eminently possessed of every literary accom-
plishment, as has been fully exemplified in a
harmonious and pathetic elegy on the much
lamented Cook, and a no less elegant and
sublime monody on the brave but unfortunate
André.

E.

Verses addressed to Miss SEWARD, on the pub-
lication of her Monody on Major ANDRÉ.

ENCHANTING harmonist! whose Muse
complains

O'er André's bier in sorrow's softest strains;
Impels each heart to mourn his fate with
thine

Which feels thy power, O! sympathy divine;
O! whilst with loudest notes the trumpet fame
To distant nations wafts thy dear-lov'd name,
Whilst Hayley † hangs enraptur'd o'er thy
Accept the tribute thy Maria pays. [lays,

* Reviewed, vol. XLIV. p. 375.

† See a beautiful poem, addressed by Mr.
Hayley to Miss Seward, in Genl. Mag.
June, 1781.

Tho' vain her fondest wishes to rehearse
The countless beauties of thy magic verse,
Yet glows her heart with friendship's holy
fires, [defies.
Yet breathes for thee to Heaven her warm
O! to her warm desires may Heaven attend,
And lavish all its blessings on my friend;
Ne'er may thy gentle, generous spirit feel
One pang (save what time's lenient hand can
heal;
No think each genuine transport of the heart,
Which virtue, taste, or science, can impart;
May growing honors crown thy favorite
name,
And permanent as splendid be thy fame!
Whilst thro' the labyrinth of life I stray,
Still may thy friendship cheer me on the way!
Still in thy bosom may I pour my care,
And still thy sympathetic kindness share!
To life's last trembling moments shall my
heart
In all thy fortunes bear a faithful part.

ÆDICULE RUSTICÆ INSCRIPTUM.

ALMA Venus, fluctus quæ filia dista
manui,
Consocias dulci lege perenne genus,
Sæculum hæc, si rite precor, tua servat i-
mago,
Exortens lætis conscia ab æquoribus,
Quamque Cupidi ex circum-cinxere cohortes
Plurimus et toto corpore spiret amor!
En tibi jam pinus; vernas meditataque frondes,
Castæa incultum quod decus ornet iter
Fallens longa vide sinuamina. Degula surget
Exilis: densi et buxus ætæna cumâ
Et tibi lenta salix pendat; tibi populus albet,
Lætæa primitias terre ligulæ parant.
Et platanus folium amplam tibi porriget
umbram,
Fraxinus ærio vertice; polchra larix;
Tuque periclymeno vitis sociata; hyacynthi;
Quæque suis ætatis lilia vere jubent.
Serpillum, thymelææ, et amaræ vestra, ro-
sique
Æmula flammeolis mista ligustra crocis.
Clematis, et largo glomerantia flore viburni;
Quæque gravis sæu cornus honesta rubet,
Et flavâ quæ luce renidet odora genista:
Tuque, myrica levis; Ros et, Adoni, tuos!
Poma tibi festæque nuce; et mæpilos ardens
Crescet delicæ, Mala novella, tuæ.
Ipse seram myrtumque tuam lauroque per-
ennes;
Et "serpent edere sponte sua melius."
Ipsa sinu violæque et primos veris honores
Fondest, et ingenuas conserec ANNA rosas.
Te parvum dignere lacum!—Rus undique
sufum
Et nemora, et valles, et tibi grata quies.
Hæc sola incurfant ventorum murmura col-
lem;
Et vix humanos audit ille pedes.
Tantum plena tui errabant armenta per her-
bam;
Mandula est in tæreo gramine ludet ovis:

Et secunda cohors pisces rutilantia terga
Pendent, dum pleno solgurat undâ die.
Gratia et insignit ejus Cytherea collum
Alarum tremulâ sub nive plaudet olor.
Seave tibi recinet surgenti turtur ab ulmo;
Tutus ab insidiâ passer amabit humum.
Et merulis virgulta fremunt; et vesper amonis
Mandabit Zephyris; O Philomela, tuos!
Quæque tuo custos fida imminet arbutus antro
Floreat, et fastis crescat ab auspiciis!
Gaudeat omne solum, atque omnis tibi pul-
let arbor!
Omnia sub vestro læta patrocinio!
Et nos, diva, tibi referamus vota quotannis
Perfices ut illæso fœdere conjugum;
Utque tua ornant juvenilem munera vitam,
Leniat ut memorem gratia cantilem.
Apr. 10. C. L.

THE METAMORPHOSIS.

CORYCIUS long admir'd (a curious
swain!)
The wealth and beauties of Pomona's reign;
The vegetable world engross'd his heart;
His garden lingering nature help'd by art;
Where, in the smoking beds high heap'd, ap-
pear
Sallads and mushrooms thro' the various year.
But of each species sprung from seeds of
root,
The swelling melon was his favourite fruit;
Other productions kindred some delight
In his fond soul, but here he deoted quite.
When others wisely to the grove retreat,
And seek a friendly shelter from the heat,
Anxious, and stooping o'er his treasure, low
He poring kneels, and thinks he sees it grow.
One day, when Phœbus scorch'd the gaping
plain,
Striving to rise at length, he strove in vain,
Fix'd to the spot, exchang'd his shape and
name,
A melon turn'd, and what he view'd became.
Ovid would tell you how his roughen'd
face*
Retains the net-work and the fretty grace;
His skin and bones compose the rougher rind;
His flesh, compress'd, retains its name and
kind;
Shrunk are his veins, and empty'd of their
blood,
Which in the centre forms a pienteous flood.
The morning past away; 'twas noon; 'twas
night;
'Twas morn again; no lord return'd: their
fright
The servants own'd; when one cry'd out,
"I've found
"The secret now, he's in the melon-ground;"
And straight ran thither: there he call'd a-
main,
Th' adjacent hills re-echo'd to the strain:
But as he look'd about, ripe at his foot
A melon lay, just waiting to be cut:

* By the small-pox.

Hew'd the fatal knife:—when burst a groan,
With words like these, "You've stabb'd your
"master, John."
So bleeding twigs the Trojan hero tore;
And hollow murmurs shook the Thracian
shore*.

*The Crier of VAUXHALL,
An INTERLUDE, performed at VAUXHALL.*

Air—Mr. Arrowsmith.

O Yes! O yes! O yes!
This is to give notice,
Every widow, every miss,
Who wants for life
To be made a wife,
Let them come at the call of the crier;
Be they brown, be they fair,
Let them hither repair,
And they'll meet with their heart's desire.

Chorus.

O yes! O yes! O yes!
Be ye short, be ye tall,
Hither come one and all,
Come away at the call of the crier.

RECITATIVE.

A nabob first upon my list appears,
Rolling in diamonds over head and ears;
Who bids, my damfels; for this glittering
prize?

—His ministry can never want supplies.

RECITATIVE—Mrs. Wicksel.

Sweet Sir, permit me here to take my station,
Anxious to gain your client's approbation—
A widow I, of every power possess'd
To make the marriage state completely blest:
Loves he a wife of taste, well dress'd and
curl'd,

Together we'll outvie the eastern world.

Air.

If at court he's ambitious to shine,
All the arts of the courtier are mine;
I can dress him out in fringe,
Teach him how to fawn and cringe;
Prate, promise, cajole; and design.—

If he's fond of public life;
Sure I am the only wife;
Every night I'll drive about,
To festino, ball, and rout;
Every morning go a shopping,
Into every auction popping,
And, to make my husband known,
Get him credit thro' the town;
If he's fond of public life,
Sure I am the only wife.

Chorus repeated.

O yes! O yes! O yes! &c.

RECITATIVE—Mrs. Wriggles.

Lord, what's the matter? Here's a fuss indeed!
Let me come forward my desire to plead;
So, Mr. Crier, if my suit you'll back,
I'll tell you what I'm fit for in a crack.

* *Æt. iii. 40.*

Cent. Mag. June, 1783.

Air—Scotch.

Should he prove fond and loving kind,
Like Sandy o'er the Lea,
He may, if he be so inclin'd,
Be ay kissing me.—

Air—Hunting tune.

Or if at the break of the day
A hunting he wants me to go,
With him I can gallop away,
And join in the loud tally ho!—

Air—Martial.

A nabob, a nabob, a nabob for me!
His house is so fine,
And his purse so divine,
Such plenty he brings,
So rich in good things,
Who is so sweet and so welcome as he!
Sing *sal de ral, lol de ral, larum tum* diddle
tum,
Odours—Pagodas—a nabob, a nabob, a nabob
for me!

RECITATIVE—Mrs. Kennedy.

Awd and confus'd—I venture to step forth,
With poor pretension, and with humble worth;
No grace I boast, no specious charms of art,
My only merit is a feeling heart.

BALLAD.

I.

Should the rude hand of care wound my
partner in life,
He always shall find his best friend in his wife;
In the midst of his woes if on me he'll recline,
His sorrows, his anguish, his tears shall be
mine.

II.

If cheerfulness prompts him to mirthful em-
ploy,
My invention shall seem to enliven his joy,
When the light-footed hours all with gaiety
shine,
His pleasures, his transport, his smiles shall
be mine.

III.

The wife, 'tis agreed, best her station adorns
When spreading life's roses; and blunting its
thorns,
Thus I'll strive to select its most valuable
flowers,
And their fragrance; their beauties, their
bloom shall be ours.

RECITATIVE—Mr. Arrowsmith.

Ladies, I've heard you all with great delight,
And every one has merit in my sight;
But my employer, in unfeeling times,
Brings a soft nature, tho' from Eastern climes;
And much I think his choice on her will be,
Whole brightest charm is, Sensibility.

QUARTETTO.

Mrs. Kennedy.

Sir, I must thank you for your friendly part.

Mrs. Wriggles.

Thank you for nothing, Sir, with all my
heart—

Mrs.

the ramparts, which must have done great execution, and probably made them repent their visit into Hudson's Bay: The Governor held out a white flag with his own hand, which was answered by a French officer's shewing his pocket handkerchief. Under the sanction of this flag of truce, a parley took place between the two Generals, when the Governor received a summons wrote in in English. In this summons two hours were granted to consult about our situation; but this indulgence was made no use of, and the place was given up in about ten minutes. So that this place, which might have withstood the united efforts of double the number of our enemy (in an attack with small arms) was surrendered to a half-starved wretched group of Frenchmen, who were worn out with fatigue and hard labour, in a country they were entire strangers to.

The poor Indians were so affected at our captivity, that they expressed their concern by sighs and tears.

Whatever the French might judge of us by our timidity, it is but justice to say, they behaved to their easily-acquired prisoners with that politeness peculiar to the French nation. M. la Parolite (the Commander of the Sceptre) was an honour to his nation, and an ornament to human nature. His humanity was conspicuous to a great degree, in leaving ammunition, &c. for the Indians, else the poor creatures must have perished through the extremity of hunger and accumulated distress.

By the loss which the French received from the elements, and their own inexperience, we are induced to think, that if our endeavours had been properly exerted, they must have relinquished their design, and departed with loss and shame; for by their own bad management, they lost five large boats, and a considerable quantity of merchandize, and about fifteen soldiers, who were drowned in Hay's River the day after the place was surrendered.

A very liberal Attempt to parody and throw a ridicule on the Epistle from the yearly Meeting of the respectable Body of People called QUAKERS, having appeared in the public Prints; we think it our Duty to detect all such literary Impostures, and as far as lies in our Power to obviate their evil Tendency, by inserting the genuine Epistle, as signed by the real Name of the subscribing Clerk for the present Year.

The Epistle from the yearly Meeting in London, held by Adjournments, from the 9th of the 6th Month, to the 16th of the same, inclusive.

To the quarterly and monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere,

Dear Friends and Brethren,

WE have renewed cause of humble thankfulness to the God and Father

of all our mercies, for the gracious assistance he hath vouchsafed to afford us, in transcribing the weighty concerns of this large and solemn assembly, whereby we have been preserved in much brotherly love and concord; and under a comfortable sense of the love of the Gospel, we dearly salute you, earnestly desiring that it may be the constant care of every individual, in lowliness and meekness daily to seek an increase in the knowledge of God, and of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whom to know is everlasting life.

By accounts brought in this year, the sufferings of Friends, being principally for tithes, those called church-rates, and the militia, amount, in England and Wales, to four thousand three hundred and forty-one pounds; and those in Ireland to one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pounds.

By advices from the several quarterly meetings in England, and by epistles from Wales, North Britain, Ireland, New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, we understand that Friends appear to be generally preserved in love and unity; that divers have been added to our society by conviction, more especially on the continent of America, where many have been conscientiously led to unite in religious fellowship with us; and though deep have been the exercises, and painful the sufferings, of our faithful brethren on that continent since the commencement of the late troubles, yet it yields a considerable degree of comfort to find that many amongst them have been thereby induced to a stricter adherence to the living principle of true piety and virtue, manifested in every heart and conscience, in order to their help and salvation.

We also find, that notwithstanding the sufferings of Friends there, in divers respects, still remain to be very exercising, yet that they have been favoured to attend their annual and other meetings, without much interruption; that a lively concern increaseth amongst them for the performance of every religious and moral duty, and the support of our Christian testimony in its several branches; and that their fervent labour for the restoration of the poor enslaved Africans to their due liberty, is still continued; which we cannot but highly approve and concur with them in, as it is for the removal of an oppression supported by cruelty for the sake of a corrupt interest, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, and even repugnant to humanity.

Now, dear Brethren, seeing it hath pleased the Supreme Disposer of events mercifully to incline the powers lately at war to put a stop to the effusion of human blood, let us thankfully receive the return of peace, and, in all our conversation and conduct, demean ourselves as becomes the followers of Christ, the Prince

Prince of Peace, labouring to promote the good of all, and, as much as in us lies, putting in practice that comprehensive exhortation of the Apostle, "I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for Kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty: For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour, who would have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth." 1 Tim. ii.

The will of God being thus universally gracious towards mankind, it is much to be lamented that any should fail of giving due attention to the law he writes in the heart, and the spirit he puts in the inward parts, or consciences of all, for their guidance in the way of life and salvation: And we cannot but be deeply concerned to observe the manifest deficiency that appears in many professing with us, in coming up in faithful obedience to this divine, inspeaking word, which, if duly regarded, would unquestionably both lead and enable them to shew forth the faith of the Gospel by works answering therunto. But, alas! it is apparent that the self-denial to which this principle of conviction leads is a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence to those who seek to avoid, or who resist, its salutary admonitions and reproofs. But let us consider, that whatever modes of faith we profess, or whatever acts of religion we exercise ourselves in, we can never be true Christians without submitting to the cross: For, said our Lord, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me: Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple." Luke ix. 23.—xiv. 27.

A due subjection to the cross would have timely prevented many from bringing great trouble and reproach upon themselves and

their friends, by entering into concerns which they either have not properly understood, or had not sufficient property of their own to enable them to discharge themselves in with good reputation: It would also lead those under waiting and deficient circumstances to avoid all indirect measures for a temporary support, and rather to give up their efforts in due time, than to go on enlarging their debts by disreputable artifices, until they are stopped by unavoidable necessity, and plunged at once into ruin, sorrow, and disgrace, with the painful addition of bringing their just creditors into grievous inconveniences, and some in great danger of sinking with them in the wreck of their affairs.

Let none among us, therefore, indulge an evil covetousness, nor vainly seek to vie in appearance with those of greater ability, but wisely submit to the cross, which will dispose all to be content with a manner of living within their own compass, agreeable to the doctrine of our holy Head, an honest conformity whereunto will be conducive to inward peace and tranquillity here, and to everlasting felicity hereafter.

Finally, dear friends, we affectionately intreat you, who have been sincerely concerned to follow Christ in the regeneration, whereby ye have been enabled to walk as good examples to others, hold fast that which you have, and still press forward, with a single eye to the spirit of truth, that nothing may be suffered to prevent your attainment of that blessed promise, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." Rev. ii. 7.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, Amen.

Signed in, and on behalf of, the said meeting, by

WILLIAM TUXE,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, Apr. 26. On the 13th of October, 1782, Abdul Fatcan, in a pitched battle, defeated Murat Kan, Lord Regent of Persia, who was slain, with his three sons; his four daughters were taken prisoners. After so signal a victory Abdul caused himself to be proclaimed and acknowledged sovereign of the Persian empire. An ambassador from that new monarch is daily expected here for the purpose of finally settling the limits of both empires.

A treaty of peace between his Catholic Majesty and the Porte was concluded in December last. By one of the principal articles, Spain, it is said, engages not to permit the Russian ships to enter the Mediterranean, in case a war should break out between the Emperors and the Grand Signior: By another article, Spain is obliged to furnish, at a stated price, a quantity of ingots of silver, which

are to be sent to the mint of this city. The treaty was signed unknown to the Captain Pacha, because he was desirous that the Algerines should be comprised in it.

Petersburg. Letters from Kaluga mention a farmer, now living in that government, who is in his 123d year. He has had three children, two of them still alive; and his posterity, including 34 who have paid their last debt to nature, has been 94 in number.

The progress of the commerce of Russia on the Caspian sea daily increases. The ships from Astrachan (see p. 515) navigate as far as Darbent, a city of great trade in the Northern part of Persia; they also go to Faliu (in the Schirvan, near the river Cura) and to other cities, as well as into the provinces of Gilan and Ferebat. The merchandises carried in those ships consist chiefly in woollen cloths and other manufactures. It is com-
pet

puted that the exportations last year amounted to the value of about 12,954,444 roubles, while the importations into Russia did not exceed 6,583,352 roubles.

Paris, May 17. Dispatches were received from the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, announcing that those two courts had accepted the mediation of France, England, and Prussia, to put an amicable end to the differences between the two Imperial courts and the Porte.

A courier is arrived from M. St. Priest, ambassador at Constantinople, who brings word that the arrangement of the two Imperial Courts with the Turks is upon the point of being concluded, the basis of which is said to be the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the re-establishment of the former Prince of Wallachia and Moldavia, which are to be independent.

Other letters from *Paris* advise, That the reduction of the army has taken place throughout France, in consequence of which 30,000 land forces will be disbanded.

All the large ships (Brit races) are discharged at Brett, and three others; Monf. Dupriere, the Deputy Intendant, went to that port for this purpose, and examined into the condition of all the ships, and at the discharge of the seamen gave them a royal mandate not to enter into the service of any foreign power for 12 months to come. They are to have a pension of 16 livres each till called upon.

Naisol in Hungary, May 3. On the 5th, about eleven o'clock in the morning, a most terrible fire broke out here; the flames spread on all sides, so as within a few hours nearly to consume the whole town. Not above a twentieth part of the houses could be saved; all the goods were consumed. The houses being mostly of wood, there was no stopping the progress of the conflagration. The episcopal palace is reduced to ashes, together with the excellent collection of books therein; ten persons were burnt, and many others terribly hurt.

Rome, May 17. It is said the Pope has sent orders to his Nuncio in Poland to go to Petersburg, and to present the pallium to the Archbishop of Mohilow, and at the same time to consecrate the Bishop Benjawitzky coadjutor to the former. It is also reported that the Empress of Russia means soon to send an ambassador to his Holiness. (See p. 439.)

Vienna, May 13. The Emperor has appointed M. Belein to be his minister in N. America, in order to conclude a treaty of commerce between the hereditary dominions of his Imperial Majesty and the new Republic.

The monasteries that are to be suppressed forthwith in the Lower Austria are 17 in number, viz. seven convents of Capuchins, two of Carmelites, five of Franciscans, two of Paulins, and one of Servites.

The ship the *Prince of Kauniz*, coming from St. Domingo, under the Imperial flag, has been wrecked off the Azores. A great part of the crew, which consisted of upwards of 100 men, perished, as well as 15 passengers, among whom was the Lieut. Col. of the legion of Lausan.

Stockholm, May 27. The King hath lessened the duties on the productions of America and the West Indies imported into this Kingdom in Swedish ships. The ordinance issued for this purpose, among other regulations, indicates, that his Majesty, having resolved to encourage the commerce of his subjects and the navigation to America and the West Indies, has been pleased to give up one third of the sum which they were obliged to pay to his customs, &c. according to the tariff of 1771.

From *St. Lucar*, in Spain, That for some time past that country has been covered with multitudes of locusts; every means was employed to put a stop to their ravages; upwards of 400 bushels of them have been buried in the ground; and the country people, to preserve if possible their fruits and the productions of the earth, have abandoned all other employment, and are entirely occupied in the destruction of these devouring insects.

Lisbon, May 8. By order of the Society of Commerce an edict of the 25th of April is fixed up, by which the public are informed, that the Parliament of England had passed a bill which permits, till the month of September next, the free entry of rice into their ports, either in national or foreign ships; and by the same bill the exportation into England of wine in casks under half a pipe of Portugal is forbidden.

From the same place, *May 7.* We have still here, from time to time, some slight shocks of the earth, which much alarm the inhabitants, many of whom were witnesses of the disaster in 1755. Letters from Oporto and Braga advise, that the shocks have been very violent in those two cities towards the end of last month. Many houses were thrown down, and the conflagration begins to spread throughout the kingdom.

A letter from *Naples* has the following article: "Our Queen is preparing to set out for France; and it is expected her stay there will be some time, as she fears that all Naples will be visited in the same manner as Messina has, and other places. Our accounts from thence are still very terrifying."

A volcano is forming between the city of Oppido and St. Catherine's, in Calabria; a phenomenon which alarms the inhabitants very much.

From *Copenhagen*, That the King has appointed the Count de Flensburgh Ambassador to the United States of America; that he is preparing every thing for his departure, and a vessel is ordered to be ready at Elfsneur, to take him and his retinue on board.

Hague, Jan 5. Mr. Van Berkel, Minister Plen-

Plenipotentiary from this Republic to the United States of America, took leave yesterday of their High Mightinesses, and afterwards of the Lords of the States of Holland and West Friesland. This minister will set out immediately for the place of his destination.

The States of Holland and West Friesland have at length come to a determination on the question which arose in the case of Ensigne Witte (see vol. LII. p. 547) about the legal jurisdiction of the civil and military tribunals; in consequence whereof the following resolution was passed by their High Mightinesses, and made public on the 4th of May:

"The States of Holland and West Friesland, to all those who shall see or hear read their presents, greeting:

"Whereas, under colour of the exercise of a military jurisdiction, not repugnant to the constitution of these States, several civil as well as criminal causes have been, from time to time, carried before the military tribunal; which causes, according to our true intention, the just rights and security of our people, ought to have been cognizable only in our civil courts: Therefore, to prevent for the future all like encroachments on the established rights of the civil power, we have thought proper to declare, that in general, in civil as well as military cases, military persons, or persons serving in our armies, ought, according to the fundamental laws of this Republic, to appear before the ordinary Judges of these provinces, excepting only such particular cases in which jurisdiction may be given to the military tribunal, on solid and substantial proof of the necessity of it, either by special commission, in our separate capacity, or in conjunction with our confederates, the Lords of the States of the other provinces." In consequence of this declaration the High Military Commission-Court was dissolved.

Berlin, May 24. Yesterday the last and most splendid review took place, which his Majesty, in honour of his royal guest the Prince, Bishop of Osnaburg, caused to be more than usually magnificent. In short, that Prince seems to have gained the general esteem of all the Royal Family, but more particularly that of the King: His Royal Highness came every morning of the review to the King's table before four o'clock, and attended his Majesty to the field with a numerous and brilliant suite. The King was continually in conversation with the Prince; his Majesty always on their return accompanied his Royal Highness to his hotel, and seemed uncommonly pleased with his company.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

East India Gazette, May 28, 1783.

BY advices from Bengal of the 24th of December, 1782, it appears that supplies to a very large amount, in treasure, grain,

provisions, military stores, &c. had been sent to Fort St. George since the last account from the latter place to Europe; and the Governor General and Council, just before the departure of the *Lively*, had received intelligence from the Coast by private authority, that the supplies of grain received at Fort St. George had enabled the Governor and Council there to afford the sepoys such increase of rice as had rendered them perfectly satisfied.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Oct. 17.

This coast has been visited by as severe a gale of wind as ever was known by the oldest inhabitant of Madras. About noon, on the 15th, it began to blow, and before night it was a perfect hurricane. The surf was so high, that it was impossible any boat could either get off or come on shore. Very fortunately Sir Edward Hughes had anchored in 15 fathom water, and finding the gale increase he put to sea in the afternoon. He had an entertainment on board the *Superbe*, and was obliged to take his company to sea with him. In the night, the *Hertford*, the *Free Trade*, the *Shannon*, the *Nancy*, the *Essex*, and a Moorman's ship, were all drove on shore. The *Free-Mason* foundered at her anchors, and near 100 snaws and donies were entirely lost. The beach for some miles was strewed with wrecks and dead bodies. The *Neckar* lost her main-mast, and the *True Briton* was entirely dismasted.

Bencoolen, April 10. On the 18th of March, at half past two in the morning, it being exceedingly stormy the evening before, our magazine and laboratory were fired by lightning, the former containing about 400, and the latter 100 barrels of powder, and every implement of artillery was totally destroyed.

WEST INDIA ADVICES.

ADVICES from *Toronto* bring an account of the loss of the *Duc de Bourgogne*, of 80 guns, at Port Cavallo, on the coast of Caraccas. (See the map of the West Indies, vol. X.) Two hundred men were saved, but near 80 perished in her.

The *Argo*, of 44 guns, or rather 53, and 400 men, was taken by two French frigates, the *Nymph* of 40, and the *Amphitrite* of 32, after a running fight of five hours; it blowing fresh, with a high sea, disabled her using her lower deck guns, and losing her top-mast, occasioned her capture. But in 76 hours the *Invincible* falling in with the *Mon-sieurs*, retook the *Argo* in five minutes, on board of which were Gov. Shirley, two Lieutenants, and 250 Englishmen.

From *Kingston*, in Jamaica, that Rear-Admiral Lord Hood, with the squadron under his command, arrived at Port Royal about the middle of April. His R. H. Pr. William Henry returned, in perfect health. During the cruise M. de Bellicombe, Gov. of St. Domingo, sent an officer with a compliment to his R. Highness, requesting him

to honour the Cape with his presence. The Prince was pleased to accept the invitation, and was received with all the honours which foreign nations, particularly the French, pay to a Prince of the blood. Above 8000 troops, French and Spaniards, were paraded at his landing; and he was conducted to the Government house amidst the acclamations of a crowd of spectators. He was entertained in a most superb style, and was present at a comedy, an opera, and a ball. A field officer mounted guard, four centinels were placed at the door of his apartment, and his Royal Highness gave the parole during his stay.

From the *Havannah*, that on the 16th of March, M. de Solano, with five men of war, and the convoy intended for Europe, was preparing to sail from that port; but having received advice that the English fleet, consisting of 26 ships, was cruising in the sound of Campeachy, he determined to re-land the treasure on board the several ships, which consisted of 13 millions of piastres for commerce; the men of war having still on board 400 bags of cochineal, and 27,000 quintals of Indigo. The vessels of the convoy are charged with 30,000 casks of sugar, and a prodigious quantity of tobacco for the King's account, leather, &c. The total amount of these articles, together with the gold and silver, is estimated at thirty millions of piastres.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

ON the 3d of January, the American Congress issued an order for paying the half-yearly dividend, due on the first of that month; and four and a quarter percent. was accordingly paid to the public creditors by the Bank at Philadelphia.

Between the American army and the Congress the greatest harmony subsists. Gen. Washington has presented a petition from the army, requesting that each soldier should have either a portion of land allotted to him, full pay for five years, or half pay for life. So equitable a proposal was immediately agreed to; and when the last advices left America, Congress were employed in adjusting a plan for gratifying the wishes of the army.

Gen. Washington has requested permission of Congress to retire to a private station, not stipulating a single condition for himself.

The American Congress have passed a vote, expressing it "incumbent on them to testify their sense of the eminent services of Gen. Washington;" but the manner of testifying the public gratitude was not finally adjusted.

To prevent the consequences of any disagreement with the British military, whose stay at New-York is grumbled at by the multitude, the following orders were issued:

Head-Quarters, New-York, March 27.

In order to save unnecessary trouble, Notice is hereby given, that no persons what-

soever are to be admitted into the British lines, without having first previously obtained passports for the purpose from the Commandant of New York, except those who come to or go from the markets will report themselves to the Police, whose permissions for taking out horses, &c. will be sufficient.

Any persons who have come in without leave are directed to report themselves immediately at the Commandant's office, otherwise they will be subject to very disagreeable consequences.

(Signed) OL. DE LANCY, Adj. Gen. *Head-Quarters, New-York, April 15.*

ORDERS. It is the Commander in Chief's orders, that the seventh article of the Provisional Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America be strictly attended to and complied with by all persons whatsoever under his command. See the article, p. 166.

All masters of vessels are particularly cautioned, at their peril, not to commit any breach of the above article.

Three gentlemen are appointed by this order to superintend the embarkation, as American agent always being present.

Any persons, claiming property embarked or to be embarked, are to apply to any of those three gentlemen, who will call a board to examine into the merits of their claims; and should any doubts arise, on examination, the same are to be minuted down, so as to furnish evidence to future commissions, in order to settle and adjust all claims and controversies whatsoever.

The refugees, and all masters of vessels, will be attentive that no person is permitted to embark as a refugee who has not resided 12 months within the British lines, without a special passport from the Commandant. It is also recommended to the refugees, to take care no person of bad character is suffered to embark with them.

Capt. Mewitt, who commands the embarkation, is requested to assist and give such orders as he shall judge necessary for carrying these measures into execution.

Boston, April 9. The following resolve passed with but one dissentient, at the adjournment of the March meeting the 17th inst.

Whereas by a resolve of the legislature of this commonwealth, passed Feb. 13, 1776; the several towns were directed and empowered at their annual meeting to choose committees of correspondence, inspection; and safety, whose business among other things is to communicate matters of importance to committees of the same denomination to any other town, county, or state, that committees so appointed should use their utmost industry and care to effect the great and important purposes of their appointment, at a time when interest is making for the readmitting absconders and conspirators to return into this and other of the United States: Therefore

Therefore resolved, That this town will, at all times, as they have done, to the utmost of their power, oppose every enemy to the just rights and liberties of mankind; and that, after so wicked a conspiracy against those rights and liberties, by certain ingrates, most of them natives of these states, and who have been refugees and declared traitors to their country, it is the opinion of this town, that they ought never to be suffered to return, but be excluded from having lot or portion among us.

And the Committee of Correspondence is hereby requested, as by the laws of this commonwealth they are fully empowered, to write to the several towns in this commonwealth, and desire them to come into the same or similar resolves, if they shall think fit.

Fifth-Kill, April 10. On Tuesday morning Capt. Stapleton, Deputy Adj. Gen. of the British army, arrived at Head-quarters with dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton, to his Excellency Gen. Washington, announcing the ratification of the articles of peace.

In order the more readily to comply with the 7th article of the Provisional Treaty, by which it is determined, that all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of any of the King's officers, shall be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to which they belong, the Commander in Chief directs, that all persons in possession of any archives, records, deeds, or papers as above recited, shall forthwith deliver them into the Secretary's office, at Head-quarters, taking a receipt for the same. (Signed)

OL. DE LANCEY, Adj. Gen.

Providence, March 29. Indictments were preferred by the Grand Jury against five persons, for combining with a number of others to obstruct and prevent the collection of taxes. Four of them were sentenced to pay each a fine of 120*l.* and the other a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned till their fines are paid.

Philadelphia, April 17. In Congress, June 14, 1777. Resolved, That the flag of the 13 United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: That the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation. (See vol. xlvii.)

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The savages continue to war on the Back Settlements. Within three weeks past they have taken and killed several families: A family of the name of Davis, on Busby-Run, in Westmoreland County, and a family of the name of Lyon, on Turtle-Creek, in the same county. On the frontiers of Washington, on Racoon, Cross-Creek, Buffalo, Ten-Mile, and Wheeling Creeks, mischief has been done. About 30 persons have been

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killed or taken prisoners. A woman of the name of Walker was taken on Buffalo, and made her escape before the party had crossed the Ohio. Some of the party spoke English, but asked her no questions of the country, &c.

A fund is raising among the merchants of this and some other American cities, for stocking a considerable portion of the circumjacent pasturage with the species of horned cattle abounding among the Illinois Indians. These animals are thickly clothed with wool, said to be of a quality little inferior to that of English sheep.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Dublin Castle, June 3. The Earl of Northampton, who embarked at Holyhead last night at 10 o'clock, arrived safe in this port about three o'clock in the afternoon, and landed at Dumlary. Upon his Lordship's arrival in this city, he was received with the usual splendour, and introduced in form to Earl Temple, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the Presence Chamber, from whence a procession was made to the Council Chamber, where his Lordship's commission was read, and the oaths administered to him; after which his Lordship, having received the sword from Lord Temple, and being invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, the great guns in his Majesty's Park the Phoenix were fired, and answered by the regiments on duty. His Excellency then repaired to the Presence Chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction.

This day, about two o'clock, Earl Temple, late Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, embarked on board his Majesty's ship the Unicorn, on his return to England. In his passage through the streets, his Lordship received demonstrations of respect from the people, who testified their regard for him by repeated wishes for his welfare and safe return to England.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

On the 25th inst, the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's high commissioner to the Church of Scotland, attended as usual, walked in procession to the High Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Reverend the Principal, M'Cormick, of St. Andrews, (the late Moderator) on the duties of the Clergy, from Tit. xi. 15. After which, his Excellency went to the Assembly Room, and the members unanimously made choice of the Rev. Dr. Henry Grieve, of Dalkeith, to be their Moderator. His Majesty's commission for 1800*l.* for the propagation of the Gospel in the Highlands was then read, and ordered to be recorded. His Excellency the Commissioner then opened the Assembly with an elegant speech from the throne; to which a

suitable

suitable reply was made by the Moderator. The Assembly then unanimously appointed a committee to draw up the usual address to his Majesty; also, a congratulatory address, thanking his Majesty for restoring the blessings of peace. The answer to his Majesty's letter was then read, and, after some correction, approved of; as was likewise the address to his Majesty on the peace. Several amendments were proposed to the address by Dr. McCormick, Professor Hill, Mr. Duff, &c. One paragraph, referring to the scarcity of provisions, running thus, "We consider ourselves as called upon by a warning from heaven," Mr. Duff reprobated with his usual keenness and humour. He alleged, it implied that the Assembly were carrying on some visionary correspondence with heaven; and moved, that the Assembly should substitute in place of it, "We consider ourselves as especially called upon by the Providence of God." The alteration was accordingly agreed on; and both addresses ordered to be transmitted to his Majesty.

From *Baldernach*, That on May 16, several people going to cast peats, carried fire along with them, in order to burn part of the heather to spread the peats on: they afterwards went to work, without taking any further notice of it, when it communicated to a plantation of nine-year-old firs, consisting of near 66 acres, upon which the whole country was alarmed; but, notwithstanding every exertion being made, before it could be extinguished the whole was nearly consumed.

PORT NEWS.

Portsmouth, June 4. The ships at Spithead and in the Harbour, which are in commission, were all dressed this day, on account of the anniversary of the King's birth-day; it was also a holiday in the yard, and the Commissioner and Port-Admiral both gave entertainments on the occasion.—All the ships laid up here will be inspected every three months. A new method of smocking them two or three times a year is also talked of, to prevent the breed of vermin, so greatly destructive to the ships laid up in ordinary.—The company of the *Aledo* fireship, being men who had been drafted from the ships that had been in the action of the 12th of April, waited upon Mr. Lindergreen, the prize agent, to be paid their prize money for the *Ville de Paris*, and the other captures; but on Mr. Lindergreen's making some excuse, they made preparations for pulling down his house, seized a person coming out of his office, whom they took for his clerk, and led him down Point Street, swearing they would drown him, except he would pay them instantly, which he promised to do, and paid them for the present.—The *Raisonné*, of 64 guns, was ordered to proceed to the River, to be paid off, but the men refused to go, as they have thought it most proper the ship should be paid off where she lay.

From *Falmouth*, That the *Whitby* armed ship was arrived there in 24 days from New York, but that when she sailed, that city was not evacuated, nor was it certain when it would be. Transports, however, were assembling at Sandy-Hook.

ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

The sum of 807*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was lately subscribed at *Stretfield*, for the relief of the poor in that town, by which 1500 families have been relieved for the space of 13 weeks.

In the night of the 27th inst, some villains broke open the house of Mr. Butler, farmer and grazier, at Church Stoke, near Grant-ham, Lincolnshire, and rifled a bureau of 100 guineas in gold, and some silver. The villains, not satisfied with their booty, set the house on fire in two places, which burnt for some time with great fury. Mr. Butler, smelling something of a sulphureous nature, got up, and immediately alarmed his family, who all fortunately escaped; but, before the fire was extinguished, considerable damage was done to the house and furniture.

In the evening of the 24th ult. as Mr. Rebbeck, a reputable farmer of *Stretton*, was returning home from Warminster Market, he was suddenly attacked by two foot-pads, one of whom seized his horse's bridle, and struck him several times across his head with a hanger, which cut through his hat and wig, and also severely wounded him on his hand and arm, with which he defended his head from being materially injured. The villains then dragged him from his horse, and, after robbing him of about 14*s.*, made off towards Bishopstrow.

A letter from *Flint*, in North Wales, says, that the weather has been as severe as it was in the middle of winter: that they have had a great deal of snow, and the frost so hard that the ice was an inch thick, which has destroyed all their early fruits and plants, and has done a great deal of damage to their corn.—From June 1, to the middle of the month, the frosts were more or less every night in many parts of England.

On the 31st inst, a duel was fought near Bangor Ferry, in Caernarvonshire, between Capt. J. and Col. P. In consequence of several disputes that had happened relating to the Anglesea militia, and a challenge given some time ago by Capt. J. to Col. P. they were bound to preserve the peace for a year. That time being expired, Capt. J. sent a message, that he would be at the Ferry-House at six o'clock on Saturday morning, attended by Capt. M. The parties met—the seconds marked the ground at 12 paces, and tossed up for the first fire, which Col. P. gained. He fired, and shot Capt. J. in the right thigh, who strove to return the fire, but his pistol misfired. Capt. J. then demanded a second shot, which not being immediately complied with, he was unable to bear longer on his thigh, and was carried off by the assistance

of the seconds. There are hopes very.

Wiltshire, That a brewer's servant, caution to go into a beer cask of 21 dimensions, was instantly killed our, or fixed air, generated in the nother man attempted to go down, & proceeded far before he found he ntly return, or meet the fate of the

The body was soon afterwards , but all endeavours to restore life itlefs.

Salisbury, That on the 8th instant a , on account of the high price of seized on sixty loads of oatmeal, y put into waggons and carried off. wife compelled the owners of the at was left, to sell it at such a price ed upon.—*Leeds* being threatened fit, a party of the military from ched to their assistance.

York, That two men in that neigh- were apprehended, charged with 50 pair of wire cards (styled by n cards), and transmitting them pondant at Liverpool, to be for- y the first vessel that failed from for Virginia. The men are bound pear at the ensuing West Riding sureties for upwards of 1200*l*.

Lancaster, That the canal for effect- tion between the rivers Severn and s begun. Near 200 men are at the Bottoms near Stroud. So fan idea is entertained of this scheme ndoners, that if its completion had a million instead of 130,000*l*. the ld have been presently subscribed. ections of one mercantile house e subscribed 23,000*l*. and several 00*l*. each.

Wiltshire, That on Monday afternoon, a flash of lightning, which was in- volved by a most tremendous clap ; struck Mr. Norton's house, near l Pits. It seemed first to strike a chimney, and from thence ran down in three different directions; one ie East side, another towards the d a third towards the South front. neys were entirely demolished to trees, the roof in a great measure e windows shivered to pieces, and he lead melted. Mr. Norton him- one of the chambers; but neither y one in the house, received the . In the adjoining dwelling, be- o Mr. Craven, both himself, his ant, and Mr. Smith, a relation, e children, suffered so violent an ick as to throw them down, and mbness in their limbs, which con- e some time, and yet the building n further damage than the break- w panes of glass.

Chesham, That on Wednesday, four men who were rubbing chalk

in Chilton Pits, near Sudbury, unfortunately lost their lives by the caving from the top of the pit falling on them so precipitately, through the wetness of the season, that all assistance was ineffectual.

From *Bristol*, That William Morley was executed there for forging a bill of exchange of 25*l*. and thereby defrauding Mr. Curtis, cheese-monger of that city. Also William Shutler, for a burglary and robbery in College Green. Morley was a native of Wales, and had been remarkable in his youth for his progress in learning and fine writing; which last accomplishment proved his bane; for he was so expert at counterfeiting hands, that he had forged many bills before he was detected of that for which he suffered. He was only 25 years of age. Shutler was born in London, and learned his art of house-breaking in that metropolis. They both behaved very affectingly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 28.

The House of Commons, in a committee of ways and means, resolved, That 46,767*l*. remaining in the Exchequer, reserved for the disposition of Parliament, be applied towards the supply of the present year.

May 30.

Being the restoration of King Charles II. the same was observed at Court as a high festival.

The Lord Mayor has directed the City-Solicitor to prosecute a parish-officer, for refusing to obey his order for the relief of a poor Jew, who became distressed, and was abandoned by the Synagogue. The parish-officer insisted there was no law to compel any parish to relieve a Foreigner in this country, though he had no objection to be charitable on this or any other occasion, but he denied the authority of the magistrate to oblige him. The Lord Mayor made an order with his own hand, which the officer disobeyed, and the matter is to be tried. The Lord Mayor has allowed the poor Jew and his family 12*s*. a week, till the affair is decided.

A committee of Aldermen, appointed to meet at Guild-Hall, to consider of the memorial of the Livery, attended, when a number of gentlemen, deputed by the Livery, were admitted to state the nature of their claim, and the farther proceeding was adjourned till another meeting.

This day in the House of Commons Mr W. Pitt informed the House, that as he understood many gentlemen entertained objections to the Bill for abolishing certain patent and other offices in the Customs, and as the Session was so very far advanced, he was willing to drop it for the present; but as the principle of the bill seemed to have been honoured with the approbation of the House, he intended to make a motion which should prevent any measures from being taken during the recess, that should clog the discussion

of the bill next year. Accordingly he moved that the Order of the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Custom-House Bill on Monday be discharged; and that another order be made, for adjourning the further consideration of it for three months. This motion having been carried, he next moved the following resolution, "That it is the opinion of this House, that his Majesty's Ministers ought not to grant, or advise to be granted, any patent, or reversion of any patent place in the Customs, otherwise than during pleasure, before the next Session of Parliament." The question being put on this resolution, it was also carried.

May 31.

The following is the substance of the sentence pronounced this day by the Court-Martial on Lieut. Col. Cockburne:

"The Court-Martial assembled to try Lieut. Col. Cockburne, having duly considered and weighed the evidence given in support of the charge, and also that which has been produced by him on his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole charge. And the Court doth adjudge, that he be therefore cashiered, and declared unworthy of serving his Majesty in any military capacity whatever; and that the same be declared in public orders, and circulated to every corps of his Majesty's service."

The Court afterwards declared in the most honourable terms, "that there was not the least shadow of imputation upon the conduct either of Lieut. Mackenzie, or Capt. Rogerson."

SUNDAY, June 1.

An Officer in the Train, who had lost a leg abroad, met his wife in company with another gentleman; some words of a very hasty nature ensued, when the husband fired a pistol at the gentleman, and wounded him in the arm; he was presenting another pistol, but was prevented by a Serjeant of the Guards, who was passing at the moment. He was taken into custody, and committed to prison.

Last Sunday a young couple were married at Bishopgate church by licence; and the man, apprehending that after purchasing the licence he had nothing more to pay, had not sufficient to discharge the proper fees; the bride likewise was without cash; in consequence of which, she staid in the vestry while the bridegroom went to procure the money; but not returning for upwards of two hours, she was permitted to go away *Scarf-free*.

Monday 2.

In the Court of King's Bench, a peremptory Mandamus was moved for, and granted, to restore a Verger of St. Paul's to his office, from which he had been unjustly removed.

Tuesday 3.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond made two motions to the following purport: First, "That their Lordships

should resolve, that the giving any place of emolument to any of the Judges was contrary to the meaning and spirit of the acts which had been passed to render them independent:" Secondly, "That their Lordships should resolve, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means to secure the most perfect independence to the Judges."

Lord Abingdon expressed his approbation of the motions.

The Duke of Portland was against the motions, and moved the previous question.

The Duke of Richmond then withdrew his first motion, and let the second stand by itself, as the first was only meant by him as the ground-work for the committee to proceed upon.

After a long debate upon the second motion, the previous question was put, and carried without a division.

At the Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, after the proceedings of the last committee were read, the Lord-Mayor informed the Court, that there were several leases from the Royal Hospitals to be sealed, and that the acting governors of those hospitals had intimated to him that the seal ought to be placed in the possession of the Court of Aldermen, as it was previous to the late dispute between the Corporation and those Governors; he therefore submitted that claim to the opinion of the Court. The consideration was adjourned.

A letter from Dr. Hawes, Register of the Humane Society, containing a resolution of thanks from the Directors of that laudable Institution, for the gift of 100l. from the Corporation, was read. See p. 443.

The Lord Mayor then produced two papers, purporting to be resolutions agreed to by the livery, and signed "Thomas Tomlins, Chairman of the Livery at large;" the one returning thanks for the polite reception the Court gave to their memorial, and the other to request the Court to give direction to the Committee, to whom their memorial was referred, to report in whose gift the whole of the officers of the city are by law established.

A report from the said Committee was then read, together with some observations, and an elucidation of the constitution of the City made by the City Solicitor, which shewed clearly, that the right of election to those offices lay in the Corporation, and not in the livery at large.

A motion was made that the said Committee be discharged, which was unanimously agreed to.

A petition of John Pardoe, Esq. was read, praying to be discharged from the nomination for Sheriff, on account of his age and infirmities, and having lately served the shrievalty in the county of Essex; but the Court, not being satisfied with his pleas, almost unanimously rejected his petition.

Wed.

Wednesday 4.

being the anniversary of his Majesty's day, who entered into the 46th year of his age, there was a very numerous and brilliant appearance of the nobility, ministers, and other persons of distinction at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. At noon the Ode, by W. Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat, was sung, and set to music by Mr. Stanley, of the King's band of musicians, performed before their Majesties, nobility, and the great council-chamber. At 1 o'clock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and at night there was a Court, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy, throughout London and Westminster.

Ball was numerous and brilliant. The ladies commenced at nine in the evening, but the ladies who were candidates for the numerous that almost every gentleman: Prince of Wales excepted, had to perform the task of four minutes each. The ladies retired as usual without taking any refreshment, and the dancing was continued after 12.

Thursday 5.

the birth-day of his Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, who then entered the 13th year of his age, their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion at the Queen's Palace. A bill was taken into consideration, by which Lord Mayor observed that the receipt on receipts was universally odious to the people, as injurious and oppressive. It was upon time, which no man can com-

Rt. Hon. W. Pitt spoke in favour of

Mr. Riggs, whose wife was executed some years ago for cruelty to her apprentice girl, aged 13. XXXVII. pp. 419, 433.) threw out of a two-pair of stairs window, and killed on the spot.

Grand Jury found a true bill against Ryland, for forgery on the E. I. Co. His trial, however, at his own request was put off.

Friday 6.

Majesties, his R. Highness the Prince of Wales, and their R. Highnesses the Princesses, removed to Windsor and remain there during the summer.

Office. Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir John Stevens, dated Port Antonio, April 4.—“I have to inform you that I have acquainted their Lordships, that 13th ult. his Majesty's ship *Resolute* arrived here from a cruise. Capt. King was in with him *La Coquette*, a French privateer of 28 guns, commanded by the Marquis de la Roche. She was taken off Turk's head by her guns. *Gaz.* *Gazette* contains likewise his Majesty's order in Council for the importation

of the produce of any of the American Provinces, on the same terms with the produce of the British islands, and without any obstruction whatever, otherwise than that tobacco is to pay down the old subsidy in ready money; but may be bonded for all subsequent duties as formerly.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor, 19 Aldermen, the Recorder, and upwards of 200 Commoners.

The Court proceeded to the election of an Under Marshal, when Mr. Preston was chosen, who promised to pay proper attention to the duties when in office, and expressed his gratitude for the kindness of the Court.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Duke of Portland and Lord J. Cavendish, gave no hopes that the tax on receipts would be rejected.

A motion was then made, that the Court do petition the House against the said Bill, which was agreed to.

Saturday 7.

This day an express arrived to one Edward Whitmore, a private soldier in the 9th regiment of foot, quartered in Norwich, informing him of the death of his father, by which event he came into immediate possession of a fortune of more than 50,000l.—The above express was brought to Norwich by his lady, who arrived in her own carriage and four.

Bury Foll.

The same day came on at the Old Bailey the trial of Michael Hammell, for shooting at the Rev. Dr. Durand, while he was preaching at the French church, (see p. 445) in Spitalfields, when after the examination of witnesses for near four hours, the Jury brought in their verdict Infamy, and care was ordered to be taken of the prisoner.

Tuesday 10.

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall, when it was unanimously agreed to instruct the City Members to oppose the Bill now agitating in Parliament for a tax on receipts. This tax is equally odious to every part of the united kingdom.

Wednesday 11.

This day the House of Commons met for the further dispatch of business.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 24th, ended; when 22 convicts received sentence of death.

Same day was laid the first stone of the Theatres, to be built by subscription, at the London Hospital. A procession was made from the Hospital to the place of the intended building at the East end, consisting of a numerous company of the friends of the undertaking. A plate of metal was deposited with the stone, on which was engraven the following inscription, viz. “The Foundation of this Medical Theatre was begun, and the first Stone deposited by Bussick Harwood, M. D. F. A. S. principal Patron and Promoter of the Undertaking, attended by
700

numerous assembly of the Benefactors and Friends to Medical Science, on Wednesday the 12th Day of June, 1783. Thomas Healde, M. D. F. R. S. James Maddocks, M. D. Richard Grindall, F. R. S. William Blizard, F. A. S. Institutions of Lectures on Physick and Surgery, at the London-Hospital. Architect John Robinson."

His Majesty's Proclamation was issued, for pardoning all deserters from the land forces who had been duly enlisted previous to the date of this proclamation, and all gaolers where any such deserters are confined are to discharge them forthwith, without fee or reward, upon receiving certificates from the Secretary of the War-Office, that the names of such deserters appear to him to have been transmitted to the War-Office.

Thursday 12.

The Bill for granting certain stamp duties on Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Receipts, was debated in the House of Commons, and carried with a high hand. Sir Cecil Wray moved that the whole clause laying duties on receipts be left out. He was seconded by the Lord Mayor of London. But on a division it was rejected 145 to 40.

Friday 13.

The Rt. Hon. E. Temple, from Ireland, was at St. James's, and had a long conference with his Majesty.

The House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, resolved, that

- 308,277*l.* be granted for land forces, guards, and garrisons, for 1783.
- 40,241*l.* for 8 battalions of troops.
- 136,888*l.* for forces serving abroad.
- 38,000*l.* for provincial troops in America.
- 205,343*l.* for forces in the Plantations, &c.
- 8,137*l.* for full pay to officers abroad.
- 8,131*l.* for the pay of Gen. and Gen. Staff officers.

Gen. Conway delivered a message from his Majesty, informing the House, that the Hon. Major Stanhope, one of their Members, having been charged with misconduct in his command in the island of Tobago, his Majesty had ordered him to be put under an arrest, that he might be brought to trial.

Sir Grey Cowper moved an address of thanks for his Majesty's regard to the privileges of that House. Agreed to.

Saturday 14.

A court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, to receive the report of the committee appointed to prosecute the city's petition in Parliament against the stamp duties on receipts. The report was, that the petition was ordered to lie on the table; but they had since been informed, that the bill had passed. A motion was then made, That it is the opinion of this court, that it is owing to the same pernicious counsels which have caused a dismemberment of the empire, the effusion of so much blood and treasure, our dilution at home, and contempt abroad, that now operate in burthening the people in the new tax on receipts, which in its nature

is so flagrantly partial and vexatious, and an impediment to trade and commerce, already too much oppressed. This caused some debate on the propriety of agitating such a question; and but few members being present, the mover withdrew the motion.

The Chairman of the Livery at large, and the Committee, went to the Town-Clerk's office, to demand in form copies, extracts, and perusal, of all the city records, books, and proceedings, in order to substantiate their rights to the appointing certain city officers, according to the claim made by their memorial presented for that purpose. (See p. 532.)

Four women were taken before Ald. Kitchen, for going about with false passes, and were committed to Bridewell to hard labour, and to be whipped at going out and coming in. They confessed they bought the passes in Litchfield-street of a person who sold them for three-pence each.

A soldier belonging to the guard on duty laid down his firelock at St. James's, and very abruptly demanded of his officer his discharge, alleging that his time of servitude was expired. He was immediately ordered into custody, and sent hand-cuffed to the Savoy.

Monday 16.

Being Trinity Monday, the elder brethren and officers of the corporation of the Holy Trinity held their anniversary meeting, according to annual custom.

This day the following remarkable petition was presented to the House of Commons:

"A petition of the people called Quakers was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, met in their annual assembly, having solemnly considered the state of the enslaved Negroes, conceive themselves engaged, in religious duty, to lay the suffering situation of that unhappy people before the House, as a subject loudly calling for the humane interposition of the legislature; and the petitioners regret, that a nation professing the Christian faith should so far counteract the principles of humanity and justice, as, by cruel treatment of this oppressed race, to fill their minds with prejudices against the mild and beneficent doctrines of the gospel; and that, under the countenance of the laws of this country, many thousands of those our fellow creatures, entitled to the natural rights of mankind, are held, as private property, in cruel bondage; and the petitioners being informed that a bill for the regulation of the African trade is now before the House, containing a clause which restrains the officers of the African company from exporting Negroes, the petitioners, deeply affected with a consideration of the rapine, oppression, and bloodshed attending that traffic, humbly request, that the said restriction may be extended to all persons whatsoever; or that the House would grant such other relief in the premises as to them may seem meet." *Votes of the House.*

Then

Their address to the King, mentioned in p. 267, is too singular to be omitted. It was presented and read by Mr. David Barclay; accompanied by Mr. Jacob Hagen, Mr. Tho. Corbyn, Mr. John Eliot, Mr. Dan. Mildred, Mr. John Wright, Tho. Knowles, M. D. and J. Coakley Lettson, M. D. being introduced by the Lord in waiting:

To GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; The Address of the People called Quakers:

"May it please the King!

"THE peaceable principles of Christianity, which tend to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of all mankind, render the event of peace peculiarly grateful to us thy faithful subjects, the people called Quakers; and we rejoice, that, as the father of thy people, thy mind is relieved from the painful anxiety that must have accompanied their destruction or distress; for when we reflect on the dreadful calamities, and the great effusion of human blood, which ever attend the prosecution of war, we deeply lament, that any of the professors of the Christian religion should continue a practice so inconsistent with the doctrines of CHRIST, the Prince of Peace. We trust, however, that in the appointment of Divine Wisdom, the time will come, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. And it is the fervent wish of our hearts, that a zeal for the discouragement of vice, immorality, and dissipation, and for the promotion of righteousness, which exalteth a nation, may spread and increase amongst the inhabitants of thy dominions.

"Impressed with a thankful sense of the religious privileges which we enjoy under thy government, and attached as we sincerely are in duty and affection to thy person and family, it is our earnest prayer, that the arm of Almighty Power may establish thy throne in righteousness and peace."

Signed on Behalf of the said People, London, the Nineteenth Day of the Third Month, 1783, by a Committee of 73 Persons.

His Majesty's Answer.

"I always receive with pleasure your assurances of duty and affection to my person and family, and do so particularly upon the event of peace. You may be assured of my constant protection, as your uniform attachment to my government, and peaceable disposition and conduct, are highly acceptable to me."

Tuesday 17.

The following melancholy accident happened at Drayton Green: A gentleman and his son, a student at Exeter college Oxford, being left late at night over their wine, the servants were alarmed by the report of a pistol, and on entering the room found the fa-

ther dead drunk, and the son weltering in his blood. An authentic account of this unhappy accident shall be given in our next.

Wednesday 18.

A meeting was held of the Tobago planters, and Mr. Young in the chair, to receive the report of the answer given to their memorial (see p. 175) presented by Gen. Melville to the ministers of France, which was in substance, that every possible indulgence shall be shewn them; that a reasonable time shall be allowed to such as may incline to dispose of their property; that the Protestant inhabitants shall enjoy the full exercise of their religion; that they shall be secure in the enjoyment of their civil rights; and that every suit at law, at present undetermined, shall be decided agreeably to the laws of England. The meeting unanimously approved the answer, and recommended that Gen. Melville be requested to attend their interests.

A petition from the merchants and traders of London against the tax on receipts was presented to the House of Lords, but rejected, being, as some objected, against the general rule of the House; others, that their Lords were not competent to make alterations in money bills; both which antiquated notions would have been obviated had the prayer of the petition been of such a nature as to require the interference of that House. Lord Walsingham observed, that if petitions against money bills were to be countenanced, Parliament could do nothing else but receive them; for no tax could be laid that would not affect some bodies of men, and those who thought themselves aggrieved would be sure to complain.

The same day, in the House of Commons, Lord John Cavendish brought up a bill for taking away the right of compounding for the duty on malt made for private consumption. This was combated on the ground of opening the doors of private houses to officers of excise, and also on the score of private charity, as the poor would be the sufferers, for gentlemen would be more sparing in giving beer to their labourers. These objections, after debate, were over-ruled, 129 to 47.

At a Quarterly meeting of the E. I. Company, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year ending at Midsummer, on the question being put, That it be after the rate of 8 per cent. it passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

Mr. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee appointed to watch over the privileges of the Company, took occasion to report what had passed lately at an interview with the D. of Portland, as First Lord of the Treasury; that the Committee had pushed his Grace, in order to obtain an answer to the question, "Whether it was the intent of Government to bring the Company's affairs before Parliament this session, or not?" But that what fell from his Grace was so ambiguous, that it

was impossible to guess what the real designs of Government were. Of this circumstance he thought it his duty to give the proprietors the earliest notice.

Monday 23.

Ld J. Cavendish delivered a written message from the King, as follows:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty, reflecting on the propriety of a separate establishment for his dearly beloved son, the Prince of Wales, recommends the consideration thereof to this House; relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons for such aid towards making that establishment, as shall appear consistent with a due attention to the circumstances of his people, every addition to whose burdens his Majesty feels with the most sensible concern."

Report says, there was some dissention in the Cabinet about wording this message; which has since been entirely reconciled, by the gracious condescension of the great personages whom the debate more immediately concerned.

Tuesday 24.

Being Midsummer-day, a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs and other City-Officers, when Bernard Turner, Esq, and Thomas Skinner, Esq, were chosen.

The following Bills received the Royal assent by commission.—The new Stamp-act—The Pay-office Reform-bill—The Scotch Corn-bill—The Vagabonds Bill; and several other public and private bills.

Wednesday 25.

The order of the day for taking the King's message into consideration being read, Lord John Cavendish acquainted the House that his Majesty had graciously resolved to take upon himself the whole of the annual expence of the Prince's establishment, and to allow his Royal Highness 50,000. a year; and had only applied to that House for a temporary aid, to enable his R. H. to fit up his house, and to make it convenient. His Lordship concluded by moving that the sum of 60,000. be granted to his Majesty, towards settling the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The chief objection to this motion was, that the appointment to his Royal Highness was too small. Ld. North thought it becoming the dignity of the nation to have settled 100,000. a year on the Heir Apparent of the Crown.—The motion was agreed to, nem. con.

Thursday 26.

This morning, about eleven o'clock, Thomas Davenport, Esq. was conducted to the Court of Chancery, between Ed. Bearcroft and Rd. Jackson, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's counsel, when Ld Loughborough, as First Ld Commissioner, acquainted him that his Majesty had been pleased to call him to the dignity of a Serjeant at Law; his writ was then delivered in, and the usual oaths administered,

Friday 27.

Advices from *Dublin* speak of a most gallant defence made by Mr. Dominic Mahon, who, accompanied by one servant only, in bringing cash to that city to the amount of more than 1000*l.* was set upon by six villains, one of whom seized the bridle of Mr. Mahon's horse, while another with a pistol in his hand demanded his money, and threatened him with instant death if he did not deliver. Mr. Mahon said, he had only travelling charges in his pocket—the King's money was in the portmanteau, which they might have; and if they would use no violence, he would speak to his servant, a Munster lad, who did not understand English, to make no resistance. In that language he told his servant to untie the portmanteau, but to kill the fellow dead that came to receive it. The servant performed his part, and Mr. Mahon shot the fellow in the face that held his bridle. Being both then released, they clapped spurs to their horses, and luckily escaped, tho' fired at by the villains, and a ball went through the sleeve of Mr. Mahon's great coat, but without the least hurt.

Monday 30.

By the act for granting new stamp duties on bills, notes, receipts, &c. it is enacted, that, from and after the 1st of August next, the old act shall be repealed, and the new duties commence on that day; and that the stamp on receipts shall take place on the 1st of September.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

THE Merchants of France have proposed to the State to build in time of peace six sail of the line, to which one ship of 70 guns is annually to be added. These are to be given to the King, with this respectful request, That his Majesty will be pleased to give the command of them to captains in the merchants' service, to be chosen by the boards by whom they are fitted out.

The quantity of hemp imported last year from Russia was 168,000 tons; 16,000 tons more than was imported the year before.

The Americans are said to be threatened with a terrible Indian war. The world knows what barbarities they had committed among the Savages: the latter have hitherto been restrained from retaliating by the King's authority. Irritated, however, to a degree of phrenzy by repeated cruelties, and apprehensive that the Americans mean to extirpate them, the Indians have at last taken up the hatchet, which they declare shall swim in blood. All the nations from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern Lakes, inclusive, are combined, and intend to commence hostilities this summer. So formidable a combination of the Indians was never known before in North America. This account came by express from Canada to Sir Guy Carleton, and was by him forwarded to Congress.

A new light-house is now erected, upon an experimental plan, on a hill near to New-

wood; it is formed upon a shelving plan, similar to the roof of an house, which is covered with glass, and the inside lighted with lamps; the back part of this machinery is lined with polished copper, to add to the reflection of the lamps. This invention is viewed every night from Black-Friars-bridge, to find its utility in the different changes of weather, and is found to answer the intended use, to be placed instead of the light-houses on the different parts of the sea-coasts, which are now lighted by coals.

List of the men of war ordered to be broke up and fold, as unfit for service:

Orford	70	Mars	74
Achilles	60	Temeraire	74
* Modeste	64	Boyne	70
* Tyger	60	Warpite	70
* Serine	70	St Anne	60
Essex	60	Dreadnought	60

Those with this * mark were French or Spanish prizes taken last war; the others have never been at sea since the peace of 1763, being employed as hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c.

The following is the letter at large which brought the account of the explosion at Bencoolen, which blew up a great part of the Company's fort there:

"I was in bed at my own house, which was not quite 150 yards from the place where the magazine stood, and plainly saw the flash, which burst open my shutters, and extinguished a lamp I had burning in my chamber; immediately after, the roof of my house fell in, and buried me in the ruins, but as it chiefly consisted of bamboo, I was not hurt: I contrived, I know not how, to get into my hall, the floor of which I found covered with broken glass, from the fall of the lamps and lantern that had been in it: Here I remained for some time, not knowing what to do, whether to remain in the house, or run out, it then raining excessively. All this time I imagined that my house only had suffered, supposing it had been struck with lightning. At length I saw a light in the fort, which increased very fast, and a serjeant came running to acquaint me, that the Sepoy barracks had taken fire, and immediately after the drums beat to arms. I went to the fort—but what a scene was there! It is next to impossible to describe it. The barracks torn to pieces—the men under arms half naked—and the fire burning furiously. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which then fell, it continued till near six in the morning, when it was burnt out, not a part of the Sepoy barracks being left. On my return to my own house, I found not a room in it had escaped, not a lock or bolt but what was forced open, every shutter and door split to pieces, and the furniture all broke, or spoiled by the explosion or rain. What is most extraordinary, tho' innumerable shot and bricks new about, not a single European re-

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ceived any hurt from them. Almost every house in the settlement was nearly ruined. The Company's loss, exclusive of individuals, is estimated at 90,000 dollars.

The prayer of the American Loyalists serving in America is, That grants of lands may be made them in some of his Majesty's American Provinces, and that they may be assisted in making settlements in order that they and their children may enjoy the benefits of the British Government.

That some permanent provision may be made for such as have been disabled in the service, and for the widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers.

That, as a reward for their faithful services, the rank of the officers may be permanent in America; and that on the reduction of their regiments they may have half-pay.

Late accounts from the North of Ireland say, the people there are almost starving. At Carrickfergus, rotten meal is sold at 30s. the hundred weight

REMARKABLE TRIALS CONTINUED.

On the 30th inst, an extraordinary affair came on in the Court of King's Bench. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Simonburn, having been indicted for wilfully and maliciously shooting at a man, applied to the Court for bail; when it appeared from the depositions which were read, that Dr. Scott went out a woodcock-shooting with three or four brace of springing spaniels, attended by his Curate, and his servant; that they were followed or dogged by the prosecutor, whom Doctor Scott had warned in the morning to keep at a proper distance, for fear of his being undesignedly hurt. In the course of the day a woodcock was flushed by his Curate, and flew towards Dr. Scott, who fired, and cried out—"Mark! Mark!" At the time he fired, it appeared from the depositions, that the prosecutor (who did not pretend that he was hurt or even touched) was at between 80 and 90 yards distance; and that the prosecution was malicious, and took its rise from a tythe suit, which Dr. Scott is now carrying on in the Exchequer. The Court, therefore, readily admitted Dr. Scott to bail, whose bail were the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Viscount Hinchinbrook, Mr. Bowes, Member for Newcastle, and Mr. Burton, of Lincoln's Inn.

Last Term the Court of King's Bench was moved for a new trial, to set aside a verdict delivered against one of the Marshalmen of this city, for 20l. damages, on an action brought for false imprisonment at the suit of a tradesman: Upon that action the Marshalmen justified, that he received charge of the plaintiff for a felony said to have been committed; and therefore, whether true or false, he was bound as a constable to take him into custody, unless he suspected or knew of contrivance or wanton oppression. On the trial,

ANECDOTES of the late Mr. POWELL,
in a Letter addressed to the Printer of the
Bury Post. (See p. 454.)

THE conduct of the late Mr. Powell having lately been a topic of much conversation; and as every method has been used to prevent the appearance of any account in the London papers, but what has been exceedingly partial, the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your readers.—His education was such as qualified him for a counting house; but he had no knowledge of classical learning. In what manner his youthful days were spent, I am ignorant, nor do I know any thing of his pursuits previous to his being a Teller* at Drury-lane Theatre, the small salary of which (12s. per week) was all his support. At this time his lodgings were at Parson's Green, about three miles from London. He frequently visited the house of the late Mr. Stephen Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and found means to introduce himself into the family, rather in a menial capacity; and where, by his pliant disposition, he soon recommended himself to the notice of that gentleman, who soon after preferred him to be his steward. While Mr. Fox was in office he made him one of the clerks in the pay-office, where through interest, and partly by precedence, he rose to be cashier, and likewise possessed the lucrative post of secretary and register to Chelsea Hospital, enjoying the favour of his patron's successors, who no doubt found him a very able assistant in his office. On the death of Lord Holland he was left, together with the present Mr. Cha. Jas. Fox, executor to that nobleman; the active part of which trust was solely left to him. The immense sums which that nobleman retained from the public are well known from the report of the Commissioners of Accounts (amounting to near 200,000l.), who ordered Mr. Powell, as executor, to pay in the principal to the treasury, with which he reluctantly complied. This national wealth accumulating for twelve years to the advantage of an individual, as well as the immense perquisites of his places, enabled him to purchase almost

every estate offered to sale contiguous to his favourite residence at Parson's Green, to the great mortification of the tenants, to whom he never consented to grant a lease, that he might the more readily raise their rents, whenever opportunity offered; and throughout the neighbourhood bore the character of an oppressive landlord. He likewise possessed a very beautiful seat [King's-gate, formerly Lord Holland's] next the sea, in the county of Kent, to which he frequently repaired during the summer season. At both which places he kept very little company, and lived the life of a miser, without having any body whom he much regarded or not ced, while living, on whom to bestow his wealth, which, it is said, amounted to much more than 200,000l.

Some of your readers may be induced to call in question the truth of this account, and accuse the writer of uncharitableness, in speaking ill of one, who has, though rashly, paid the debt of nature, and who has had the good fortune to have his praise founded by those very popular characters Messrs. Fox, Burke, and Rigby; the former of whom, it is generally believed, found him a very useful friend, since even misers have their favourites. Mr. Burke has boasted much of his assistance in the accomplishment of a reform in the *little* abuses of his office. Mr. Rigby's gratitude, no doubt, excited his humanity.

That the late Ministers acted upon good grounds in dismissing Messrs. Powell and Bembridge from their offices, cannot be doubted, since the majority of the House of Commons have approved their conduct.

How far the rash act which put an end to Mr. P's existence, has served to confirm, or justify those suspicions, is worth enquiry.

I do not, however, mean to arraign the conduct of the jury who brought in their verdict Lunacy†; yet I cannot help observing, that, had a criminal in Newgate, under the apprehension of an approaching trial for his life, made use of the same means to his destruction, very few juries would have hesitated to have given a contrary verdict. Suicide is too much the fashion of the present day to be considered only as the act of a lunatic! X Y.

* A person who acts as a check upon the door-keepers of the play-house, by counting the number of people in the house, which he does from a small box, conveniently situated for that purpose.

† Mrs. Stables, who, with her husband, lived in the house with Mr. Powell, deposed, that about half past six in the morning of May 26, she heard a kind of noise in Mr. P's chamber, which was immediately above her own, that very much alarmed her, and induced her to ring the bell for her maid, whom she dispatched to call up Mr. P's valet, with an order to go into his master's room to enquire after his health. The servant accordingly went, but found the door bolted, a circumstance very unusual with Mr. P. which so much alarmed Mrs. S. and the family, that they determined upon breaking open the door. When they had by this means effected their entrance, they found Mr. P. lying upon the floor quite dead, and the room covered with blood. Mr. J. Hunter was sent for, who arrived before seven o'clock, but immediately, upon a sight of the body, pronounced all assistance useless. It appeared that this unhappy deed had been perpetrated by the means of one of those small crooked blades belonging to a penknife, which, with a file at the end, are generally used for the nails. With this little instrument Mr. P. had contrived to separate the jugular artery, and of course bled to death.—The other Testimonies shall be given next Month.

COUNT de Hafflag, the late Bavarian ambassador (see p. 454), was a great favourite of the late King, being of all the private court parties during his reign. The King, Count, and two other noblemen, constantly formed a party at cards twice a week during the winter season. King George the Second formed an attachment to the Count in Hanover when he was very young, and brought him to England, where he has been ambassador for the space of 44 years, having come over in the year 1739. The Count had great skill in music, and was a member of all the polite concerts amongst the first circles. He was only a baron when he came to England; but his son having been raised to the dignity of prime minister to the late Elector and Duke of Bavaria, he procured an earldom for his father, the patent for which he transmitted to him some years ago, together with a blue ribbon, as knight of the order of St. George. On the 5th of June a solemn dirge was sung over the body at the Bavarian ambassador's chapel in Warwick-street, at which all the foreign ambassadors and envoys assisted. The corpse was placed in the middle aisle, with plumes of feathers, and 12 wax lights round the coffin. From thence it was the same day carried to Pancras church-yard; and, to avoid disputes about precedence, the ambassadors followed in mourning coaches; but a dispute arising at the grave, several of them returned home without supporting the pall. The body was then interred by the English clergyman, according to the church of England burial service, in a brick vault.

BIRTHS.

- JUNE 1.** DUCHESS of Rutland, a son.
Lady Rodney, a son.
18. The wife of Mr. Jas. Piercy, sugar-baker in Friday-street, a dau.
23. Lady of Rob. Mackey, esq; a son.
25. Lady of Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

GEO. Pardue, esq; of Nash Court, Salop, to Miss Dansey.

Rev. — Ansty, eldest son of Christopher A. esq; of Bath, and V. of Stockton upon Tees, to Miss Grey, of Stockton.

MAY 29. Mr. Tho. Thorley, of Lombard-st. to Miss Sally Day, of Enfield.

At Caribroke, Isle of Wight, Cha. Roe, esq; to Miss Waller.

JUNE 3. At Sevenoaks, Kent, the rev. Tho. Lambard, R. of Ash, to Miss Otway.

Tho. Harkin, esq; to Miss Lockwood.

5. Sir John Jervis, K. B. to Miss Parker, dau. of the right hon. Sir Tho. P.

Rev. Geo. Boisley, V. of Chesterfield, to Miss Burton, sister to the Bp. of Gloucester.

7. Rev. Tho. Reeve, of Bugay, Suffolk, to Miss Uvedale, only dau. of the rev. A. U. rector of Barking and Combs.

9. Mr. Ogilvie, wine-merchant, on Tower-Hill, to Miss Charlotte Wynn, of Ilington; and also Mr. Wynn, to Miss Ogilvie.

11. Mr. Tho. Lawford, of Gracechurch-st. to Miss Webb, of Queen-sq. Westminster.

12. At Inkberrow, co. Worcester, rev. Mr. Morgan, to Miss F. Fortescue, dau. of Capt. F.

20. Mr. Dav. Ball, surgeon, of the Old-Jewry, to Miss Marbias, dau. of Gab. M. esq;

21. Alex. Shairp, esq; to Miss Shairp.

Mr. Daniel Meilan, merchant, to Miss King, dau. of the rev. Rich. K. of Rotherhithe, R. of Kingston, co. Cambridge, and lecturer of St. George's in the East.

22. At Antwerp, rt. hon. Sir Jof. Yorke, K. B. to the Dowager Baroness de Boetzelaer, relict of the late Baron de Boetzelaer, formerly first noble of the province of Holland. The ceremony was performed by the rev. Mr. Williams, minister of the English episcopal church at Rotterdam.

24. Sir Geo. Allanson Winn, bart. to Miss Blennerhassett.

C. Burney, M. A. to Miss Rose, Chiswick.

Rev. Rich. Ward, of Mayring on the Hill, co. Linc. to Miss ——— Nico's, youngest dau. and coheirs of the rev. Dr. N. rector of St. James, Westminster.

DEATHS.

ON the 31st of May, 1782, at Trincomale in the East-Indies, aged 31, Capt. Tho. Meek, sec. and aid-de-camp to Gen. Stuart.

MAY 21, 1782. In his 70th year, just completed three days before, rev. Wm. Terret, 40 years rector of Baynton, near Beverley, co. York; to which he was presented by St. John's Coll. Oxford, of which he was fellow, and elder bro. of John T. late V. of S. Weald, Essex.

NOV. 1782. Rich. Beecher, esq; (late one of the E. I. Directors) in Bengal, as he was going up the river in a boat for the recovery of his health.

1783. Lately, at Graben, near Carlsruhe, in his 70th year, his S. H. Charles William Eugene, Margrave of Baden-Hochberg, knight of the order of St. Hubert.

At Venice, the Lady of John Strange, esq; his Majesty's resident there, and sister to Sir Henry Gould.

At Barham, near Linton, the rev. Mr. Lonsdale, R. of Statherne, co. Leicester, and in the commission of the peace for Cambridgesh.

At Coker-mouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cowley, many years a bookseller in that place, and mother-in-law of Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic writer.

On Epping Forest, Mrs. Gahagan, a maiden lady, aged upwards of 87. Her fortune, which is considerable, she has left to a niece who had lived with her near 20 years, but would never consent to her being married. To six maidens, who were her tenants daughters, she left 10l. each to hold up her pall, provided they swore themselves to be maids; one of them declined accepting the legacy.

In Duke's-court, Bow-st. in an advanced age, Mr. Harry Marr, lately of the theatre-royal in Drury-lane. He was descended from an ancient family, and entitled to a considerable fortune, which the indiscretions of his parents entirely dissipated in his minority. Unqualified for most professions, he betook him-

self to one he was totally unfit for, viz. the stage, where during a period of near 50 years he constantly appeared in the humblest departments of tragedy, comedy, farce, and pantomime. When the celebrated Garrick first appeared at Goodman's-fields theatre, commiserating Mr. Marr's situation as an unfortunate gentleman, he recommended him to Mr. Gifford, the manager, and Marr played Ratcliff to that great actor's King Richard the Third, and obtained the ludicrous title of the *Dogger* from his brethren, which he refused to highly that he became a perfect misanthrope, and vented his acrimonious wit indiscriminately upon friends and foes. After the death of his patron Mr. Garrick (from whom he received annually a present of 10l.) he was a pensioner to the theatrical fund.

On her passage from Bengal, the hon. Mrs. Carey, relict of the hon. Col. C. eldest son of Lord Visc. Falkland.

At Kilkenny, Walter Butler, esq; successor to the House of Ormond.

At Tynmouth-Haven, aged 107, J. Sylvestre. Jan. 12. At Albany, in America, in his 57th year, Wm. Alexander, earl of Stirling, visc. Canada, maj.-gen. in the service of the United States, and commander in chief of the American forces in the northern department.

Mar. 15. Mary Legout, widow of Philip Deiveaux, in the parish of Martigny in France, aged 109 years, 8 months and a half.

May 1. In French Flanders, M. Cabot, lineal descendant of the famous Cabot, who held the post of grand pilot to our English K. Henry VI. with 160l. annual salary, in consequence of his great knowledge of the communicative virtues of the magnet.

5. At Lisbon, a negro, named Anthony Mascarenhas, aged 110. Born at Mandinga in Africa, he had been a slave to Counsellor Don Joseph Mascarenhas Pacheco, with whom, like a faithful servant, he had remained 18 years in prison.

9. At Graben, in his 70th year, Charles-William Eugene, Margrave of Baden-Hochberg, first cousin to the father of the reigning Margrave of Baden, general of foot in the service of the King of Sardinia, and knight of the Palatine order of St. Hubert.

14. Jn. Weir, esq; late merch. in Glasgow.

19. At Chirton, near North Shields, aged 82, Edw. Collingwood, esq; in the commission of the peace for Northumberland.

20. At Marseilles, aged 112, Alexander Markintosh. For the last ten years he lived entirely on vegetables, and enjoyed a good state of health till within two days of his death. He was born at Dunkeld, in Scotland; but being in the rebellion in the year 1715, was obliged to leave his country, and resided at Marseilles ever since, on a small pension allowed him by some of the Pretender's family.

23. Cha. Webber, esq; rear-admiral of the white.

24. At Mile-end, the rev. Arthur Dawes.

25. Sir John Gordon, of Invergordon, bart.

At Kirklington, in Yorksh. rev. Tho. Pitfield Slayter.

At Gettisdam, near Honiton, in an advanced age, universally lamented, Mrs. Jane Yonge, only surviving sister of the late Sir Wm. Y. bart. of Effort, co. Devon, and aunt to the present Sir Geo. Y.

27. At Dorking, Surrey, Mrs. H. Needler, relict of Hen. N. esq; in her 91st year. A lady greatly beloved by all who knew her, for her benevolent disposition.

30. At Danbury, Essex, the rev. Jn. Maximilian L'Angle, M. A. rector of Danbury and Woodham Ferris, in that county; to which he was presented by Sir Brooke Bridges, bart. 1770, and V. of Goodneston, Kent.

At Downe, Kent, Geo. Butler, esq; In Woolwich Warren, Col. Jn. Inner, commandant of the 5th bat. of royal artillery.

At Bath, Mrs. Burdett, wife of Fra. B. esq; son of Sir Rob. B. bt. of Foremarke, co. Derby.

31. In Hatton-street, the rev. Mr. Goldwyer, famous for his chirurgical knowledge, particularly for the cure of sore legs, by which he obtained a comfortable income.

At York, aged 72, Fra. Stephenson, esq; who served the office of lord mayor in 1760 and 1766, and died father of that city.

June 1. Rev. Wm. Stafford Done, D. D. chaplain to the Bp. of Lincoln, formerly of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and joint lecturer of Christ Church, Spitalfields.

At Hackney, in an advanced age, Tho. Gaureau, esq;

Mrs. Anne Brooke, aged 69, relict of Tho. B. esq; late of Gr. Queen-st. Linc.-inn-fields, and mother of Tho. B. esq; of Jermyn-st.

In Cockspur-st. Charing-cross, aged only 22, Mr. Charles Byrne, the famous Irish Giant, whose death is said to have been precipitated by excessive drinking, to which he was always addicted, but more particularly since his late loss of almost all his property, which he had simply invested in a single bank note of 700l.—In his last moments (it has been said) he requested that his ponderous remains might be thrown into the sea, in order that his bones might be placed far out of the reach of the chirurgical fraternity; in consequence of which, the body was shipped on board a vessel to be conveyed to the Downs, to be sunk in 20 fathom water. We have reason, however, to believe, that this report is merely a *tub* thrown out to the *whale*.—Our philosophical readers may not be displeased to know, on the credit of an ingenious correspondent who had opportunity of informing himself, that Mr. Byrne in August 1780 measured exactly 8 feet; that in 1782 he had gained 2 inches; and after he was dead he measured 8 feet 4 inches. Neither his father, mother, brother, nor any other person of the family, was of an extraordinary size.

In King-st. Cheapside, Mr. Jas. Pilgrim, silk-manufacturer.

Rev. Dr. Stone, V. of Pipe and Morton, co. Heref. and custos of the College of Hereford.

2. At five o'clock in the morning, the following

542 Obituary of considerable Persons; with Biographical Anecdotes.

Having melancholy and much to be regretted accident happened in Dublin Bay. The ingenious improver of the diving-bell, Mr. Cha. Spalding, of Edinburgh (the gentleman who weighed up 17 guns from the Royal George), assisted by his friend Mr. Eben. Watson, dived a fourth time in seven fathom water, to survey the position of the wreck of the Imperial Indiaman, lately lost near the Kishes. They had been down three times the preceding day, and in the last fatal attempt, had remained an hour and a quarter. During the first hour the signal had been properly attended to, and three supplies of fresh air conveyed down, but, unhappily, as is supposed, the last barrel had not reached them, which must immediately have brought on a speedy suffocation, so as to have prevented them from adopting the mode of preservation invented by Mr. Spalding, of cutting the weight that hung from the centre of the bell, by which means it must have immediately reached the surface of the water. Upon an examination of Mr. Spalding's captain by the inquest jury, it also appears, that for the last half hour the signal ropes must have been entangled. For the benefit of society, we hope a more minute investigation will be made into the fatal cause, by men of professional abilities; and while we more particularly lament the loss of this enterprising man, what sympathetic heart but must feel for his widow and seven infant children, for whom a subscription has since been opened. No medical gentleman being near, all means of recovery, upon the vessel's arrival in Dublin, proved abortive. Upon drawing up the bell, Mr. Spalding was reclining on his breast, and Mr. Watson sitting erect. From the authority of several skilful investigators into the ill-fated cause (particularly one eminent for his philosophical abilities) it appears evident, that this accident was undoubtedly owing to a highly noxious effluvia, either arising from the putrid bodies in the Indiaman, or the great quantity of the medical plant called Ginseng, part of the cargo. The sudden deaths caused by foul air in mines, wells, cellars, and other subterraneous places, leave no doubt how speedily it must operate in the putrid regions of the sea. The excessive joy which Mr. Spalding expressed on finding the deck of the Indiaman open, leaves little doubt of the great probability he had in succeeding. When we consider his wonderful experiments, particularly in remaining under water at times till almost suffocated, without the aid of the air-barrel, in order the more effectually to bring his improvement to the highest summit of perfection, what friend to merit and genius but must feel the irreparable loss?

At Farnham, Surrey, John Ardley, esq;
At Hampstead, Robt. Gregory, esq;

5. At Levenside-House, Dumbartonshire, Lady Helen Stuart, lady of Lord Stonefield, one of the lords of council and testimony.

6. Dr. Wm. Keir, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

8. At Maryland-Point, Epping Forest, Archibald Arbuthnot, esq; formerly a Turkey merchant, in St. Mary-Axe.

Dr. Nash, of Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 75.

In Broad-st. St. James's, Lady Chadwick, relict of the late Sir Andr. C.

9. At Winterton, Berkshire, Dame Sarah Blakiston, relict of Sir Matthew B. kn't, late alderman of Bishopsgate Ward.

11. At Deptford, in his 99th year, Jos. Brozell, esq; formerly purser of a man of war,

12. A son and daughter of Mr. Croftley, of Golden-tane, in consequence of a hunt they received by being overtaken in a holiday-cast near the Small-Pox hospital in Cold Bath-fields on Whitsun Tuesday. Five children have already died in consequence of the above accident, and several others are in a dangerous way at their respective homes, and in St. Bartholomew's hospital.—*This is a warning by proof of the necessity there is for suppressing such improper modes of revelry.*

13. At Canterbury, Tho. Lawrence, M. D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, late an eminent physician in London, and some years president of the college. He succeeded Dr. Nichols as anatomy professor at Oxford.—And on the 15th his second son, the rev. John Lawrence, V. of Pinbrook, co. Lincoln, and minister of Ash, near Sandwich, Kent, to both of which he was presented about two months ago by the late lord chancellor.

At B. H. Hill, Edmonton, in his 76th year, Wm. Clark, esq; formerly an eminent Turkey merchant in London, and much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

14. In N. B. and St. Ann's R. C. way, esq; Mr. Tho. Hooper, master of the grand hotel in Soho-square. His death was occasioned by a fall from some scaffolding before his house the preceding day.

15. At Spalding, Lincolnshire, aged 64, John Grundy, esq; engineer, and one of his Majesty's receivers general of the land tax.

In Holborn, aged 86, Mr. Cole, engraver.

At Northam, Hampshire, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Winter, a maiden lady.

Mr. Dring, master of the Feathers tavern, Strand.

17. Of a violent fever and sore-throat, Miss Hetty Agill, only dau. of Mr. A. vinegarmerch. in Thames-street. She would have been at age the 25th of this month, when an independent fortune of 10,000*l.* would have come to her, left by a gentleman who was her godfather.

In Balinghall-street, after a long and painful illness, in his 51st year, Mr. Swanton, an eminent powerer.

18. At Sydenham, Mr. Cazelett, who had been several years an officer under General Washington.

At Malvern Wells, of a decline, John Stanley, esq; a captain in the 20th reg. of foot, and aid-de-camp to the commander in chief in Ireland. He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Burgoyne in America, and was wounded and made prisoner.

